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# INDEX TO THE TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

JULY-DECEMBER, 1902.

- ADAMS, Henry C. The Diffusion of Agricultural Prosperity, 335.
- Adams, The Late Dr. Charles Kendall, 310.
- Africa, South: see South Africa.
- Africa: The Cape to Cairo Telegraph, 355.
- Agricultural Crops of 1902, 21, 259-261, 406.
- Agricultural Prosperity, Diffusion of, 335.
- Agriculture in the Public Schools, Teaching of, 475.
- Alabama and the Negro Suffrage, 656.
- Alcohol as Food or Poison, 367.
- Alexandra, Queen, 352.
- Alps, Dangers of the, 619.
- Anarchism at Close Quarters, 604.
- Animal Life and Conduct, 486.
- Animals, Brainless, Movements of, 236.
- Anthracite-Carrying Railways, 66.
- Anthracite Coal Mines and Mining, 54.
- Arbitration as a Preventive of Strikes, 212.
- Architectural Training for Women, 361.
- Arena* reviewed, 113, 243, 495, 625, 740.
- Arizona, Question of the Admission of, 648.
- Art:
- Benjamin-Constant, Art of, 349.
  - Dante, Influence of, on Art, 482.
  - Pictures, Best, in the World, 736.
  - Watts, George Frederick, 183.
- Asia: see China, Japan, Manchuria, Philippines.
- Astronomers: What They are Doing, 98.
- Atlantic Monthly* reviewed, 111, 242, 371, 498, 623, 739.
- Australia, Resignation of Lord Hopetoun as Governor-General of, 150.
- Austria, Affairs in, 25, 150.
- Austria, Bohemian Question in, 606.
- Austrian Experiments in State Socialism, 473.
- Automobile, The Deadly, 105.
- BALFOUR, Arthur James, 161.
- Barrett, John. New Japan: The Schoolmaster of Asia, 694.
- Barrows, President John H., Death of, 25.
- Beattie, Robert H. Governor Odell: A Character Sketch, 676.
- Beit, Alfred, the Croesus of South Africa, 472.
- Blackwood's Magazine* reviewed, 118, 246, 498.
- Bloch, Jean de: His Great War Museum at Lucerne, 174.
- Books:
- American History and Biography, New Books of, 746.
  - Books, The New, 120, 250, 502, 631, 746, 749, 751, 753, 758.
  - Fiction, World's, for a Year, 440.
  - Nature Writers, Rise of the, 567.
  - Novels of 1902, Notes on the, 758.
  - Religious and Theological Literature, 751.
  - Social, Industrial, and Political Studies, 749.
  - Young, The Season's Books for the, 753.
- Bonus System of Rewarding Labor, 326.
- Brazil and Bolivia, Dispute Between, Regarding the Acre Territory, 404, 530.
- Bridges Robert. President Woodrow Wilson, 36.
- Bulgaria and Macedonia, 731.
- Business Prosperity, 21, 149, 259, 406, 601.
- CABOT, Samuel. An Instance of Profit-Sharing, 325.
- Cahan, Abraham. The Late Rabbi Joseph, Hebrew Patriarch of New York, 311.
- California, Gubernatorial Campaign in, 402.
- Campanile, Venice, Collapse of the, 343.
- Canada, Reciprocity with, 393.
- Canadian Northwest, Migration to the, 293.
- Canteen, The, in Europe, 727.
- Cartoons, Current History in, 31, 155, 285, 413, 541, 671.
- Census of Manufactures, 319.
- Century Magazine* reviewed, 107, 239, 368, 491, 621, 738.
- Character Sketches:
- Allen, Capt. Henry T., 436.
  - Balfour, Arthur James, 161.
  - Combes, M., 78.
  - Eggleston, Edward, 448.
  - Holmes, Oliver Wendell, 307.
  - Joseph, Rabbi Jacob, 311.
  - Mitchell, John, 556.
  - Odell, Gov. Benjamin B., Jr., 676.
  - Shibuzawa, Baron Yeichi, 303.
  - Spooner, Senator John C., 167.
  - Stanton, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady, 715.
  - Virchow, Prof. Rudolf, 425, 428.
  - Waldeck-Rousseau, M., 74.
  - Watts, George Frederick, 183.
  - White, Andrew D., 697.
  - Wilson, President Woodrow, 36.
  - Wright, Carroll D., 548.
  - Zola, Emile, 572.
- Chicago, Political Revival in, 653.
- China, Affairs in, 150, 280, 408.
- China, Empress Dowager's System of Modern Colleges for, 72.
- Chinese, In Praise of the, 103.
- Civiltà Cattolica* reviewed, 690, 744.
- Clark University, Carroll D. Wright Installed as President of the Collegiate Department of, 534.
- Clark, Victor S. The Cuban Municipality, 202.
- Coal Mines and Mining, Anthracite, 54.
- Coal Mines, French, 620.
- Coal Strike:
- Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, 523.
  - Bituminous Coal Strike Averted, 148.
  - Capitalistic Interests, Attitude of, 515-520, 526, 529.
  - Coal Strike, General View of the, 64.
  - Coal Strike, Professor Gunton's Views on the End of the, 596.
  - Investigation by the Commission, 659.
  - Mitchell, John, as Strike Leader, 520.
  - Morgan, J. Pierpont, Influence of, 516, 522.
  - New Zealand, How the Strike would have been Settled by, 599.
  - Perkins, George W., Influence of, 527.
  - Progress of the Strike, 17-19, 148, 278, 405, 515-527.
  - Radicals, A New Crop of, 525.
  - Railroads, Position of the, 18, 66.
  - Relief System of the Coal Mine Workers, 408.
  - Roosevelt, President: His Part in the Settlement of the Strike, 515-527.
  - Settlement of the Strike, 515-527, 552.
  - Situation of the Spring of 1901, 519.
  - Strike of 1900, 519.
  - Substitutes for Anthracite, 18.
  - Trades Unionism, Interests of, 518-520.
- Coast-Defence Problem, 277.
- College Course, Shortening the, 525, 589.
- College, Small, Budget for a, 104.
- Colombia, Revolution in, 24, 149, 275, 357, 601.
- Colombia the Victim of Bad Finance, 473.
- Combes, M., Physician, Scholar, and Radical Leader, 78.
- Comet, The New, 733.
- Conant, Charles A.: The Growth of Trust Companies, 574.
- Congressional Affairs:
- Admission of New States, Problem of, 645-649.
  - Altercation Between Senators Bailey and Beveridge, 147.



- Anarchists, Legislation Regarding, 16.  
 Army and Navy, Legislation Affecting the, 14, 145.  
 Cuban Reciprocity, 10-12, 144, 391.  
 Henderson, Speaker, Retirement of, 387, 388.  
 House of Representatives Responsive to Public Opinion, 643.  
 Irrigation Bill Passed, 16.  
 Isthmian Canal Legislation, 12, 13, 143.  
 Money, Banking, and Business, Questions of, 17.  
 Pacific Cable Question, 17.  
 Philippine Government Bill, 8, 142.  
 Public Buildings Bill, 15.  
 Republican Losses in the Elections, 650.  
 River and Harbor Act, 14.  
 Senate Seats, Rivalries for, 651, 652.  
 Senators, Direct Election of, 17, 644-648.  
 Speakership, Candidates for the, 388.  
 Statehood Bill, "Omnibus," 15, 145, 647-649.  
 Tariff Revision, 265-267, 389, 390, 392, 406.  
 Connecticut, Rejection of the New Constitution in, 21.  
*Contemporary Review* reviewed, 115, 245, 374, 497, 625, 742.  
 Contents, Monthly Table of, 1, 129, 257, 385, 513, 641.  
*Cornhill* reviewed, 498.  
*Cosmopolitan* reviewed, 107, 240, 309, 492, 622, 738.  
*Country Life in America* reviewed, 108, 341, 623, 738.  
 Cuba :  
   Affairs in Cuba, 270.  
   Industrial and Commercial Conditions in Cuba, 195.  
   Municipality, The Cuban, 202.  
   United States, Relations with the, 10-12, 89, 144, 270, 391, 659.  
 Currency Stringency, 662.  
 DANISH West Indies Transfer Rejected by the Danish Parliament, 659.  
 Darwinism and Empire, 230.  
 Death in Folk-Lore, 238.  
 Delaware, Mr. Addicks and, 651.  
*Deutsche Revue* reviewed, 249, 501, 629.  
*Deutsche Rundschau* reviewed, 501, 630.  
 Dickens, Charles, Appreciation of, by Algernon Charles Swinburne, 303.  
 Drama, German, Elevation of the, 232.  
 Draper, William R. Solving the Labor Problem of the Wheat Belts, 70.  
 Draper, William R., The Farmer's Balance Sheet for 1902, 332.  
 Drowning Man, How to Save a, 228.  
 Dunn, Arthur Wallace. Government in the Philippines, 1888-1902, 594.  
*Edinburgh Review* reviewed, 377, 741.  
 Edison, Thomas A., at Home, 347.  
 Education :  
   Agriculture in the Public Schools, Teaching of, 475.  
   British and American Education Situation, 609.  
   Budget for a Small College, 104.  
   China, Empress Dowager's System of Modern Colleges for, 72.  
   College Course, The Shorter, 535.  
   College Course, Two Years' : Shall There Be One ? 589.  
   College Presidents, New, 25.  
   Consolidation of Country Schools, 261, 702.  
   Educational Enthusiasm, New, 202.  
   Knoxville and Other Summer Schools, 202-204.  
   Negro School, An Alabama, 711.  
   Newspaper, Education by, 233.  
   Platforms of the Teaching Profession, 263, 264.  
   Tolstoy on Education and Instruction, 233.  
   University Presidents, Inauguration of, 594.  
 Edward VII., King, Coronation of, 3, 91, 131-135, 138, 222, 274, 664.  
 Edwards, E. J. Andrew D. White, Educator and Diplomat, 697.  
 Eggleston, Edward, 448.  
 Egypt for the Egyptians, 460.  
 Electricity : What Is It ? 483.  
 Elephant, The White, 237.  
*Elsevier* reviewed, 379, 630.  
 England : see Great Britain.  
 Ephesus, Mary's House at, 234.  
*Everybody's Magazine* reviewed, 241, 371, 492, 738.  
 FARM Colony, A Successful, in the Irrigation Country, 561.  
 Farmer's Balance Sheet for 1902, The, 332.  
 Farmer's Life, American, Improved Conditions in the, 260, 261, 329.  
 Fiction, World's, for a Year, 440.  
 Financial Situation : Is It Sound ? 729.  
 Fishberg, Maurice. The Russian Jew in America, 315.  
 Fisheries Question, Atlantic, 732.  
 Food, Distasteful : Why It Is Unwholesome, 485.  
 Forests, How the Government Aids Private Ownership of, 100.  
 Formosa Under Japanese Rule, 216.  
*Fortnightly Review* reviewed, 115, 245, 375, 497, 626, 741.  
*Forum* reviewed, 112, 242, 625.  
 France :  
   Affairs in France, 533, 665.  
   Associations Law, Enforcement of the, 272, 407, 533.  
   Coal Mines, French, 620.  
   Jusserands, M., Succeeds M. Cambon as Minister to the United States, 408.  
   Legion of Honor, 229.  
   Ministry, Change of, 24, 149.  
   Pelletan, M., Speeches of, 407.  
   Premiers, Two French : Waldeck-Rousseau and His Successor, 74.  
   Siam, Settlement of Disputes with, 665.  
   Socialist Campaign in France, 94.  
   Venezuela, Arbitration of Disputes with, 149.  
*Frank Leslie's Monthly* reviewed, 110, 241, 371.  
 Freight Rates on Argentina Wheat, 227.  
 GAMBLING, A Century's Loss in, 105.  
 Gantt, H. L. The Bonus System of Rewarding Labor, 326.  
 Georgia Governorship Campaign, 170.  
 Germany :  
   Affairs in Germany, 25, 150, 279, 408, 533, 665.  
   Feminist Movement, 728.  
   Navies, British and German, Compared, 224.  
   Pan-Germanic Movement, 98.  
   Pools and Trusts in Germany, 729.  
   White, Andrew D., Succeeded by Charlemagne Tower as United States Minister, 632.  
 Gibney, V. P. The Mission of Dr. Lorenz to American Children, 674.  
*Gids, De*, reviewed, 379.  
 Gorky, Maxim, 102.  
 Gotti, Cardinal, and the Propaganda, 607.  
 Great Britain : see also Australia, Canada, Edward VII., Ireland, South Africa.  
   Affairs in England, 24, 274, 279, 406, 530, 531, 663-665.  
   Archbishops Who Crowned the King and Queen, 438.  
   Balfour Cabinet, British Criticisms of the, 465.  
   Bluejackets ? Does Britain Starve Her, 224.  
   Boer Generals, Demands of the, 407.  
   Boers and the Empire, 720.  
   Colonial Conference at London, 137, 279, 353, 407.  
   Coronation Honors, 138.  
   Coronation Odes, Prize, 222.  
   Coronation Postponement, 131-135.  
   Education Bill, Struggle Over the, 273, 406, 530, 663.  
   Germany, Attitude Toward, 665.  
   Industrial Questions, 531, 663.  
   Irish Question, 531, 664.  
   Ministry, Change of, 135-137.  
   Navies, British and German, Compared, 224.  
   Peace, South African, and the Coronation, 3.  
   Political Situation in England After Salisbury, 297.  
   Premier, The New, 167.  
   Protection, The Case Against, 226.  
   South African Peace, the Coronation, and the British Outlook, 39.  
   South African War Investigations, 664.  
   Transvaal and Orange River Colonies Aided, 665.  
   William, Emperor, Visit of, 665.  
 Guerlac, Othon. Two French Premiers : Waldeck-Rousseau and His Successor, 74.  
 Gun, New, That Shoots Twenty-One Miles, 173.  
*Gulton's Magazine* reviewed, 114, 243, 373, 495.  
 HAGUE Court, The United States and Mexico at the Opening of the, 419, 530.

# INDEX TO VOLUME XXVI.

v

- Haiti Revolution, 149, 276, 408.  
Halsey, Francis W., *The Rise of the Nature Writers*, 567.  
Harper, Ida Husted. *Elizabeth Cady Stanton*, 715.  
*Harper's Magazine* reviewed, 107, 239, 368, 491, 621, 738.  
Harvester, A Giant Automobile, at Work, 337.  
Hoe, Robert, Captain of Printing Press Makers, 617.  
Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, 268.  
Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Jurist, 307.
- IMMIGRATION, Labor and, 662.  
Index to Periodicals, 124, 252, 380, 508, 696, 764.  
India, Pierre Loti's Travels in, 364.  
Industrial Conditions : see also Agriculture, Business, Labor, Railroads, Shipping Combine, Trusts.  
Europe *versus* America, 611.  
Manufactures, Census of, 319.  
"Prosperity" and the Wage-Earner, 82.  
*International Quarterly* reviewed, 114, 496.  
Inventors, A Word to, 349.  
Ireland, Housing of the Rural Poor in, 490.  
Isthmian Canal :  
Colombia, Canal Treaty with, 659.  
Congressional Legislation, 12, 13, 143, 144.  
Panama Canal Route, 215.  
Panama *versus* Nicaragua, 357.  
Italy, Affairs in, 666.
- JAPAN, Affairs in, 280, 408.  
Japan, Industrial, Baron Yeiichi Shibuzawa, the Creator of, 303.  
Japan, New : The Schoolmaster of Asia, 604.  
Jenks, Jeremiah W. Self-Government in Oriental Dependencies, 590.  
Jenks, Jeremiah W. The Philippine Constabulary and Its Chief, 436.  
Jew, Russian, in America, 315.  
Jews in Roumania, 724.  
Jews in Roumania, Action of the United States Regarding the, 402, 530.  
Johnson, Rossiter. Edward Eggleston, 448.  
Johnson, Tom L., and the Ohio Campaign, 146, 401, 654.  
Joseph, The Late Rabbi, Hebrew Patriarch of New York, 311.  
Journalism : The First Public Man Interviewed in England, 362.
- KANSAS of To-day, 359.  
Knauff, Ernest. The Season's Books for the Young, 753.  
Knox, Attorney-General Philander C., 345.
- LABOR :  
Arbitration as a Preventive of Strikes, 212.  
Bonus System of Rewarding, 326.  
Immigration, Labor and, 662.  
Labor and Capital, Convention on, 533.  
Labor : How It is Organized, 210.  
Labor Unions as Viewed by Col. Carroll D. Wright, 601.  
New Zealand, Labor Conditions in, 599.  
Organized Labor : What It has Learned, 468.  
Profit-Sharing, An Instance of, 325.  
Profit-Sharing, New Form of, 213.  
"Prosperity" and the Wage-Earner, 82.  
Railway Wages Advanced, 661.  
Relief System of the Mine Workers, 468.  
Rights of Non-Union Workmen and of Union Men, 603.  
Strikes in the United States, 81.  
Wheat Belts, Solving the Labor Problem of the, 70.  
Leading Articles of the Month, 81, 210, 345, 465, 598, 720.  
Lewis, Robert E. The Empress Dowager's System of Modern Colleges for China, 72.  
Life and Death, 106.  
"Light Cure" at Copenhagen, 431.  
*Lippincott's Magazine* reviewed, 110.  
London, New Lord Mayor of, 604.  
London's Sunday, 488.  
Lorenz, Dr. Adolf, Mission of, to American Children, 674.  
Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904, 615.  
Low, A. Maurice. The New British Premier, 161.
- McClure's Magazine* reviewed, 108, 240, 369, 491, 621, 738.  
Macedonia, Bulgaria and, 721.  
Mahan, Capt. A. T. : A French View of His Theories, 613.  
Maine, Gubernatorial Campaign in, 22, 145, 396.  
Manchuria, Russia in, 150, 280, 364, 408, 606.  
Manufactures, Census of, 319.  
Maps and Diagrams :  
Anthracite Coal Fields and Railroads, 69.  
Arizona and New Mexico, Map to Show Inhabited Parts of, 648.  
Comet *b* 1902, Diagram of, 734.  
Crops in the United States, Map Showing the Distribution of, 333.  
District No. 10, Knox County, Tennessee, Public Schools in, 709.  
German Confederation of Central Europe in 1950—A Forecast, 93.  
Oklahoma's Absurd Boundaries, Map to Show, 647.  
Pacific Cable Routes, 356.  
Panama Canal Route, Profile of the, 215.  
Sault Ste. Marie : Map Showing Rapids and Location of Power Plants, 689.  
Volcanoes, Map of the World Showing Distribution of, 97.  
Mars : Is It Inhabited? 484.  
Martin, Thomas Commerford. "Fixing" Nitrogen from the Atmosphere, 338.  
Marvin, Winthrop L. The Great Ship "Combine," 679.  
Massachusetts, Gubernatorial Campaign in, 399, 529.  
Matson, Clarence H. Improved Conditions in the American Farmer's Life, 329.  
Mexico, A Great Cattle King of, 477.  
Mexico and the United States at the Hague Court, 419, 530.  
Meyer, Gen. Lucas, Death of, 274.  
Mitchell, John, 210.  
Mitchell, John : The Labor Leader and the Man, 556.  
*Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land* reviewed, 501.  
Monroe Doctrine in Theory and in Practice, 403.  
Mont Pelée, Professor Heilprin on, 220.  
*Monthly Review* reviewed, 117, 246, 377.  
Moritzen, Julius. The "Light Cure" at Copenhagen, 431.  
Morocco and Its Sultan, 615.  
Morris, George Perry. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jurist, 307.  
Municipal Progress, American, 270.  
Municipal Legislation in Ohio, 209.  
*Munsey's Magazine* reviewed, 108, 240, 370.
- National Magazine* reviewed, 110.  
*National Review* reviewed, 116, 246, 376, 498, 627, 743.  
Natural Immunity, 486.  
Nature Writers, The Rise of the, 567.  
Navies, British and American, Engineer's Place in the, 478.  
Navy, Our, and Its Cost, 354.  
Navy's Greatest Need, 477.  
Negro School, An Alabama, 711.  
Negro Suffrage in the Southern States, 656-658.  
Nelson, Frank. The Consolidation of Country Schools, 702.  
*New England Magazine* reviewed, 109.  
*New Liberal Review* reviewed, 496.  
New Mexico, Question of the Admission of, 648.  
New York, Gubernatorial Campaign in, 145, 209, 399, 400, 528, 655.  
Newcomb, H. T. Carroll D. Wright : A Character Sketch, 548.  
Newcomb, H. T. The Anthracite-Carrying Railways, 66.  
Newfoundland, Reciprocity with, 392, 659.  
Newspaper, Education by, 233.  
Nicaragua Canal : see Isthmian Canal.  
*Nineteenth Century and After* reviewed, 116, 244, 373, 496, 626, 742.  
Nitrogen, "Fixing," from the Atmosphere, 338.  
North, S. N. D. The Census of Manufactures, 319.  
*North American Review* reviewed, 111, 242, 372, 493, 624, 739.  
North Carolina, Political Situation in, 656.  
Northwestern University, Edward J. James Inaugurated as President of, 534.

*Nouvelle Revue* reviewed, 119, 247, 378, 500, 629, 745.

*Nuova Antologia* reviewed, 630, 744.

*Nuova Pirella* reviewed, 630.

OBITUARY Notes, 25.

Odell, Gov. Benjamin B., Jr.: A Character Sketch, 676.

Ohio, Political Campaign in, 146, 401, 654.

Ohio's City Charters, 269.

Oklahoma, Question of the Admission of, 647, 648.

*Outing* reviewed, 109, 738.

PACIFIC Cable Routes, 355.

Panama Canal: see Isthmian Canal.

Parks: Our Public Pleasure Grounds, 458.

Party Platforms of 1902, Typical, 450.

Pauncefoot, Lord, Death of, 24, 25.

Peary, Lieut. Robert E., Arctic Work of, 619.

Pedestrians, City, Amenities of, 307.

Pennsylvania Gubernatorial Campaign, 22, 146, 269, 654.

Periodicals, Index to, 124, 252, 390, 508, 630, 764.

Periodicals Reviewed, The, 107, 239, 368, 491, 621, 738.

Philippines:

Civil Government Act, 8, 9, 142.

Constabulary Philippine, and Its Chief, 496.

Cruelty in the Philippines, Real Meaning of the, 87.

Friars, Problem of the, 9, 10, 140, 141, 271.

Government in the Philippines, 1898-1902, 594.

Land Problem in the Philippines, 614.

Peace and Civil Rule, 141, 142.

Vatican, Governor Taft's Mission to the, 140, 141, 271.

Poetry of the Nineteenth Century, 734.

Political Affairs in the United States: see also Congressional Affairs.

Conference at Oyster Bay, 390.

Congress, Republican Losses in, 650.

Democratic Party, Position of the, 22, 145-147, 389, 399-402, 527, 652-658.

Direct Election of Senators as a Party Issue, 644.

Georgia Governorship Campaign, 170.

Gubernatorial Elections, 145, 402, 650.

Issues of the Campaign, 148, 205-207, 389-391, 527-530, 644, 652-658.

Liquor Issue in Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire, 398.

Meaning of the Elections, 649-658.

Negro Suffrage in the Southern States, 650-658.

Partisanship, Decline of, 265.

Party Platforms of 1902, Typical, 450.

President, Policies of the, 528.

Roosevelt, President, First Year of, 259.

Southern States, Politics in the, 402, 650-658.

State Political Conventions, 21, 22, 145-148, 399-402, 528.

Tariff Revision Question, 265-267, 389, 390, 392, 406, 530.

Trusts as a Party Issue, 265-267, 389, 390, 529.

Porto Rican Law Codes, The New, 205.

Porto Rico, Two Years' Legislation in, 88.

Portraits:

Adams, Dr. Charles Kendall, 310.

Addicks, John E., 652.

Albert, King, of Saxony, 154.

Alexandra, Queen, 40, 135.

Allen, Capt. Henry T., 437.

Allen, James Lane, 571.

Anthony, Susan B., 717.

Asser, M., 420.

Audubon, John James, 568.

Babcock, Joseph W., 267.

Baer, George F., 517.

Bailey, Senator Joseph W., 147.

Balfour, Rt. Hon. Arthur, 136, 163.

Barrows, Dr. John H., 30.

Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund, 258.

Bates, John L., 529.

Belt, Alfred, 472.

Benjamin Constant, M., 349.

Benson, John J., 713.

Beveridge, Senator Albert J., 649.

Birdsall, B. P., 667.

Blake, Edward, 664.

Bliss, Gov. Aaron T., 653.

Boies, Ex-Gov. Horace, 390.

Bond, Sir Robert, 392.

Booth, William, 539.

Bradley, Charles S., 389.

Buckle, George Earle, 102.

Burroughs, John, 567.

Burrows, Senator Julius C., 11.

Cadogan, Earl of, 300.

Calhoun, John C., 23.

Cannon, Joseph G., 389.

Canterbury, Archbishop of, 439.

"Carmen Sylva," Queen of Roumania, 403.

Chaffee, Maj.-Gen. Adna R., 142.

Chamberlain, Austen, 300.

Chamberlain, George L., 21.

Chapman, Frank M., 508.

Charles, King, of Roumania, 403.

Churchill, Winston, 394.

Clark, Edward E., 524, 661.

Claxton, Prof. P. P., 262.

Cleveland, Ex-President Grover, 23.

Coler, Bird S., 528.

Combes, M., 24.

Connaught, Duchess of, 140.

Connaught, Duke of, 140.

Corbin, Adj.-Gen. Henry C., 278.

Craig, William, 395, 409.

Croke, Rev. Thomas W., 284.

Cromer, Lord, 470.

Cummins, Gov. Albert B., 266.

Dabney, President Charles W., 202.

Davis, Brig.-Gen. George W., 142.

Davis, Gov. Jefferson, 536.

Davitt, Michael, 664.

De Bloch, Henri, 176.

De Bloch, Jean, 175.

De Bloch, Madame, 176.

De Martens, M., 419.

De Ojeda, Emilio, 666.

De Wet, Gen. Christian, 6.

Delarey, General, 7.

Devery, William S., 400.

Dillon, John, 664.

Dowling, Robert E., 23.

Doyle, Sir A. Conan, 447.

Edison, Thomas A., 348.

Edison, Mrs. Thomas A., 348.

Edward VII., King, 2, 40, 135.

Eggleston, Dr. Edward, 449.

Estill, Col. J. H., 171.

Farley, Bishop J. M., 410.

Feehan, Archbishop Patrick A., 284.

Finsen, Prof. Niels R., 431.

Fowler, T. P., 517.

Frazier, James B., 651.

Freece, Sir William H., 347.

Fry, Sir Edward, 421.

Gallaudet, Dr. Thomas, 411.

Garvin, Dr. L. F. C., 651.

Gaston, William A., 537.

Gobin, Gen. J. P. S., 538.

Gorky, Maxim, 442.

Goto, Dr. Shimpei, 217.

Gotti, Cardinal, 607.

Gray, Judge George, 524, 600, 661.

Gray, Justice Horace, 308.

Griggs, James M., 267.

Griscom, Clement A., 687.

Gunton, George, 598.

Halsbury, Lord, 301.

Henderson, David B., 388.

Henrietta, Queen, of Belgium, 540.

Henty, George Alfred, 670.

Hepworth, Rev. Dr. George, 30.

Herbert, Michael H., 28.

Herried, Gov. Charles N., 646.

Hewitt, Dr. Frederic, 131.

Heyward, D. C., 537.

Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael, 153.

Higgins, Frank W., 655.

Higginson, Rear-Admiral Francis J., 276.

Hill, Ex-Senator David B., 23.

Hill, Gov. John F., 536.

Hoar, Senator George F., 9, 385.

Hoffman, Rev. Dr. E. A., 28.

- Holmes, Chief Justice Oliver Wendell, 307.  
 Holynska, Madame, 176.  
 Hopkins, Albert J., 389.  
 Hyde, President William De Witt, 751.  
 Huggins, Sir W., 139.  
 James, President Edmund J., 535.  
 Jelks, Gov. William D., 651.  
 Johnson, Mayor Tom L., 401.  
 Joseph, Chief Rabbi Jacob, 311.  
 Jusserand, Jean Adrien Antoine Jules, 666.  
 Kellogg, L. Laflin, 23.  
 Kelvin, Lord, 139.  
 Keppel, Sir H., 139.  
 King, Prof. Henry C., 751.  
 Kitchener, Lord, 5, 139.  
 Knox, Attorney-General Philander C., 345.  
 Kodama, Baron Gentaro, 217.  
 LaFollette, Gov. Robert M., 148, 269, 653.  
 Laking, Sir Francis H., 131.  
 Lanham, Samuel W. T., 651.  
 Laurier, Sir Wilfrid, 393.  
 Lecky, Rt. Hon. W. E. H., 139.  
 Ledochowski, Cardinal, 284.  
 Leopold, King, 668.  
 Liang Chen Tung, Sir, 290.  
 Lister, Lord, 131.  
 Loman, Savornin, 423.  
 Lorenz, Dr. Adolf, 669, 675.  
 Londonderry, Lord, 465.  
 Lovejoy, D. R., 339.  
 McClure, Col. A. K., 748.  
 McMillan, Senator James, 269.  
 MacArthur, Gen. Arthur, 277.  
 Maeterlinck, Maurice, 447.  
 Major, Charles, 445.  
 Markle, John, 538.  
 Marroquin, President José M., 276.  
 Marvin, Winthrop L., 746.  
 Matzen, Prof. H., 538.  
 Matos, General, 281.  
 Meyer, Gen. and Mrs. Lucas, 274.  
 Mills, Commandant Albert L., 14.  
 Mitchell, John, 19, 557, 559.  
 Montague, Gov. Andrew J., 23.  
 Moody, Secretary William H., 14.  
 Morgan, J. Pierpont, 523, 681.  
 Morgan, Gen. Thomas J., 153.  
 Morley, John, 139.  
 Morrison, John T., 646.  
 Moseley, Edward A., 660.  
 Murphy, Charles F., 400.  
 Newlands, Francis G., 16.  
 Nicholas II., Czar, 282.  
 Odell, Benjamin B., Sr., 678.  
 Odell, Gov. Benjamin B., Jr., 14, 667.  
 O'Gorman, Bishop Thomas, 271.  
 Olyphant, R. M., 517.  
 Pardee, Dr. George C., and Family, 650.  
 Parker, Edward W., 524, 660, 661.  
 Pattison, Ex-Gov. Robert E., 146.  
 Patton, Francis L., 25.  
 Pauncefote, Lord, 25.  
 Pelletan, M., 408.  
 Pennypacker, Samuel W., 22, 653.  
 Perkins, George W., 527, 688.  
 Pierce, Herbert H. D., 280.  
 Pillsbury, Commander John E., 276.  
 Pirrie, W. J., 686.  
 Porter, Gen. Horace, 29.  
 Porter, John B., 271.  
 Potter, Bishop Henry C., 749.  
 Quincy, Josiah, 399.  
 Rampolla, Cardinal, 10.  
 Rayleigh, Lord, 139.  
 Redmond, John Edward, 514, 664.  
 Reitz, F. W., 532.  
 Reynolds, James B., 280.  
 Richards, Gov. De Forest, 646.  
 Richie, Rt. Hon. Charles T., 299.  
 Riordan, Archbishop, 423.  
 Rives, Hallie Erminie, 444.  
 Roberts, Charles G. D., 570.  
 Roberts, Lord, 139.  
 Roosevelt, President Theodore, 14, 386, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 409.  
 Root, Secretary Elihu, 14.  
 Salisbury, Lord, 136, 297.  
 Samuel, Sir Marcus, 668.  
 Sargent, Frank P., 523.  
 Schofield, Gen. John M., 29.  
 Sedgwick, Anne Douglas, 444.  
 Seton, Ernest Thompson, 569.  
 Seymour, Sir E. H., 139.  
 Shibuzawa, Baron Yeichi, 305.  
 Siam, Crown Prince of, 539.  
 Sienkiewicz, Henryk, 442.  
 Sigel, Gen. Franz, 411.  
 Slicer, Rev. Dr. Thomas R., 752.  
 Smith, James F., 271.  
 Smith, Maj. Orlando J., 752.  
 Smith, Sir Thomas, 131.  
 Smoot, Reed, 645.  
 Spalding, Bishop John L., 524, 660, 661.  
 Spooner, Senator John C., 13, 167.  
 Sprigg, Sir John Gordon, 137.  
 Stanton, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady, 715, 716, 717, 719.  
 Stewart, Gen. Thomas J., 538.  
 Strachey, John St. Loe, 665.  
 Strong, President Frank, 535.  
 Swinburne, Algernon Charles, 363.  
 Taft, Gov. William H., 271.  
 Terrell, Gov. Joseph M., 170.  
 Thomas, E. B., 517.  
 Train, George Francis, 748.  
 Treves, Sir Frederick, 131, 618.  
 Truesdale, W. H., 517.  
 Tsia Chen, Prince, 290.  
 Underwood, F. D., 517.  
 Van Sant, Gov. Samuel R., 653.  
 Victor Emanuel III., King, 282.  
 Virchow, Prof. Rudolf, 426, 429.  
 Waldeck-Rousseau, M., 27.  
 Watkins, Thomas H., 524, 661.  
 Watts, George F., 139, 185, 189.  
 White, Dr. Andrew D., 609.  
 White, Gov. Frank, 646.  
 Widener, P. A. B., 687.  
 Willard, Josiah Flynt, 446.  
 Wilson, Gen. John M., 524, 661.  
 Wilson, President Woodrow, 37, 534, 746.  
 Wister, Owen, 445.  
 Wolseley, Lord, 139.  
 Wright, Commissioner Carroll D., 19, 549, 660, 661.  
 Wright, Luke E., 667.  
 Wright, Mabel Osgood, 569.  
 Wood, Gen. Leonard, 277.  
 Wyndham, George, 466.  
 York, Archbishop of, 439.  
 Young, Gen. Samuel B. M., 278.  
 Zola, Emile, 572.  
 Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson Inaugurated as President of, 534.  
 Profit-Sharing, An Instance of, 325.  
 Profit-Sharing, New Form of, 213.  
 Progress of the World, The, 3, 131, 259, 387, 515, 643.  
 Pygmies of Central Africa, 230.  
*Quarterly Review* reviewed, 378.  
 RAILROADS, American, Speed Records on, 226.  
 Railway Traffic, Growth of, 661.  
 Railways, Anthracite-Carrying, 66.  
*Rassegna Nazionale* reviewed, 630.  
 Reciprocity in General, 392.  
 Record of Current Events, 26, 151, 281, 409, 536, 667.  
 Religion, New, Feeling Toward a, 487.  
*Revue de Paris* reviewed, 118, 248, 378, 499, 628.  
*Revue des Deux Mondes* reviewed, 118, 247, 499, 628, 744.  
*Revue, La*, reviewed, 119, 249, 379, 501, 629, 745.  
 Rhone, Rosamond D. Anthracite Coal Mines and Mining, 54.  
 Rice-Farming in the South, The New, 177.  
 Robinson, Albert G. Industrial and Commercial Conditions in Cuba, 195.  
 Roosevelt, President Theodore :  
     Indisposition of the President, 528.

- Message to Congress, Forecast of the, 658.  
 New England Vacation Trip, 394-397.  
 Policies of the President, 528.  
 Southern Policy, 658.  
 Trusts, Attitude Regarding, 397.  
 Roumania, Jews in, 402, 530, 724.  
 Russia :  
   Affairs in Russia, 279, 666.  
   Awakening in Russia, 94.  
   Manchuria, Russia in, 150, 280, 364, 408, 666.  
   Russian Reformer, Story of a, 605.  
   Theaters, Cheap, for the Masses, 725.  
   Women in Russia, 728.  
 St. PIERRE? What Caused the Deaths at, 231.  
 Salisbury, Lord, as a Saint, 222.  
 Samoa Dispute, Decision of King Oscar in the Arbitration of the, 666.  
 Sams, Stanhope. Baron Yeichi Shibuzawa, the Creator of Industrial Japan, 303.  
 Schools, Country, Consolidation of, 702.  
 Schooner, A Seven-Masted, Launched, 172.  
 Science, American Democracy *versus*, 474.  
*Scribner's Magazine* reviewed, 240, 369, 491, 623, 738.  
 Sea the Only Battlefield, The, 480.  
 Self-Government in Oriental Dependencies, 580.  
 Senators, Direct Election of, 644-648.  
 Shaw, Albert. A Successful Farm Colony in the Irrigation Country, 561.  
 Shaw, William B. Consolidation of Country Schools, 706.  
 Sheep-Dog Trials in England, 235.  
 Shibuzawa, Baron Yeichi, the Creator of Industrial Japan, 303.  
 Shipbuilding Combination, 19.  
 Shipbuilding, Twentieth-Century Types of, 454.  
 Shipping Combine, Atlantic, 20, 83, 466, 679.  
 Shipping Combine, English View of the, 730.  
 Skyscrapers? Will Our Cities Be a Mass of, 476.  
 Socialist Campaign in France, 94.  
*Sozialistische Monatshefte* reviewed, 240, 501.  
 "Soo," Giant Growth of the, 689.  
 South Africa : see also Great Britain.  
   Afrikaner Bond, 532.  
   Boer Generals in Europe, 274, 407, 532, 665.  
   Conditions in South Africa, 532.  
   Future, Problems of the, 5-7.  
   Jameson Raid and Its Consequences, 3, 4.  
   Labor Problem, 92.  
   Mines, Transvaal, 219.  
   Peace Settlement, Terms of the, 4, 5.  
   Von Goltz, General, on the Boer War, 480.  
 South America, Affairs in, 24, 149, 275, 404, 530.  
 South Carolina, Political Situation in, 402.  
 South, The, and Her History, 461.  
 Spain, Affairs in, 149, 666.  
 Spooner, Senator John C., of Wisconsin, 167.  
 Stanton, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady, 715.  
 Star, New, in Perseus, 90.  
 Stead, W. T. England's Greatest Living Artist : George Frederick Watts, 183.  
 Stead, W. T. The Political Situation in England After Salisbury, 297.  
 Stead, W. T. The South African Peace, the Coronation, and the British Outlook, 30.  
 Stead, W. T. The United States and Mexico at the Opening of the Hague Court, 419.  
 Stone, M. O. Our Public Pleasure Grounds, 458.  
 Strikes : see Coal Strike, Labor.  
 Submarine Work, Inventions for, 731.  
 TELEGRAPHY, Wireless, 346.  
 Texas, Political Situation in, 146, 657.  
 Theater, National, An Englishman's Plea for a, 231.  
 Theaters, Municipal, Management of, 489.  
 Theaters, Russia's Cheap, for the Masses, 725.  
 Theology, Future of, 365.  
 Thomas, David Y. The South and Her History, 461.  
 Tillman, Samuel E. West Point and Its Centenary, 45.  
*Times*, London, The Men of the, 102.  
 Tolstoy, Count Leo, through French Eyes, 481.  
 Tolstoy on Education and Instruction, 233.  
 Transvaal : see South Africa.  
 Treves, Sir Frederick, 618.  
 Trust Companies, Growth of, 574.  
 Trusts : see also Industrial Conditions, Labor, Shipping Combine.  
   Formation of New Trusts, 279.  
   Germany, Pools and Trusts in, 729.  
   Real Estate Trust, A City, 360.  
   Shipbuilding Combination, 19.  
   Trust Regulation, First Step in, 467.  
 Tuberculosis in Human Beings and in Cattle, 736.  
 Turkey, Situation in, 533.  
 Turkey : The Triumphant Turk, 723.  
 UNITED STATES : see also Congressional Affairs, Cuba, Danish West Indies, Isthmian Canal, Philippines, Political Affairs, Porto Rico, Roosevelt, Samoa, South America.  
   Admission of New States, Problem of the, 645-649.  
   Government, Our Slow Wheels of, 643.  
   Mexico and the United States at the Hague Court, 419, 530.  
   Navy, Cost of the, 354.  
   University of Kansas, Frank Strong Inaugurated as Chancellor of, 535.  
 Utah, Admission of, to Statehood, 645, 646.  
 VENEZUELA Revolution, Progress of the, 24, 149, 275, 666.  
 Vermont, Gubernatorial Campaign in, 22, 145, 386.  
 Villard, Oswald Garrison. An Alabama Negro School, 711.  
 Villard, Oswald Garrison. Rudolf Virchow, Exponent of the Democracy of Learning, 425.  
 Virchow, Rudolf, Exponent of the Democracy of Learning, 425.  
 Virchow, Rudolf, the Teacher, 428.  
 Virginia, Political Situation in, 656.  
 Volcanic Eruptions in the West Indies, 22, 404.  
 Volcanoes, Nature of, 95.  
 Volcanoes, World's Distribution of the, 97.  
*Vragen des Tijds* reviewed, 379.  
 WAGE-EARNER, "Prosperity" and the, 82.  
 Waldeck-Rousseau, M., Lawyer and Republican Statesman, 74.  
 War Game on the Atlantic Coast, 276.  
 War Museum, M. Bloch's Great, at Lucerne, 174.  
 Warfare : The Sea the Only Battlefield, 480.  
 Warman, Cy. Migration to the Canadian Northwest, 283.  
 Warman, Cy. The Giant Growth of the "Soo," 689.  
 Warne, Frank Julian. John Mitchell : The Labor Leader and the Man, 556.  
 Water in the Human Body, Function of, 366.  
 Watts, George Frederick, 183.  
 Wellman, Walter. Spooner of Wisconsin, 167.  
 Wellman, Walter. The Settlement of the Coal Strike, 553.  
 West Point and Its Centenary, 14, 45.  
 Westminster, New Cathedral at, 350.  
*Westminster Review* reviewed, 117, 245, 376, 627, 743.  
 Wheat Belts, Solving the Labor Problem of the, 70.  
 White, Andrew D., Educator and Diplomat, 697.  
 Willey, Day Allen. The New Rice-Farming in the South, 177.  
 William, Emperor, The Only Daughter of, 92.  
 Williams, Henry Smith. Virchow the Teacher, 428.  
 Williams, Talcott. A General View of the Coal Strike, 64.  
 Williams, Talcott. The World's Fiction for a Year, 440.  
 Wilson, President Woodrow, 36.  
 Windmüller, Louis. Amenities of City Pedestrians, 207.  
 Wisconsin, Gubernatorial Campaign in, 147, 268, 402, 663.  
 Women : Feminist Movement in Germany, 728.  
 Women in Russia, 728.  
*World en Beeld* reviewed, 379, 630.  
*World's Work* reviewed, 110, 241, 370, 492, 623, 739.  
 Wright, Carroll D.: A Character Sketch, 548.  
 Wright, Carroll D., Public Services of, 533.  
 ZOLA, Emile, 572.  
 Zola, Emile, and His Life Work, 735.

THE  
**AMERICAN MONTHLY**  
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**REVIEW OF REVIEWS** July 1902  
 Edited by ALBERT SHAW



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CONTENTS FOR JULY, 1902.

<b>His Excellency Lord Milner.....</b>	<b>Frontispiece</b>	<b>Various Cartoon Comments.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>The Progress of the World—</b>		<b>President Woodrow Wilson.....</b>	<b>36</b>
Peace and the Coronation.....	3	By Robert Bridges.	
A Subject for Historical Controversy.....	3	With portrait of President Wilson.	
A Raid and Its Consequences.....	3	<b>The South African Peace, the Coronation,</b>	
What Was the True British Motive?.....	4	<b>and the British Outlook.....</b>	<b>39</b>
The New Boer Nation,—a Paradox.....	4	By W. T. Stead.	
Terms of Settlement.....	4	With portrait of their Majesties King Edward VII.	
Vital Points Gained by Boers.....	5	and Queen Alexandra.	
A Remarkable Bargain.....	5	<b>West Point and Its Centenary.....</b>	<b>45</b>
The Development of a Race.....	5	By Col. Samuel E. Tillman.	
The Future of the "Afrikander".....	6	With illustrations.	
White Boer vs. Black Kafir.....	6	<b>Anthracite Coal Mines and Mining.....</b>	<b>54</b>
The Uitlanders.....	7	By Rosamond D. Rhone.	
From the British Standpoint.....	7	With illustrations.	
A Hard Lesson for "Ruling" Races.....	7	<b>A General View of the Coal Strike.....</b>	<b>64</b>
Our Own Experiences.....	8	By Talcott Williams.	
Providing Philippine Government.....	8	<b>The Anthracite-Carrying Railways.....</b>	<b>66</b>
Making a Party Issue.....	8	By H. T. Newcomb.	
Senator Hoar's Position.....	9	With map of the anthracite coal fields and railroads.	
The Real Situation.....	9	<b>Solving the Labor Problem of the Wheat Belts</b>	<b>70</b>
The Land and the Friars.....	9	By Wm. R. Draper.	
Substance Rather than Shadow.....	10	<b>The Empress Dowager's System of Modern</b>	
Cuba and the Special Message.....	10	<b>Colleges for China.....</b>	<b>72</b>
The Fallacy of the Beet-Sugar Argument.....	11	By Robert E. Lewis.	
How Prices are Fixed.....	11	<b>Two French Premiers: Waldeck-Rousseau</b>	
Is Annexation the Game?.....	11	<b>and His Successor.....</b>	<b>74</b>
Cuba's Condition Critical.....	12	By Othon Guerlac.	
The Senate and the Isthmian Canal.....	12	<b>Leading Articles of the Month—</b>	
Volcanoes as a Deterrent.....	12	Strikes in the United States.....	81
Popular Opinion in Suspense.....	13	"Prosperity" and the Wage-Earner.....	82
Matters Affecting Army and Navy.....	14	The Shipping Combine.....	83
The River and Harbor Act.....	14	The Real Meaning of the Cruelty in the Philip-	
Another Log-Rolling Affair.....	15	pines.....	87
An "Omnibus" Statehood Bill.....	15	Two Years' Legislation in Porto Rico.....	88
Reasons Against Admission.....	15	Our Account With Cuba.....	89
Irrigation Bill is Passed.....	16	The Coronation of Edward VII.....	91
Against Assassins and Anarchists.....	16	After the War in South Africa.....	92
As to Electing Senators.....	17	The Kaiser's Only Daughter.....	92
The Pacific Cable Question.....	17	The Pan-Germanic Movement.....	93
Questions of Money, Banking, and Business.....	17	The Russian Awakening.....	94
The Coal Strike.....	17	The Last Socialist Campaign in France.....	94
The Position of the Railroads.....	18	The Nature of Volcanoes.....	95
Substitutes for Anthracite.....	18	Distribution of the World's Volcanoes.....	97
The Bituminous Miners.....	19	What the Astronomers are Doing.....	98
A Ship-building Combination.....	19	The New Star in Perseus.....	99
Europe and the Ship Trust.....	20	How the Government Aids Private Owners of	
Subsidies Wanted Everywhere.....	20	Forests.....	100
A Season of Prosperity.....	21	The Men of the [London] Times.....	102
The Crop Outlook.....	21	Maxim Gorky.....	103
Current American Politics.....	21	In Praise of the Chinese.....	103
Democrats in Line of Battle.....	22	Budget for a Small College.....	104
From the Volcanic Centers.....	22	A Century's Loss in Gambling.....	105
South American Affairs.....	24	The Deadly Automobile.....	105
Affairs in England.....	24	Life and Death.....	106
Various Foreign Notes.....	24	With portrait of G. E. Buckle, map illustrating a fore-	
Educational Concerns.....	25	cast of the great German confederation of Central	
Obituary Notes.....	25	Europe in 1850, map of the world showing general	
With portraits of Lord Kitchener, Gen. Christian De		distribution of volcanoes, and other illustrations.	
Wet, General Delarey, George F. Hoar, Cardinal		<b>The Periodicals Reviewed.....</b>	<b>107</b>
Rampolla, Julius C. Burrows, John C. Spooner,		<b>The New Books.....</b>	<b>120</b>
Francis G. Newlands, Carroll D. Wright, John		<b>Index to Periodicals.....</b>	<b>124</b>
Mitchell, George L. Chamberlain, Samuel W.			
Pennypacker, M. Combes, Arthur J. Balfour,			
Francis L. Patton, and the late Lord Pauncefoot,			
cartoons, and other illustrations.			
<b>Record of Current Events.....</b>	<b>26</b>		
With portraits of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, Hon. Michael			
H. Herbert, the late Rev. E. A. Hoffman, Gen. John			
M. Schofield, Ambassador Horace Porter, the late			
Rev. George Hepworth, D.D., the late John H. Bar-			
rows, and other illustrations.			

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**HIS EXCELLENCY LORD MILNER,**  
Chief Civilian Signatory to the Peace of Pretoria, May 31, 1902.

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

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No. 1.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Peace and the Coronation.* Edward VII. had been on the throne for a year and four months. He had waited a long time to come into his inheritance, and, from the very moment of the Queen's death, had shown himself every inch a king, conscious of his prerogatives, alert, industrious. The manner of his reign had become known throughout his empire, and had been accepted with good will everywhere. His friendly attitude toward other nations had given an additional guarantee for the peace of the world. Thus his coronation, toward the end of June,—while interesting, certainly, as a pageant, and a curious exhibition of formalities that do not belong to our modern life,—had no relation at all to anything vital in public affairs. For many Americans it is not quite easy to understand why so practical a people as the English should take the coronation show so seriously,—allowing it, seemingly, to outweigh, in their estimation, as a matter of concern and importance, the ending of the South African war. The King, however, had all along perceived that peace was the one thing needed to make his coronation something more than a gaudy and an empty formality. Thus he used every influence consistent with his position in a constitutional government to have the conditions of surrender made such for the Boers that they could accept them and lay down their arms with self-respect and honor.

*A Subject for Historical Controversy.* The Boer war will be one of the great subjects of discussion and, doubtless, of historical controversy for at least fifty years to come. From the very moment when the Boers took up arms, issued their ultimatum, and crossed the line into British territory, Transvaal independence was absolutely doomed. If England had been at war with another power, the Boers would, of course, have won their cause easily, and would have acquired the whole of British South Africa. But every great nation for thirty years has made it the cardinal object of its policy to keep out of

war with any other power of first-class rank; and there was never at any moment the slightest ground for the Boer hope of formidable help from other quarters. It was not at all unnatural that British imperialists,—of the Cecil Rhodes type in Africa, and of all types in England,—should have looked forward to the annexation of the Transvaal. This became especially true after Mr. Rhodes had succeeded in adding to the empire Bechuanaland and Matabeleland,—thus getting the allied Dutch republics surrounded on all sides by British territory, excepting on the side of the Portuguese coast strip. Furthermore, it was not unreasonable to believe that in the long run it might well be a better thing for the population of the Dutch republics to be federated with British South Africa, and to come under the general sway of the British Empire,—which, for self-governing colonies, has hitherto meant protection and help, without any sacrifice whatever of real freedom, to live their own lives and to develop in their own way.

*A Raid and Its Consequences.* There were no conditions existing in South Africa that even in the smallest degree justified the resort to arms on either side, prior to the Jameson raid. If that raid had not occurred, there would have been no subsequent Boer war. Even a different treatment of the raid after it had occurred, by the British Government and by press and public opinion in England, might have reassured the Boers and averted the great conflict. But the Boers became profoundly convinced that the British Government was, in reality, implicated in a plot to steal their country, and so they began importing munitions of war on a large scale and preparing to defend themselves. In due time the diplomatic methods of Chamberlain and Milner took on a form that the Boers fully believed was intended to have no other effect except to provoke a quarrel that would give England the opportunity to make open conquest where she had failed in the Jameson episode. The future

historian is likely to draw a curious and, in some respects, a significant parallel between the Jameson raid and the John Brown raid upon Harper's Ferry. John Brown's lawless action, together with the ill-considered praise that it evoked throughout the North, probably did more than all other incidents put together to deepen sectional misunderstanding, to inflame passion, and so to provoke secession and war, where, in a critical period, the things supremely needed were calmness, patience, toleration, and some little sense of the value of time as a factor in the working out of all national and historical problems.

*What Was the  
True British  
Motive?*

The Jameson raid was avowedly for the relief and aid of the Uitlanders in Johannesburg and vicinity, whose grievances under Boer rule were being exploited so successfully by a combination of capitalists and politicians. With their fast-growing numbers, their superior wealth, and their cleverness and intelligence, the Uitlanders would, within a very short time, have had everything their own way, without interference on the part of England or any other foreign country. Probably the thing really feared by the imperialist politicians like Rhodes, Chamberlain, Milner, and others was that the Uitlanders, in due time, might supersede the Dutch as the controlling element in the Transvaal Republic, and then might be even more opposed than the Boers themselves to having their little country painted British red on the map of South Africa. When the underlying facts come to be known, it may well turn out that both the Jameson raid, and the subsequent provocation of war under pretense of concern about the Uitlanders, were due more than anything else to the British realization of the fact that Germans, Frenchmen, Americans, and men of all nationalities were flocking to Johannesburg, and were by no means certain to favor the ultimate acquisition of the country by Great Britain.

*The New Boer  
Nation,—A  
Paradox.*

However that may be, the question is now one of merely academic interest. The Boers have accepted British sovereignty in good faith, and the British have conceived an almost exaggerated respect and admiration for the character of the Boers, whom they frankly despised at the beginning of the war. There is one remarkable historical paradox to be noted in the outcome of this lamentable struggle. In the loss of their beloved independence, in the defeat of their cause, and in their seeming extinction or absorption, the Boers have really come into a new birth as a nationality. It is not written that a young people capable of such heroism shall, after practically dictating

terms to the greatest empire in the world, permit themselves to forget that they have had a great part in the making of history. This is not a day when small nationalities are assimilated and yield up their identity; and so, far from this being the end of the Boer nation, the Peace of Pretoria is the beginning of it. These Boer farmers were the most obscure people of European stock in the whole world. They were far less known than the Icelanders. To-day they are passionately admired throughout every nook and corner of the civilized world.

*Terms of  
Settlement.*

The Boer leaders were well aware, more than a year ago, that political independence, in the sense of sovereign membership in the family of nations, was an impossibility, and they were ready to come to terms with Great Britain on a basis which, while making them part of the empire, should give them colonial home rule, with assistance in restoring their devastated country, and with clemency, if not full amnesty, for the Cape Colony Dutch, who had joined their Transvaal and Orange Free State brethren in the war. Lord Kitchener, who was fighting the campaign, and should have had something to say about the terms of peace, would readily enough have ended the war more than a year ago. But Milner and Chamberlain, sustained by Lord Salisbury, insisted upon unconditional surrender, with the literal enforcement of their proclamation of perpetual banishment of



"Brave minds, how'er at war, are secret friends,  
Their generous discord with the battle ends:  
In peace they wonder whence dissensions rose,  
And ask how souls so like could e'er be foes."

From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).

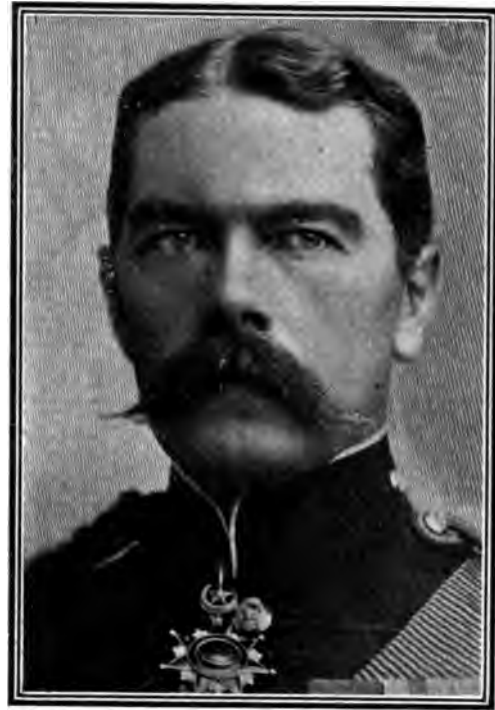
Boer leaders from South Africa, and with the enforcement against all Cape Colony Dutchmen who took up arms of the penalties for high treason. The Boers refused to modify their conditions, fought steadily on, and, in the end, conquered practically every point that they had held out upon, and seemingly somewhat more besides.

*Vital Points  
Gained by  
the Boers.*

The great point for which they had chivalrously fought on was that of clemency toward the men of Cape Colony who had forsworn their British allegiance and joined the Boers. This point was completely won; for the loss of the right to go to the polls on election day is a very small matter to a man who had expected to have all his property confiscated, and to be either shot or hung himself as a traitor. As to banishment of Boer leaders, the British were compelled to withdraw their proclamation and recant completely; and, further, to promise to bring back promptly and at their own expense the many thousands of Boer prisoners, both officers and privates, whom they had sequestered in Ceylon, St. Helena, Bermuda, and to some extent elsewhere. Further than that, the British agreed to pay the Boers outright a cash indemnity of \$15,000,000, to be used for the restoration of the building and stock of the devastated farms of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. To make sure that the British themselves should really pay this money, it was stipulated that no part of this sum, or of the British war outlay, should be levied in the form of taxes upon Boer lands or property.

*A Remarkable  
Bargain.*

Furthermore, the British agreed, in addition to the \$15,000,000, to advance large sums of money free of interest, if needed by the Boers, to buy stock and replenish their farms and herds. As to government, the Boers were accorded full amnesty and full political rights, with the promise, at the earliest possible day, of self-governing institutions for the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, and with just as good a status as the Australian or the Canadian enjoys. Thus there could not possibly have been a greater contrast than that between the public assertions of Lord Salisbury and the leaders of the British Government, more than a year ago, as to the terms to be accorded to the Boers, and that which has actually taken place. The stipulations even go so far as to give validity and protection to the debt incurred by the Boers in carrying on their war. It is true that the Boers have lost a separate international position; but that is something that they never had really grown into, or exercised, in any important sense. It was hard for them to yield



LORD KITCHENER, THE ONLY ENGLISHMAN WHO HAS GAINED MUCH REPUTATION IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

this theoretical point; but since they had to do it, they made a most remarkable bargain for themselves, and demonstrated statesmanlike qualities equal to the amazing military prowess the world had already recognized.

*The Develop-  
ment of a  
Race.*

The great West and the new South in this country, after the Civil War, were created by the thousands of young men whose energies had been developed and whose powers of achievement and leadership had been discovered and trained through the emergencies of the conflict. Certainly, one of the most important effects of the South African war will, before long, come to be recognized in the marvelous personal transformation of thousands of Boer farmers and their sons, through the experience of heroic participation in so great a war against an enemy so highly civilized and so humane, as well as so brave and, upon the whole, so untiring and effective. This war has brought the Boer people from the primitive conditions of eighteenth-century peasants to the realization of many of the strenuous conditions of life in the twentieth century. It is true they had a scanty population, and could ill afford to lose the men who perished in battle and camp, while still less could they afford to lose the scores





GEN. CHRISTIAN DE WET, NOW A GREAT CITIZEN OF BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

(A dispatch of June 19, from Bloemfontein, reports that General De Wet has addressed a circular letter to his adjutants, in which he says:

"Let me tell you that you and I and every burgher can win the heart of the new government by our future conduct, and of this conduct I am not in the least doubtful.")

of thousands of little children who perished through the starvation and disease consequent upon the burning of farm buildings and the sweeping destruction of crops and cattle. But the Boers are an extraordinarily prolific race, and they have been by no means decimated by the war.

The bringing back of the Boer prisoners, and the restocking of the farms through British aid, render it as certain as anything in the future that the Boer race

will experience a great revival in numbers, in wealth, in ambition, in influence, and in power; and that it will supply the hardy racial stock that must be relied upon for the pioneer work of redeeming for civilization the stubborn wilderness of South Africa. All this is perfectly compatible with their remaining in the British Empire for an indefinite period, and with no small degree of contentment. But for the rude awakening of this war, they might, through sheer backwardness, ignorance, and sluggishness as a race, have lost their language and merged their identity. But this experience will have made them one of the self-conscious and assertive races. It is important to remember that they stipulated for the right to use their own language in schools, courts, and government proceedings. This, also, from their point of view, is a vital consideration. Hardly less vital, in the Boer estimation, is the victory in the matter of the political status of the native population, consisting principally of negroes of the Kaffir stock. The English disposition was to enfranchise the Kaffirs,—who had been on their side in the war,—partly in deference to a sentiment of human equality, but principally in order to use them as a political makeweight against the Dutch in the future politics of the Transvaal as a self-governing colony.

*White Boer  
vs. Black  
Kaffir.*

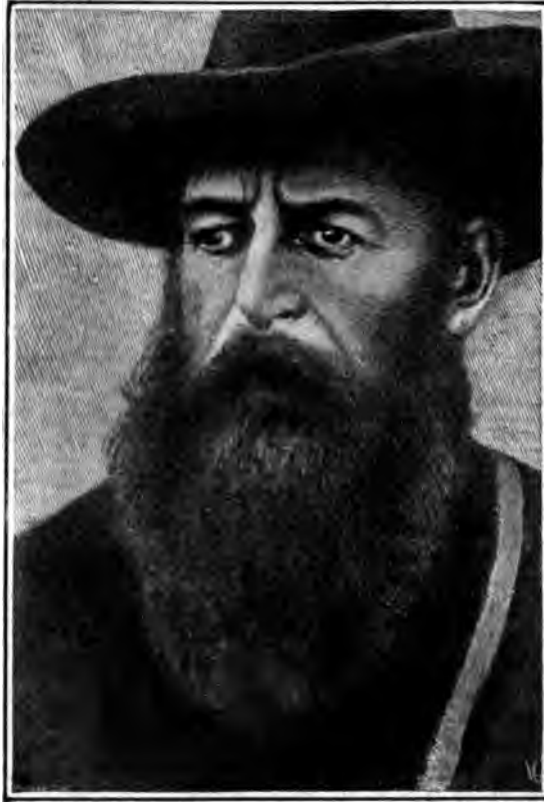
The South African Dutch, however, have always been most tenaciously opposed to the admission of the native black races to political privilege, and the British completely yielded the point; that is to say, they agreed to leave it as a colonial question, to be dealt with, or not dealt with, by the white voters of the Transvaal when civil order is fully restored and local self-government goes into effect. In this country, at the close of the war, the North en-

bised the Southern negroes, and made the tance of their full political status a condi- of the restoration of the States. In South a, on the contrary, the English victors were d to agree in advance that they would do ng resembling the enfranchisement of the vaal negroes, but would leave the question dealt with locally. Of course, it need not plained that slavery would be illegal and isible under British sovereignty.

The Uitlander element of Johannes- burg and that region will, of course, have full political privileges, without , in so far as it is made up of British sub- Americans, Germans, and Frenchmen rring to keep their allegiance will have y such protection and such rights and privi- as they enjoy anywhere else under the h flag. For the development of industrial tions in South Africa, including the mining ess, the new conditions will be far better, less, than the old. Thus, if the state of s that will come into existence by virtue of rms and stipulations contained in the agree- of peace could only have been brought without war, it would have been a good gement for everybody immediately con- d, and an advantageous one indirectly for orld at large.

While it is true enough, as a matter of historical record, that the Boers won the honors in the war, and pre- d the conditions of peace, it is none the less hat there is nothing in any of the conditions s either detrimental to British interests, or y manner humiliating either to British arms tesmanship. If the Boers had surrendered ditionally, it would still have been good manship for England to grant them, of her free will, all the benefits and immunities were secured by the treaty of Pretoria; for ost difficult conquest of all is that of men's s and hearts. Thus, if the British had ended the war at the time when they pro- ed it at an end,—which was in the early nn of 1900, more than a year and a half —there would have remained the necessity eeping the whole country garrisoned with s, and England would have had on her hands anentely, not merely an Ireland in South a, but something much worse. As matters l, large garrisons will not be needed in any of South Africa. The fighting Boers have ully presented themselves and made their mission, and taken the oath of allegiance. English have fortunately learned to respect

the Boers, and, on the other hand, the bitterness and antipathy of the Boers toward the English has spent itself in the long struggle. The war has brought to the forefront the men who are the natural leaders of South Africa, and to these men the British Government should frankly in-



GENERAL DELAREY.—A GREAT LEADER, AND A SPLENDID ADDITION TO THE RESOURCES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

trust the direction of South African affairs. Mr. Steyn, the late president of the Orange Free State, is one of the ablest men of our generation, and he is only one of a splendid group of men of vigor, character, intellect, and tenacity. The British Empire will make a great mistake if it does not, without much delay, frankly avail itself of the services of these men, whose heroic support of the cause to which they were pledged shows their capacity for patriotism, and demonstrates their right to remain the local leaders of the land which has produced them.

*A Hard Lesson  
for "Ruling"  
Races.*

It is extremely hard for a nation holding the reins of superior authority to know how to treat another nationality with breadth of wisdom and with essential justice. England lost her North American colonies

through that fatal temptation, always begotten of power, to deal in an arbitrary way with questions as they arise. The alienation of Ireland,—so costly and so humiliating to England,—grows out of a stubborn unwillingness to let the Irish manage their own affairs,—an unwillingness which amounts to something like an incurable mental or moral malady. This useless war against a few farmers in South Africa,—which is perhaps the biggest war that England has ever waged in her history,—was wholly without cause, and altogether provoked by an arbitrary and tyrannical attitude. The Boers were ready to allow any and all points of difference to be settled by friendly arbitrators, and would have been willing enough to let fair-minded Englishmen themselves sit as sole members of the tribunal. It is not the English alone who do not grasp sound principles in dealing with peoples that come more or less under their control. Russia is weakening herself, as well as doing a moral wrong, by refusing to allow Finland to go on in its own happy, contented way. The Germans are only sowing the seeds of future trouble for themselves by their treatment of the Poles in East Prussia.

*Our Own Experiences.*

A monumental instance is our own reconstruction policy after the great war, when we committed the almost irreparable mistake of depriving the responsible Southern population of the conduct and control of its own affairs. The Philippine instance is not a parallel one, although many people in this country believe it to be. Nevertheless, in our dealing with the Philippine situation, it is probable that at certain points and moments a good deal more exercise of tact in the treatment of individual Filipino leaders might have lifted some of the burden that our army has been compelled to bear, through so much hardship, and with so much of patience and humanity, under great provocation. Here, of course, many questions of exact fact are involved, and it is not well to jump to conclusions. The Filipinos differ from the other peoples to whom we have been alluding in the fact that they are not a homogeneous people, with institutions of their own, with a history, a language, a literature, or a type of political life or organization. At much expense to ourselves, we are making a people of them, and instructing them in the principles and art of government all along the line, from the local township up to the general government of the archipelago. They will gradually come to understand this, and at no distant future they will be happy, prosperous, and contented beyond most regions of the earth. In the end they must be free to be their own rulers. But first they must become a political entity.

*Providing Philippine Government.*

Acting-Governor Luke Wright reported last month that there was no fighting going on in any part of the Philippines, and that all portions of the archipelago were ready for organized civil government,—excepting, of course, the islands and districts occupied by the Mohammedan Moros, who will for a long time keep the tribal organization and semi-independent life that they have always lived. The long Philippine debate in the Senate at Washington came to an end early in June, when the pending bill was passed by a vote of 48 to 30, all the Democrats voting against it, Senator Hoar and Senator Mason also voting in opposition. The bill, as explained heretofore in these pages, gives specific legislative authority for the work of civil government carried on by Governor Taft and the Commission, and provides in great detail for many matters that needed immediate action, such as land titles, the granting of franchises, mining permits, and the like. The Senate bill differs from the House bill in that it does not undertake to provide for the establishment of a Philippine legislative assembly, but only goes so far as to arrange for a census and the collection of various data as a preliminary basis for a future representative government. The Senate bill maintains a silver standard for the Philippines, while the House bill provides a gold standard. Various points of difference between the two bills will, of course, have found adjustment at the hands of conference committees.

*Making a Party Issue.*

The protracted debate was marked by a persistent and elaborate attack upon the conduct of the army in the Philippines, with the result of establishing the fact that no army in the history of the world has ever made so good a record under comparable circumstances. The Democrats in Congress, and also in various States, as shown in a number of platforms adopted in State conventions for use in the campaign of the present season, have agreed that they will make the Philippine question a distinct party issue. Their doctrine is that we should treat the Philippines as we have treated Cuba. They rest their case upon the pure assumption that there exists a political entity that they call the Filipino people, or the Filipino nation, as a distinct population recognizing its own racial identity, its kinship of aims and aspirations as well as of blood, and possessing a national patriotism, along with a clear and great ambition to become an independent member of the family of nations. Senator Hoar's great and eloquent speech, masterly as an exercise in rhetoric, and most beautiful and exemplary in its manner and tone, was all de-

veloped by a process of purely abstract, *a priori* reasoning. To be sure, it was adorned with many allusions to fact and references to history. But its structure was wholly abstract; and if its premises were at fault, it was a beautiful speech, a dialectic exercise, and nothing else.



HON. GEO. F. HOAR, OF MASSACHUSETTS, THE SENATE'S FOREMOST ORATOR.

Mr. Hoar says that we have been fighting in the Philippines for dominion, and that the Filipinos have been fighting for liberty and for the establishment of an independent republic, and that our "practical statesmanship has succeeded in converting a people into sullen and irreconcilable enemies, possessed of a hatred which centuries cannot eradicate." But the facts are that the Filipinos are not fighting for a republic. Practically all those who are fighting at all are bandits. The intelligent Filipinos, far from being sullen and irreconcilable enemies, are fast becoming enthusiastic in their affection for Governor Taft, and in their appreciation of the splendid spirit of justice, intelligence, and humanity that pervades his entire administration. The best way on earth,—in fact, the only way,—to make a republic at some time in the future out of the Filipinos is to do exactly as we have been and are doing,—namely, first, restore peace and order so that the plain man may live and work in security; and, second, create institutions of government just as fast as possible. In the ordinary Filipino community to-day there is no American at all except the school teacher, and the work he

is doing commands the ardent admiration of the Filipinos, who are begging us to send ten times as many American teachers, and to pay them twice as much, so that good ones may volunteer, and may feel justified in staying.

*The Real Situation.* Under Spanish administration, which is all the Filipinos have ever known anything about, the natives were robbed with or without pretense of taxation, denied ordinary justice, and maltreated in a thousand ways. All those abuses have disappeared. Even at this moment the sensible Filipino has no more desire to have the United States Government leave the archipelago than the sensible Egyptian peasant of the Nile valley desires to have the British withdraw from Egypt. Everything that makes life worth living to the Egyptian fellaheen has come through the British occupation. The American occupation of the Philippines is even more necessary and more desirable, because the conditions of the people are more arduous, and their ability of themselves to remedy those conditions is even smaller than was that of the Egyptian peasantry. There are not, probably, a thousand people out of the ten million native inhabitants of the Philippine Islands who are so lacking in practical sense and judgment as to attach at this moment the importance that Senator Hoar supposes they attach to a thing that every unbiased outside observer would declare to be both impossible and undesirable,—namely, the exercise of independent sovereignty by the inhabitants of a group of islands who are not yet welded into a nationality, who have no common language, and who have no background of history.

*The Land and the Friars.* There are Americans who oppose our being in the Philippines on the perfectly understandable argument that we are not called upon to make such altruistic sacrifices. Those men are able to see that we are doing a marvelous work for the Filipinos; but they are not able to see that we are getting any commensurate benefit, either present or prospective, for ourselves. When Senator Hoar and the other "antis" talk about "sullen and irreconcilable enemies, whose hatred cannot be eradicated in centuries," they are talking of a situation that is changing so steadily and so visibly that it would be safer to say months, or even weeks, than hundreds of years. The practical question of the friars and their lands is a hundred times more interesting to the Filipinos than Mr. Hoar's question of abstract sovereignty. Last month Judge Taft visited Rome, with full instructions to negotiate, on a business basis, at



CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

he Vatican, for the purchase of the agricultural lands held by the religious orders, and for the withdrawal of the deeply-hated friars from the ecclesiastical and civil life of the Philippine islands. The Pope received Judge Taft with every mark of consideration, and a committee of five cardinals,—composed of Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, and Cardinals Vives y Cuto, Steinhuber, Gotti, and Vannutelli,—was immediately appointed to join the American reputation in working out the details of an agreement. It promptly became known that Judge Taft's errand would be entirely successful, and that the land would be acquired by the Government, at a fair price to the ecclesiastical holders of the title, so that it could be made over on suitable terms to the native farmers who have heretofore tilled it as tenants.

*Substance  
Rather than  
Shadow.*

The question of land titles in general has been given careful consideration, and in all such practical matters the truest spirit of justice to the people prevails, and the very best intelligence, native as well as American, has been brought to bear upon the solution of questions as they have come up. These are the real services that make people happy and contented; and it is precisely because of the existence and retention in those islands of

American sovereignty that these matters can be adjusted and the way paved for Philippine progress. With the going into effect of the civil government act, the establishment of a good monetary system, and the granting of franchises so that railroads can be built and many other enterprises undertaken, the Philippines will enter upon a new era of prosperity. Our great orators like Senator Hoar will, within five years, be the eulogists of a transforming colonial policy which, for brilliancy of achievement in the Philippine Islands, must challenge comparison with anything ever done by any nation. Those who opposed our intervention in Cuba now praise it to the skies, and they will have another clearing of vision some day. As to the recent work of the army on the side of its show of force, it is not war but vigilant policing. It is the breaking up of the brigandage that is always apt to follow the last stages of guerrilla fighting. Brigandage has to be faced and put down, whether in the Philippines, or in Mexico, Spain, Italy, or Bulgaria. As a matter of practical policy, we are doubtless very near to the day when it will be wise to enlist Filipinos to a large extent in the army, and to intrust principally to them the work of subduing the marauding bands who, under pretense of patriotism, are really nothing but outlaws. It is intimated that a general amnesty proclamation may be issued as early as the fourth of the present month of July. One of the results of such a proclamation would be the immediate return of the Filipino prisoners who are at present detained on the island of Guam. Señor Llorente, who was Supreme Court Judge under General Otis' administration, and afterward governor of Cebu, has been made Governor of Samar, and will establish there a civil government on the scene of the recent disturbances.

*Cuba and the  
Special Mes-  
sage.*

The depressed business condition of Cuba, and the discouraging outlook in the Senate at Washington for the passage of the Cuban reciprocity bill, led to the sending of a special message to Congress by President Roosevelt on June 13. In this message the President re-stated his well-known views, and urged Congress to come to Cuba's relief. A group of eighteen Republican Senators had joined the beet-sugar movement against reciprocity, and thus the situation had become very dubious. From the President's standpoint, the question at issue is not primarily an economic one, but one of public honor and good faith. Under the limitations imposed by the Platt amendment, Cuba is not, in the full sense, a foreign country, but is an American dependency.

Under these circumstances, it would seem only reasonable to give Cuba some advantages as compared with foreign nations in the American market. From the strictly economic point of view, the reciprocity bargain would be an excellent one for us, because the Cuban market would be beneficial to many lines of American production and industry, while the concessions granted by us in return would hurt none of our industries, and would cost us nothing appreciable. The remission in favor of the Cubans of a portion of the tariff on their sugar crop would benefit them, without affecting by a single cent the price that any Western producer would obtain for his sugar-beets, or any Louisianian for his cane.

*The Fallacy of the Beet-Sugar Argument.* It is plain that there is a good argument, from the standpoint of the American sugar producer, against a general lowering of the tariff on sugar. But it is equally plain that a reduced rate on the Cuban crop alone could not affect the level of sugar prices in the United States. The home producer, who declares that he wants the benefit of the tariff, has to-day exactly the same degree of effective protection that he had before we admitted Porto Rican sugar free of duty. And he would have neither more nor less tariff protection remaining to him, whether one policy or another should be adopted in respect to Cuba. The men who have been telling him things contrary to this have been either ignorant themselves, or else have been guilty of confusing his mind intentionally. The remission of 20 per cent. of the duty upon the Cuban crop alone would have exactly the same effect as the admission, free of duty, of one-fifth of the Cuban sugar crop, while charging full duty rates upon the other four-fifths. And this admission, free of duty, of one-fifth of the Cuban sugar crop would affect the beet-sugar producers of the United States neither more nor less unfavorably than the addition to our home sugar crop of an equivalent quantity. In other words, the effect of a 20 per cent. reduction upon the Cuban tariff would be simply that of the addition of, say, 100,000 tons to the domestic sugar crop, out of a total consumption of considerably more than 2,000,000 tons.

*How Prices Are Fixed.* The merest schoolboy knows that the American price is fixed by the deficit that we have to import at the full duty rate. Even if we admitted the whole of the Cuban crop free of duty, instead of only one-fifth of it, as is proposed, the American beet-sugar producer would not be affected at all, because we should still have to import from other countries



SENATOR BURROWS, OF MICHIGAN.

(Who led the Republican group of Senators that opposed the policy of Cuban reciprocity.)

about 1,000,000 tons, or half our total consumption, at full tariff rates, and this, of course, would maintain the price. The average American citizen, from his standpoint as a sugar consumer, has nothing at stake whatever in the controversy that has been pending. He will continue to pay for the sugar he uses the price prevailing in the world markets,—as in England, for instance,—plus some charge for transportation, and plus the full rate of the Dingley tariff. It might, however, make some difference to a man engaged in the sugar-refining business where his factories are located. The Western farmer had been so carefully hoodwinked that he did not for a time see that the extra profit due to the tariff does not go into his pocket, but into that of the owner of the beet-sugar factory. But his eyes are opening.

*Is Annexation the Game?* The present economic position of Cuba is about as forlorn as Florida's would be if Florida were a separate republic, without separate trade relations with the United States. If Congress refuses to give Cuba special tariff treatment, it follows inevitably that Cuba must seek admission as a State, and we should not be justified in refusing to admit her. It is possible, indeed, that this is what the lobbies are really driving at. It is obvious that the great sugar refineries situated on the Atlantic seaboard might be expected to have some interest in the progress and development of the cane-sugar industry of the West Indies, from which



they derive their supplies of raw material. Thus, a policy at Washington that would precipitate the annexation of Cuba might, in the end, prove considerably to the advantage of the so-called American "sugar trust." Undoubtedly, the behavior of the gentlemen acting ostensibly against the sugar trust, and in the interest of the beet-sugar producers, has been the one and only thing that has revived the talk of annexation, and made it possible if not probable. The men who own the principal beet sugar factories of the West, and who have been supposed at Washington to represent the farmers, do, as a matter of fact, represent Eastern capital. What motive lies behind their conduct, unless it be that of producing distraction and despair in Cuba, in order that they may buy the sugar lands at reduced prices, and then bring about annexation, to their own vast enrichment?

American farmers from a few States, chiefly new ones, have been duped into bringing pressure upon their representatives at Washington; and these representatives have presented no argument, and given no reason, for their position,—except that they have discovered a sentiment in their States against doing anything for Cuba. This sentiment at home has, in its turn, been produced by active and persistent scheming, which began, two or three years ago, in preparation for the present situation. Meanwhile, if the plotters have intended to bring financial ruin upon Cuba, they must have felt last month that their cause was making headway. Authentic reports from the island were marked by deep gloom and anxiety. General Wood's administration had done splendid things, but had spent money freely to accomplish them. President Palma was expected to maintain the high standard throughout, yet saw no way to provide sufficient public revenue to keep the work up to the mark set under the American occupation. The situation was altogether a painful and a cruel one, whether viewed from the public or the private standpoint. The people of the United States have intended to deal justly by Cuba, and the men of those parts of the West who have been so determined to prevent Cuban reciprocity have simply been misled as to the facts and conditions.

*The Senate and the Isthmian Canal.* At the conclusion of the Senate's debate on the Philippine question, in the first week of June, the debate on the Isthmian Canal was opened with an agreement that it should continue for two weeks,—that is, until June 19, when a vote should be taken. Senator Morgan, chairman of the Inter-oceanic

Canal Committee, opened with a speech in support of the Nicaragua route. On the following day, Senator Hanna spoke in favor of what was known as the Spooner substitute for the Hepburn bill. It will be remembered that the House, with almost absolute unanimity, had voted to adopt the Nicaragua route, and had instructed the President to proceed with the work. The Spooner substitute in the Senate proposed the adoption of the Panama route, provided the President, on due investigation, should find that the French company, which was proposing to sell its assets to us for \$40,000,000, could deliver the property with a clear title. The Isthmian Canal Commission had preferred the Panama route, but had at first recommended the other, chiefly because of the large price asked by the French company for its claims. It took the ground, in its original report, that the work already done at Panama would not be worth more than \$40,000,000 to a builder who should undertake to complete the canal. Thereupon, the French company promptly reduced its price from more than a hundred millions to forty millions, and the Commission, upon being reassembled, made a supplementary report, recommending the Panama route, if acquired under the reduced terms.

The Nicaragua route would be much nearer to the United States than the other, and would be feasible for sailing vessels, whereas the prevailing calms would interfere with their use of a canal at Panama. Upon the other hand, the Nicaragua Canal would



UNCLE SAM: "I could be happy with either were t'other fair charmer away."

From the Ohio State Journal (Columbus).

be 183 miles long, and the Panama only 49. If the Nicaragua route should finally be defeated, it may, perhaps, be said that the scale was turned by the recent terrible eruption of volcanoes in the West Indies. More than once, in years past and gone, arguments have been made against the Nicaragua route on the ground of its lying in a dangerously volcanic region. But the argument made no impression on the public mind until Senator Hanna advanced it again, with great maps and charts, in the Senate chamber, while Mont Pelée and La Soufrière were still in active eruption, and the newspapers were full of the terrors of volcanoes and earthquakes. The Senate on the 19th voted for Panama by a decisive majority. The question was at once taken up again in the House, with no certainty as to results, but a chance of concurrence on Panama.

*Popular  
Opinion in  
Suspense.*

The people of the United States are strongly committed to the policy of an inter-oceanic canal owned and controlled by the United States Government. For many reasons of an historical and more or less sentimental nature, they would have preferred the Nicaragua route. They have been abundantly justified in viewing the French project of selling out to the United States with suspicion and distrust. If, therefore, the Panama route should win in the end, it must be on its sheer merits and in spite of the plea that our Government should not have involved itself in any negotiations with a private European company, but should have dealt solely and directly with the Government of Colombia, securing an outright acquisition of the Isthmian route, including full sovereignty over the whole or a part of the Colombian State of Panama. On its face, the French charter had already been forfeited, and the circumstances of its alleged extension were said to be irregular. If, however, the physical conditions render the Panama route decidedly preferable, the tangle regarding rights,



SENATOR JOHN C. SPOONER, OF WISCONSIN.

(Who has been more prominently identified with the leading subjects of legislation in the Senate, during this session, than any other man.)

claims, and franchises can, of course, be straightened out. There is no reason to think that any man with a particle of influence in either House of Congress, or in our executive government, is placing himself in a suspicious attitude by favoring the Panama route, any more than there is reason to suppose that the geologists have been bribed to invent stories about Nicaragua volcanoes. President Roosevelt will not buy out the French company in case of the adoption of the Spooner substitute until all doubts and difficulties of a legal and diplomatic nature have been completely cleared away. Although the House voted for the Nicaragua route, its vote was intended, not so much to settle the route question finally as to show its disposition to have an interoceanic canal built by the Government without further delay.



Photo copyrighted, 1902, by Pach Brothers.

Sec'y Root (War).      Sec'y Moody (Navy).  
Gov. O'Neill, of New York.      President Roosevelt.      Commandant Mills.

## THE PRESIDENT AT THE WEST POINT CENTENNIAL.

*Matters Affecting Army and Navy.* A great event of the past month was the celebration at West Point of the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Military Academy. The ceremonies were impressive, and the speeches were of a high order of merit and interest. Gen. Horace Porter, our ambassador at Paris, was the chief orator, but the President and the Secretary of War made eloquent and memorable addresses, and General Schofield and General Alexander,—the latter a distinguished Confederate veteran,—spoke wisely and impressively. We publish elsewhere an article on West Point and the celebration from the pen of Colonel Tillman, one of the professors in the academy. The celebration was rendered the more enthusiastic by an action of Congress which had made certain an appropriation of about \$6,000,000 for the much-needed pro-

vision of new buildings for the academy. The United States army is now in a state of the highest efficiency. By a recent order issued at the War Department the total army strength will be cut down from (in round figures) 77,000 men, as at present, to 66,000. It will be organized on the plan of keeping about one-third of it in the Philippines, with such shifting of men and regiments as to equalize Philippine service. Heretofore promotions in the navy have been made by seniority, while in the army they have been made by selection. It is understood that President Roosevelt and Secretary Moody have decided to apply the army system to the navy, at least to some extent. The Senate did not agree to the provision in the House naval bill requiring that one-half of the new vessels authorized should be built in government yards. The naval bill, as passed by the Senate, appropriated an amount exceeding \$78,000,000. Both Houses agreed in ordering two new battleships, two new cruisers, and two new gunboats, but the Senate also added an order for five submarine torpedo boats. The

Senate also recommended an increase in the number of cadets at the Naval Academy at Annapolis by ninety-five, and an appropriation was made for another new building at Annapolis. Much interest in naval circles has been manifested in the plans for a great series of naval maneuvers on a scale never before undertaken by the United States.

*The River and Harbor Act.* One excuse urged for the passage of an unprecedented appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors was that no river and harbor bill was passed by Congress last year. But under the system now in vogue, of authorizing contracts for the future completion of work, a good many millions are paid out every year in the Sundry Civil bill, to continue work on improvements ordered by

river and harbor bills of former years. The new bill dwarfs anything of the kind in our history. It amounted to \$60,000,000 when it left the House; the Senate added \$10,000,000, and the conference committee split the difference. Thus it carries a total appropriation, in round figures, of \$65,000,000. Of this amount something under \$30,000,000 will be paid out of the Treasury next year, and the payment of the remainder will be distributed through several years, as called for by the improvement contracts. To put it mildly and cautiously, this measure is not defensible as meritorious legislation. Congress made confession of the impropriety of the methods by which such vast raids on the Treasury are organized, by putting in this very bill a clause providing that there shall be created a permanent board of engineer officers, to pass henceforth upon all proposed river and harbor improvements.

*Another Log-Rolling Affair.* This union of local interests for a grand raid upon the United States

Treasury can be applied to other objects besides the improvement of rivers and harbors. Thus the method has been successfully adopted this year by nearly two hundred cities, towns, and villages, which, being ambitious to have the United States build for them pretentious public structures, pooled their issues and forced through Congress the so-called "Omnibus Public Buildings Bill." As passed, it makes a net demand on the Treasury for about \$20,000,000,—petty villages in some cases securing large sums for wholly unnecessary federal buildings. Such a combination, of course, is almost impossible to beat. The country, as well as local interests, imperatively needs large expenditure for improved postal facilities in New York City, and appropriations were duly made for New York in the new measure. But the bill was so skilfully constructed on the united-we-stand-divided-we-fall principle that the group of New York Congressmen, in order to secure a meritorious and necessary appropriation, were obliged to vote for a bill which, in many of its details, was an outrageous imposition upon the taxpayers of the United States. Here again Congress needs to provide a way by which to protect the country against a vicious application of the log-rolling principle in a new direction. Of course, many of the items in the river and harbor bill, and many of those in the omnibus buildings bill as well, were meritorious.

*An "Omnibus" Statehood Bill.* Another "omnibus" bill, though on a more limited scale, is that which proposes the immediate admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona as States

in the Union. This bill passed the House of Representatives on May 9. If the admission of these States meant nothing to the Union except four members in the House of Representatives (Oklahoma would be entitled to two, while the others would have one apiece), there would be no very serious objection to the statehood bill. But it is a wholly different matter to add six more members to the United States Senate from States of scanty population. The objection is not theoretical only, but practical. For example, if the people of the United States had been proportionately represented in the Senate last month, there would have been no difficulty at all about securing justice for Cuba. A number of the eighteen or nineteen Senators who refused absolutely to act with the President, and with the majority of the prominent and influential Senators of their own party, were men from comparatively small States. Thus, if representation in the Senate were according to population, New York, as compared with Nevada, ought to have four hundred Senators, for New York has two hundred times as many inhabitants as Nevada. Yet, in this contest over a great issue that involves the public honor, Nevada exactly counterbalances New York in the Senate. If Senator Mason of Illinois is omitted, the remaining eighteen Republican Senators who refused to act with their colleagues represent, in the aggregate, about as many people as the inhabitants of the one State of New York.

*Reasons Against Admission.*

The grotesque inequality of representation in the Senate has come to be one of the most serious practical difficulties with which our American political system has to contend. To admit just now three more States of small population would be to make a bad matter worse. By the last census Oklahoma had not quite 400,000 people, New Mexico had 195,000, and Arizona had less than 123,000. Oklahoma is certainly developing rapidly, but its present boundary lines are not satisfactory. With the addition of the Indian Territory, it would have an area about equal to that of Missouri, Wisconsin, or North Dakota, and it would even then be a good deal smaller than many other of the States. It would be both absurd and scandalous to admit Oklahoma with its present boundaries. It is true that Arizona and New Mexico have large areas, but most of their land is mountainous or desert waste; and even if united into one State, their territory would be considerably smaller than that of Texas. The Republican members of the Senate Committee on Territories,—of which Mr. Beveridge, of Indiana, is chairman,—voted last month not to consider the omnibus statehood bill at the

present session, the Democratic members of the committee favoring immediate consideration. Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, however,—for reasons which, correctly or incorrectly, have been assigned by the newspapers as personal and private rather than public,—undertook to take the subject out of the committee's hands and force action upon it. Although the Democrats regard themselves as normally stronger than their opponents in all three of the Territories in question, the parties have been so evenly divided in recent elections that the question of political advantage to either organization need not enter into the discussion.

Although not widely understood in the East, the irrigation bill, as successfully carried through both Houses and signed by President Roosevelt on June 18, is one of the most far-reaching and fundamentally important measures enacted at Washington in recent years. It required steady persistence and effort to formulate a general irrigation scheme, and then secure for it the approbation of Congress. But this sort of union of effort on the part of many localities is upon a very different plane from that which results in river and harbor bills or omnibus building raids on the Treasury. Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, one of its most prominent advocates, predicts that under the provisions of this bill at least \$150,000,000 of the proceeds of the public lands will be available in the next thirty years for irrigation works without further appropriation. This measure will, of course, in the long run, greatly increase the prosperity and add to the population of the arid regions of the West. Under the system provided, the receipts from the sale of United States Government lands, amounting lately to an average of about \$3,000,000 a year, will be used to provide works for the irrigation of lands which, in turn, will be sold at an enhanced price, and the proceeds added to the irrigation fund. It is believed that on this plan the fund will gradually swell and make financially possible increasingly large projects for the watering and reclamation of desert lands. It is a fascinating idea.

*Against Assassins and Anarchists.* The general sentiment in favor of measures against the anarchists, and for the better protection of high officials, growing out of the assassination of President McKinley, has not resulted in the stringent enactments that were expected a few months ago. The Senate, in March, passed a bill the principal object of which was the better protection of the President, but at that time it declined to deal in the same measure with the general question of



HON. FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS, OF NEVADA.

(Member of the House Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.)

restraining the anarchists. Various bills relating to that topic were held in reserve by the Judiciary Committee, where they have slumbered ever since. The House, on June 9, passed a substitute for the Senate's bill to protect the President, and in the same measure added certain sections that will have considerable interest for our anarchist brethren. It is likely that before the session ends the two Houses will have come together on some measure. Both Senate and House have voted to make the intentional killing of the President or Vice-President, or any officer entitled by law to succeed to the Presidency, punishable by death. To attempt to kill the President or any of these officials, or to threaten to do so, or to advise or counsel anybody else to do so, is made punishable by a term of imprisonment in both bills. The House bill extends similar protection to foreign ambassadors or ministers accredited to this country. The Senate bill provides for the punishment of those who conspire against the sovereign of a foreign country, and the House bill deals separately with the same matter, but more specifically. The House bill has sections which provide against the admission into the United States of any person who "is opposed to all organized government, or is a member of any organization entertaining or teaching such opposition." It also prohibits the naturalization of anarchists, and gives the judges

authority to investigate before issuing naturalization papers. The exclusion of anarchist immigrants is also specifically provided for in an important general immigration bill passed by the House several weeks ago. This measure undertakes to unify and consolidate all existing laws on the subject of immigration, and makes a good many changes of detail, especially with the view to a more efficient enforcement of such restrictions as already exist upon the entrance of undesirable persons. It is hardly probable that the immigration measure can be dealt with by the Senate in the present session.

*As to Electing Senators.* The resolution which passed the House of Representatives so sweepingly in favor of election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of the States, has been completely tied up in the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and will probably not come to a vote on the Senate floor either this year or next. In order to prevent consideration on its merits, it was amended by its real opponents in the committee in such a manner as to provide for the holding of Senatorial elections under Federal auspices, and the regulation of other conditions as to the qualifications of voters as well as the direct supervision to insure a full and free vote. There is, of course, no more reason why the election of Senators should be under Federal supervision than the election of Representatives in Congress, or of Presidential electors. The question is a very simple one indeed. The cumulative experience of recent years has convinced most of the people of the United States that it would be well to relieve the State Legislatures of the business of choosing United States Senators. If the people of the country had not been of this opinion, it is scarcely probable that the proposed resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States would have passed the House of Representatives by a practically unanimous vote. The Senate should be willing to give the States a chance to show whether or not they would ratify such a proposed constitutional amendment.

*The Pacific Cable Question.* Unless Congress changes its mind completely,—of which there is no sort of prospect,—there will be no government-owned Pacific cable line laid. The so-called Corliss bill came before the House with fair prospects, and in such a way as to test conclusively the opinion of that body on the question of government as against private cable ownership. The route had been surveyed by the Government at a cost of \$200,000, and had been found feasible. Mr. Corliss made a strong ar-

gument to show that it would be profitable to the Government to construct the line, at an estimated cost of \$10,000,000, and advantageous to the American Government and people in every way. Opposed to the governmental project were the friends of Mr. John W. Mackey's Commercial Pacific Cable Company, which is proposing to construct on its own account a line from San Francisco to Manila by way of Hawaii and Guam. After a brief debate, the House voted, on June 11, by 116 to 77, against the governmental project.

*Questions of Money, Banking, and Business.* Although this long session has seemed to afford the best possible opportunity for the completion and perfection of the gold standard and currency laws, it was voted early in June, at a Republican conference, to postpone the subject until next December. More than a month ago the House passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to use the silver bullion accumulated under the Sherman Purchase Act of 1890 in the minting of subsidiary coins. This, of course, involved the repeal of that part of the former act which had required the bullion to be coined into standard dollars. It is supposed that the Senate will concur in this desirable measure. On June 17, the House, under the leadership of Mr. Ray, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, passed a series of important amendments to the bankruptcy act, the result being, according to the prevailing opinion of those best informed, a bankruptcy system more perfect, upon the whole, than that of any other country.

*The Coal Strike.* Important as the work of Congress has been this season, the affairs of the great business world have more than divided attention with those of the world of politics. First in the claim upon public attention last month was the anthracite coal strike, with its serious direct and incidental effects and its still more serious possibilities for the future. We publish in this number an interesting descriptive article upon the anthracite mining industry, from the pen of Mrs. Rhone, of Wilkes Barre; a valuable article on the anthracite coal-carrying railroads, from Mr. Newcomb, editor of the *Railway World*; and a judicious discussion of the principles involved in the strike, from Dr. Talcott Williams, of the *Philadelphia Press*. All attempts to end the trouble through the conciliation of the Civic Federation were unavailing. It gradually became apparent that the strike was not so much one for increased wages or the abatement of specified grievances, as for full recognition of the miners' union and the adoption in the

anthracite regions of the wage-scale system. The principal operators, as represented by the heads of the coal-carrying railroads, stuck steadily to their doctrine that it is not feasible to regularize labor conditions in the hard-coal region. An easy reply, of course, is that, in spite of the different conditions prevailing in different parts of the anthracite field, the capitalists themselves have succeeded in forming a combination by which they have completely eliminated competition, with the result of regulating the total output and controlling the market price. It is not necessary to assume that the wage scales demanded by the miners' union would mean uniformity where conditions do not permit. It would seem scarcely more difficult to provide different wage scales in the anthracite districts under the general sanction of the mine-workers' union, than to arrange the different scales that exist under the same auspices in the various bituminous districts.

*The Position of the Railroads.* In refusing so persistently to deal with the miners the operators would seem to be challenging public opinion rather boldly. For these operators are, in effect, the railroads themselves. Contrary to established principles, and to the laws of most States and countries, the roads have gone beyond their legitimate functions as common carriers, and have assumed monopolistic control of a necessary article of traffic and ordinary use. This relation of

the railroads to the mining, shipping, and marketing of coal is at the basis of the whole anthracite trouble. In the wild scramble, some years ago, for the acquisition of coal lands, and the control of what were formerly independent coal-mining companies, fictitious prices were paid and immense sums of money were invested upon false economic principles. The existing combination is for the purpose of making the public pay interest and dividends upon a huge volume of improper capitalization. But for this artificial situation, which—morally, if not technically—constitutes the most flagrant violation of the Sherman anti-trust law to be found in the whole country, the public could have cheap coal, the miners could have fair wages, and the railroads could charge a reasonable price for transportation. President Roosevelt, when called upon, early in June, to try to bring about a settlement of the coal strike, showed that the law under which the Pullman strike was investigated had subsequently been repealed. But Col. Carroll D. Wright, as head of the Department of Labor, made certain inquiries into the facts for the President's information. The public would like to read his report.

*Substitutes for Anthracite.* Much inconvenience was caused, especially in New York, where hard coal has been almost exclusively used, by the shrinkage in the anthracite output. Attention was naturally drawn to the question of



THE INNOCENT MAY SUFFER THE SAME AS THE GUILTY.—From the *Journal* (Detroit).



substitutes for hard coal, and the use of petroleum as a fuel was determined upon in various quarters. A number of tank steamers were chartered for bringing crude petroleum from the new Texas oil fields for consumption in New York, and naval experts announced successful experiments in the use of oil as a substitute for coal in the furnaces of warships. The chief substitute, however, for hard coal was to be found in the abundant and widespread deposits of the bituminous article; and the strikers soon found that unless they could greatly curtail the output of the soft-coal mines, their strike was doomed to certain failure. Accordingly, a convention of the United Mine Workers of America was called by an order issued on June 17, to meet in the middle of July at Indianapolis, to consider the question of a sympathetic strike among all the organized coal-miners of the United States.



COMMISSIONER CARROLL D. WRIGHT.  
(Of the United States Department of Labor.)

*The Bituminous Miners.* Such a strike, if consummated, would bring about an almost unthinkable cessation of general industry. In most of the bituminous districts, the men are working under yearly agreements with their employers as to wages and conditions. It is true that these agreements do not contain any pledges or promises that the miners will not suspend or



From a new photo by M. J. E. S.

JOHN MITCHELL.  
(President of the United Mine Workers of America.)

abandon their work. Thus, it is not strictly fair to say that if the Western bituminous miners should suspend work in sympathy with the anthracite miners, they would thereby have violated existing contracts or agreements. It would certainly violate their agreements if the miners of Ohio, for instance, having accepted a wage scale for a year, should at the end of six months demand an immediate increase of wages, and strike to enforce the demand. But these wage scales do not obligate the employer to keep his mine running or to give full employment for a year to his men; and they cannot, therefore, on the other hand, require the men to keep on working in the mines if they choose to work elsewhere or to be idle. We are sure, however, that the bituminous miners would make a colossal blunder if they should strike, and that they would forfeit the approval of the country and destroy the confidence in their union that they had been gradually building up.

*A Ship-building Combination.* The formation of something like an ocean steamship trust under American auspices caused the indefinite postponement of the ship subsidy bill at Washington. But it remained for a combination of American shipbuilding yards to give the subsidy measure



its final quietus. The so-called "Morganization" of the Atlantic steamship lines showed that American capital can carry on an ocean business in the transport of passengers and freight without financial assistance from the Treasury of the United States Government. The explicit statements made by the leading men in the new combination of shipbuilding plants also showed,—what this magazine has again and again asserted,—that the new industrial conditions in the United States render it easily possible for our shipyards to turn out steel vessels in competition with foreign shipbuilders without government aid, whenever the right combination of men and interests choose to make the attempt. Mr. Lewis Nixon, the famous naval designer and shipbuilder, who is one of the chief factors in the new combination, has been very outspoken in his expressions of confidence in the ability of the United States Shipbuilding Company to build vessels in open competition with the European shipyards. The new company owns the great San Francisco plant which built the *Oregon* and the *Olympia*, as well as various other vessels, and it includes also such Eastern plants as the Bath Iron Works, the Crescent Shipyard, of Elizabethport, N. J., the Eastern Shipbuilding Company, of New London, Conn., and the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, of Wilmington, Del. It has also acquired the Bethlehem (Pennsylvania) Steel Company's plant, which is especially adapted to the making of armor plate and guns. Mr. Nixon tells the public, furthermore, that the Shipbuilding Company has made arrangements with the United States Steel Corporation for the prompt and ample supply of hull steel on a basis of prices that will enable the company to compete against British and German shipyards for non-American orders. Thus, with its own steel plant at Bethlehem, the new shipbuilding concern can turn out a complete warship, armored and supplied with guns, out of its own resources and facilities.

*Europe and  
the Ship  
Trust.*

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's movements in Europe this summer have been more keenly watched and more constantly discussed by the newspapers of England, France, Germany, and the rest of the Continent than the comings, goings, and doings of emperors and prime ministers. Of all Mr. Morgan's achievements, nothing has impressed the European mind so much as the formation of the steamship combination. The great concern of the English last month seemed to be to prevent, if possible, the absorption of the Cunard line by Mr. Morgan's company. It was thought in England that the Cunard had given an option of purchase to Mr. Morgan and his associates, conditioned upon its failure to bluff

the British Government into bribing it with large subsidies to remain true to its old allegiance. Lord Brassey himself, the great authority on shipping, and formerly secretary to the admiralty, went before a House of Commons committee last month, to beg it to subsidize the Cunard line as the only remaining British champion in the Atlantic traffic. He declared that it would be a national disaster if the line were transferred to a foreign flag. No negotiations, however, seem to have been pending for the transfer of the Cunard line.

*Subsidies  
Wanted  
Everywhere.*

It is not primarily a matter of flags and allegiances, but simply one of a closer and more economical management of the business affairs of the great Atlantic ferry. The steamship subsidy question in England will have entered upon a new stage of discussion, as the colonial premiers,—the coronation being over,—are now settling down to their talk at London about various matters affecting the inter-relations of the United Kingdom and the great colonies. The Canadians have gone to London eager to secure support for their scheme of a great Anglo-Canadian steamship line, to be heavily subsidized by the Dominion and the British governments, and to operate in close relations with the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The chief promoters of the Canadian company,—which hopes to get a million dollars a year from the government at Ottawa, and at least twice as



JOHN BULL "SEEING THINGS."  
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

much from the government at Westminster,—are said to be Lord Strathcona and Sir Christopher Furness. At its recent annual meeting, the great French shipping corporation,—the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique,—explained that the absence of dividends was due to British and German competition. The French are worried about the steamship combine without seeing anything that they can do about it. It will, of course, be made an excuse for the promotion of various subsidy schemes in France, as in England. The Hamburg-American line issued to its shareholders, and thus to the public, a month ago, a very full statement of the terms of the arrangement by which the two German shipping lines had entered into a working arrangement with the Morgan syndicate.

*A Season of Prosperity.*

Business conditions in the United States continue to be favorable; and but for the disturbance caused by the anthracite coal strike, it might probably be said with truth that never at any time in the country's history has there been so much well-paid employment for everybody able and willing to work, never so little grinding poverty, and never so bright an outlook in the economic sphere for all classes of young men. There has been no slackening in the demand for iron and steel products. We have not been exporting as much as last year, but one reason for that is the unsatisfied demand of the home market. The railroads were never handling such large quantities of goods, and they are finding it profitable to spend large sums of money in improving their grades and making extensive renewals and betterments. The production of copper in May in the United States reached nearly 26,000 tons, breaking all previous records. For the fiscal year ending with June, the exports of the United States will be from \$90,000,000 to \$100,000,000 less in value than those of the year ending June, 1901; but they will still exceed those of every other year, and amount to about \$1,400,000,000. The imports, on the other hand, will amount to considerably more than those of any previous year, and the so-called balance of trade,—that is to say, the excess of exports over imports,—will be not far from \$500,000,000. The falling off in exports is in part due to the shortage of the corn crop; but also largely to the steady demand and high prices for commodities prevailing in this country, which has had the effect of keeping our products for the home market.

*The Crop Outlook.*

Late in June the general crop conditions in the United States were reported as exceptionally favorable for corn and cotton. The corn acreage seems to be

larger than ever before, and thus far the weather has been encouraging, although it will be many weeks before corn is safe from all possible vicissitudes. The winter wheat crop, much of which has now been harvested, will be a little smaller than usual. While the spring wheat outlook is favorable, the acreage is reduced, and the total wheat crop of 1902 will probably be 100,000,000 bushels less than that of last year. It will, however, still be the third largest wheat crop in the history of the country. The prospects for other small grains are good, and the reports about the various fruit crops are, as usual, contradictory. The marked feeling in the corn and cotton belts, however, is one of great cheerfulness. If the crops turn out as well as we have reason to expect, the railroads will continue to make the fine earnings they have been



GOV.-ELECT CHAMBERLAIN, OF OREGON.

lately reporting. The disposition to unify and extend railroad systems shows no check. The Northern Securities' cases are still in the hands of the courts, but the railroads concerned are meanwhile profitably employed. The plan of the United States Steel Corporation to retire \$200,000,000 of its preferred stock, and to issue bonds instead, although accepted by the holders of nearly all of the stock, was objected to by a few, and is in litigation.

*Current American Politics.*

With the approach of midsummer we find active preparation for the Congressional campaigns. In several States, also, governors are to be elected, and nominations have already been made. Oregon, which votes at an unusual date, had a close election on June 2, which resulted in the choice of Republican Congressmen and of Republicans for all the State offices, except that of governor. Factional differences in the dominant party allowed the Democrats to elect their candidate, Hon. George L. Chamberlain, by a small majority. On June 16, the people of Connecticut voted upon the draft of a new constitution, submitted to them by the recent convention, which had occupied more than four months in its work. A very light vote was cast, and the project was defeated by about two to one. The principal question at issue was that of representation in

Legislature. Connecticut still keeps its system of equal representation by towns, with the result that petty rural neighborhoods count for almost as much as large towns and cities. The rural districts dominated the constitutional convention,



JUDGE SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.  
(Republican nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania.)

and refused to put representation upon a modern and equitable basis. Naturally the people of the towns voted against the constitution project and defeated it. A number of Republican State conventions have been held, and their endorsement of the administration of President Roosevelt has been as emphatic as language could make it. It was not a little gratifying to the President that his Cuban policy was so strongly endorsed, and particularly that the Republicans of Western States like South Dakota and Nebraska emphatically repudiated the position of their Senators on Cuban reciprocity, and stood squarely by the President. It is also to be remarked that the Republican conventions have sustained the army administration and the War Department in their work in the Philippines and elsewhere. The Maine Republicans have renominated Hon. John F. Hill. On June 19, the Vermont Republicans nominated Gen. John G. McCullough, after a long and interesting canvass on the part of several prominent candidates. In Pennsylvania, after a tremendous preliminary contest, Senator Quay was successful in securing the nomination for governor of Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia. The Kansas Republican nomi-

nee for governor is ex-Congressman W. J. Bailey. In South Dakota the Hon. John Perrier, a Republican leader of talent, character, and promise, has been renominated. After a lively contest in Nebraska, the Republican convention, on June 18, selected the Hon. John Mickey as its candidate for governor.

The Democrats, all along the line, are putting into their platforms strong resolutions condemning the Republican Philippine policy, and are talking of tariff reform; but they have, as a rule, dropped the money question, and have cut loose from Mr. Bryan and the Kansas City platform of 1900. This is conspicuously true of the Indiana convention, held on June 4, and the Illinois convention, held on June 17. The Democrats of Tennessee have renominated Hon. James B. Fraser, of Chattanooga, for governor; and in Arkansas, Hon. Jefferson Davis has been renominated, and ex-Gov. James P. Clarke is selected to succeed Hon. James K. Jones in the United States Senate. It is too early to discover any important indications as to the Congressional elections, although the Democrats declare that they expect to make considerable gains. A great Democratic harmony meeting occurred on the occasion of the opening of the Tilden Club's new house in New York, on the evening of June 19. Ex-President Cleveland was the most conspicuous guest and speaker, and Ex-Senator David B. Hill came second. Mr. Bryan's presence had been hoped for, and he would have been highly welcomed; but he did not come. The third speech was made by that brilliant and fast-rising Democratic leader, Gov. A. J. Montague, of Virginia. Colonel Gaston, of Massachusetts, and National Committeeman Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, were the other orators of an occasion which brought together a large number of well-known members of the Democratic party. Mr. Cleveland's speech was a plea for the return to fundamental party principles as represented in the old days by Samuel J. Tilden. His words that attracted the most attention, however, were those that related to himself and his permanent retirement from political activity. Many of the Democrats in the gathering made it plain enough that they were thinking of Mr. Cleveland as a candidate for 1904.

The two great volcanoes of Martinique and St. Vincent, which wrought such dire havoc in May, continued more or less active last month, though with little additional harm to people or property. Official French statements were to the effect that 10,000 of the Martinique people had taken refuge in

*From the Vol-  
canic Centers.*



Photo taken by the New York Herald.

**A GROUP OF DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRATS AT THE TILDEN CLUB MEETING, JUNE 19.**

(In the front row, reading from right to left, are ex-President Grover Cleveland, ex-Senator David B. Hill, Gov. A. J. Montague, of Virginia, and L. Laflin Kellogg, of New York. Behind Mr. Cleveland is Mr. Robert E. Dowling, president of the Tilden Club. Behind Governor Montague is Hon. John C. Calhoun.)

Guadeloupe, Trinidad, St. Lucia, and Guiana; that about \$600,000 had been contributed from all sources for relief, and that aid had been distributed to 10,000 sufferers. In the southern part of the island of Martinique agricultural work was going on as usual. Meanwhile, a number of American scientists and explorers had been making investigations, which were duly reported at great length from day to day in the newspapers. They found, among other things, that there had been no overflow of molten matter from the

Mont Pelée crater, no topographical alteration of the country, and no change in the height of Mont Pelée. It has become known that, coincident with the eruptions in the West Indies, there were volcanic disturbances and earthquakes in several other parts of the world, including Central America, Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, and some European countries. Among some other significant consequences of the new interest in these terrible forces of nature was the change of feeling about Nicaragua as a safe route for the

canal in view of the existence of volcanoes and the frequency of earthquakes in that region.

*South  
American  
Affairs.*

The irrepressible General Matos spent last month in a fresh and formidable revolutionary assault upon the Castro government of Venezuela. Foreign warships assembled at La Guayra to watch the situation.



*New York Herald.*

M. COMBES, NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

The rebellion in Colombia seems to have subsided to a considerable extent, although it is not yet extinct. Chile and Argentina were sensible enough toward the end of May to sign a treaty for general arbitration, limitation of naval armaments, and the placing of landmarks on the frontier. There was friction last month between Brazil and Bolivia owing to the concession by the Bolivian Government to an Anglo-American syndicate of a vast area of rubber forests in the region known as the Republic of Acre, and which is partly claimed by Brazil. The government of Haiti is in process of reorganization.

*Affairs  
in England.*

The official functions for coronation fortnight were to begin with the arrival of royalties in London on Monday, June 23, and to end with King Edward's dinner to the poor on Saturday, July 5. We publish an article from the pen of Mr. Stead on the chief British topics of the moment. Mr. Stead believes that after the coronation, in view of the making of peace, Lord Salisbury will retire from the premiership, to be succeeded by

his nephew, the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour. The British newspapers manifest much interest in the anticipated discussions of the colonial statesmen, under the auspices of Mr. Chamberlain, on questions of imperial trade and preferential tariffs. The death of Lord Pauncefoot, British ambassador at Washington, was deeply regretted in both countries. His successor, who was promptly appointed, is the Hon. Michael H. Herbert, formerly a member of the British legation at Washington, but for some years past secretary of the embassy at Paris.

*Various  
Foreign  
Notes.*

The expected change of ministry in France has already become an accomplished fact, M. Waldeck-Rousseau retiring at his own instance on account of ill-health. We publish elsewhere an article from the pen of Prof. Othon Guerlac on the retiring premier and his successor. It gives an account of the career of the new prime minister and an outline of the political situation. While the new cabinet is more frankly Radical, it has much in common with its predecessor, inasmuch as M. Delcassé remains as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Andre as Minister of War. The very successful visit of the Rochambeau party to the United States has been the subject of much friendly comment in France. The German



HON. A. J. BALFOUR READING TERMS OF PEACE AGREEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Reichstag adjourned on June 12, after having passed a bill to ratify the agreement adopted at the Brussels International Sugar Conference abolishing bounties. The strained relations between the two halves of the Austro-Hungarian empire have reappeared conspicuously in their failure to renew the so called *Ausgleich*, or tariff and commercial union, which was formed upon the reorganization of the Hapsburg dominions after the disastrous war of 1866. From Russia the reports of serious and widespread disaffection grow worse rather than better, and the enforcement of the new military conscription law in Finland threatens a dangerous crisis.

**Educational  
Concerns.**

Of the changes in our educational world, at the end of the scholastic season last month, the most conspicuous was the retirement of President Francis L. Patton, of Princeton, and the immediate election,



PRESIDENT FRANCIS L. PATTON.

—on President's Patton's motion,—of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, a professor in the university, as his successor. We publish elsewhere a sketch of Woodrow Wilson's career from the pen of his college classmate Robert Bridges, of New York. Dr. Patton remains as a professor in Princeton, and he will not be obscured as a shining light in the educational and theological world or lost as an intellectual force in American life and literature. As for President Woodrow Wilson, it is enough to say that no one doubts his eminent and complete qualifications. Mr. Alexander C. Humphreys, of New York, a well-known engineer, has been chosen to fill the place, as president of the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken,



THE LATE LORD PAUNCEFOOT.

of the late Henry Morton. Dr. Joseph Swain, president of Indiana University, resigns to become head of Swarthmore College. Dr. Dan F. Bradley was inaugurated president of Iowa College on June 11, and Prof. John H. T. Main was installed as dean of the faculty. Dr. George H. Denny was inaugurated as president of Washington and Lee University, on June 17.

**Obituary  
Notes.**

Some distinguished names appear in our obituary list this month. King Albert of Saxony died on June 19 at the age of seventy four, and on the same day Lord Acton, the great English scholar and professor of modern history at Cambridge, died at the age of sixty-eight. To Lord Pauncefoot's death we have already referred. The death of President John H. Barrows, of Oberlin College, was deeply deplored. The foremost member of the Southern Presbyterian church was the venerable Dr. Benjamin Morgan Palmer, of New Orleans, who was in his eighty-fourth year. Dean Hoffman, of the General Theological Seminary of New York, and the Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth, also died last month.



THE INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION CONFERENCE AT LAKE MOHONK, N. Y.

## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From May 21 to June 20, 1902.)

### PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

May 21.—The Senate passes the "omnibus" public building bill (about \$20,000,000) and a resolution congratulating the Cuban Republic....The House begins consideration of a bill for the restriction of immigration.

May 22.—In the Senate, Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) speaks in opposition to the Government's Philippine policy.

May 26.—The Senate debates the Philippine civil government bill....The House considers District of Columbia business.

May 27.—The House passes the bill restricting immigration, with amendments forbidding the sale of liquors at Ellis Island and in the Capitol building at Washington.

May 28.—The House considers a bill for the coinage of subsidiary silver....The "omnibus" public building bill is agreed on in conference (\$19,425,000).

May 29.—The Senate adopts an amendment to the Philippine civil government bill extending constitutional privileges to the Filipinos....The House passes the bill for the coinage of subsidiary silver.

May 31.—In the Senate, Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) concludes his speech in support of the administration's Philippine policy; general debate of the civil government bill is closed.

June 2.—In the Senate, Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) offers amendments designed to perfect the Philippine civil government bill.

June 3.—The Senate, by a vote of 48 to 30, passes the Philippine civil government bill; the Nicaragua Canal bill is then taken up....The House begins consideration of the bill for the protection of Presidents from anarchists.

June 4.—In the Senate, Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.)

speaks in favor of the Nicaragua route for an isthmian canal.

June 5.—The Senate passes the Military Academy appropriation bill.

June 6.—In the Senate, Mr. Hanna (Rep., O.) presents arguments in favor of the Panama route for an isthmian canal....The House closes debate on the bill for the protection of Presidents.

June 9.—The Senate begins consideration of the naval appropriation bill....The House, by a vote of 175 to 38, passes the bill for the protection of Presidents.

June 10.—The Senate passes the naval appropriation bill....The House begins consideration of the Pacific cable bill.

June 11.—The House, by a vote of 116 to 77, strikes out the enacting clause of the Corliss bill providing for a government cable to the Philippines.

June 12.—In the Senate, Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) offers an amendment to the Nicaragua Canal bill in the form of a substitute, providing for the selection of a route by the President, and appropriating \$10,000,000 to begin the work....The House begins consideration of the bill providing for irrigation in the West.

June 13.—A special message is received from President Roosevelt urging the immediate passage of a Cuban reciprocity bill....The House passes the irrigation bill by a vote of 146 to 55.

June 14.—The Senate agrees to the slight amendments to the irrigation bill adopted by the House, and passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill....The House passes nearly 200 private pension bills.

June 16.—The Senate passes the London dock charges bill....The House adopts a rule for debate and vote on the Philippine civil government bill, and passes, by a vote of 94 to 18, the Senate bill to increase pensions.



June 17.—The Senate continues debate of the Nicaragua Canal bill....The House passes a bill amending the national bankruptcy law.

June 18.—The Senate concludes its debate of the isthmian canal question....The House passes the general deficiency appropriation bill.

June 19.—The Senate, by a vote of 42 to 34, adopts the Spooner substitute for the Hepburn isthmian canal bill, providing for a ship canal by the Panama route....The House begins debate of the Philippine civil government bill.

June 20.—The Senate agrees to the conference report on the Military Academy appropriation bill.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

May 22.—The Tammany executive committee of New York City votes to abolish the finance committee and chooses an advisory committee of three to manage the affairs of the organization.

May 23.—Kansas Democrats nominate W. H. Craddock for governor.

May 28.—Kansas Republicans nominate W. J. Bailey for governor....Ohio Republicans adopt a platform and nominate a State ticket.

May 29.—Tennessee Democrats nominate James B. Frazer for governor.

May 31.—The grand jury at St. Louis makes its final report on municipal corruption, accompanied by indictments of officials....President Roosevelt, through Secretary Root, issues an order reducing the present army force from 77,287 men to a total strength of 60,497 men.

June 2.—George E. Chamberlain (Dem.) is elected governor of Oregon; the Republican candidates for Congress are successful.

June 4.—South Dakota Republicans renominate Gov. Charles N. Herreid.

June 5.—Returns from Democratic primaries in Georgia indicate the nomination of J. M. Terrell for governor.

June 6.—The Virginia Constitutional Convention adopts the new constitution by a vote of 90 to 10.

June 9.—In the New York City police department seven new captains are appointed and twenty-seven transfers made.

June 10.—Arkansas Democrats renominate Gov. Jefferson Davis.

June 11.—Pennsylvania Republicans nominate Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker for governor....The Tammany advisory committee of three, in New York City, issues a statement declaring that Richard Croker will never again be leader of Tammany.

June 16.—President Roosevelt nominates Capt. Charles E. Clark, commander of the *Oregon* in the war with Spain, to be a rear admiral.

June 17.—Maine Democrats nominate S. W. Gould for governor.

June 18.—Tennessee Republicans nominate Judge H. T. Campbell for governor....Nebraska Republicans nominate John Mickey for governor.

June 19.—Vermont Republicans nominate John G. McCullough for governor....Ex-President Cleveland and ex-Senator Hill speak at the opening of the Tilden Club's new house in New York City.



M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.

(Who resigned the French premiership last month.)

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

May 23.—The resignation of M. Waldeck-Rousseau as premier of France is announced (see page 74).

May 25.—The Belgian general election results in a gain of four to the Catholic ministerialists, increasing their majority to 24.

May 26.—A provisional government is formed in Hayti, with M. Boisrond Canal as President....The Congress of the Cuban Republic passes a bill granting President Palma \$300,000 for current expenses of government.

May 29.—In the Ontario elections, the government (Liberal) carries 51 of the 98 seats in the Legislature.

June 1.—At the meeting of the new French Chamber of Deputies, M. Bourgeois, the Radical, is elected presiding officer over M. Deschanel.

June 3.—The French ministry resigns office.

June 4.—In the British House of Commons, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach reviews the financial situation.

June 6.—A new French ministry is formed under the premiership of M. Combes (see page 78).





Photo by Alman, N. Y.

HON. MICHAEL H. HERBERT.

(The new British ambassador to the United States.)

June 7.—M. Rouvier accepts the portfolio of finance in the new French ministry.

June 10.—In the British House of Commons the grain-tax clause of the budget passes the committee stage by a vote of 279 to 192....Premier Combes outlines the policy of the new French ministry before the Chamber of Deputies.

June 11.—Col. Arthur Lynch, the M.P.-elect for Galway, Ireland, who formerly served in the Boer army, is arraigned for high treason in London.

June 12.—The French Chamber of Deputies passes a vote of confidence in the new ministry.

June 13.—Writs are secured against many members of the Irish Parliamentary party on the charge of conspiracy in connection with tenant troubles in Ireland.

June 16.—The Venezuelan revolutionists are reported in possession of Ciudad Bolivar.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

May 21.—President Loubet of France is the guest of the Czar of Russia.

May 22.—The members of the Rochambeau mission from France are received at Washington by President Roosevelt.

May 23.—A basis for the limitation of naval armaments is agreed on by Chile and Argentina.

May 24.—Six Bulgarian revolutionists are killed by Turkish troops in Rumelia....The Rochambeau statue, at Washington, is dedicated by Representatives of France and the United States.

May 25.—President Loubet of France is the guest of the King of Denmark at Copenhagen.

May 26.—President Roosevelt nominates Minister McCormick to be ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

May 27.—An arbitration treaty between Chile and Argentina is signed at Santiago....King Christian of Denmark grants an extension of time for ratification of the treaty for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States....Ratifications of an extradition

treaty between the United States and Chile are exchanged at Washington.

May 29.—The seventh international Red Cross convention is opened at St. Petersburg.

May 31.—The Boer representatives, together with Lords Milner and Kitchener, sign a document at Pretoria embodying terms of surrender, thus bringing the South African war to an end.

June 2.—The terms of peace agreed upon in South Africa between the Boer and British representatives are read in the House of Commons.

June 4.—It is announced that Michael Henry Herbert will succeed Lord Pauncefoot as British ambassador to the United States; Señor Ojeda is appointed Spanish minister.

June 5.—Governor-General Taft of the Philippines is received by the Pope, and enters on negotiations regarding the friars' lands....President Roosevelt sends a report to Congress on British purchasing agencies in Louisiana, holding that no violation of the neutrality laws has taken place.

June 7.—Germany and Russia propose concerted action by the powers against anarchists; President Roosevelt expresses sympathy with the movement.

June 9.—President Palma signs the bill passed by the Cuban Congress granting amnesty to all Americans under sentence or awaiting trial in Cuba.

June 11.—It is announced that the ministers of the powers at Peking have reached an agreement on the basis of Secretary Hay's proposition making a reduction of about \$10,000,000 in the Chinese indemnity.

June 16.—Señor de Quesada, Cuban minister to the United States, is received by President Roosevelt.



Photo by Alman, N. Y.

THE LATE REV. E. A. HOFFMAN.

(Dean of the General Theological Seminary in New York City.)

June 20.—It is announced that the Vatican accepts, in the main, the terms proposed by the United States regarding the disposition of the friars' lands in the Philippines, as communicated by Governor Taft, but dissents on minor points.

#### LABOR DISTURBANCES.

May 22.—All the "washeries" in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania shut down.

May 28.—Teamsters employed by the great Chicago packing-houses go on strike.

June 2.—Nearly 80 per cent. of the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen employed in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania go on strike; the pumps are worked by non-union men, protected by 3,000 special policemen....The teamsters' strike in Chicago results in much rioting.

June 4.—Eight hundred street-railway employees in Rhode Island cities go on strike....Drivers for Chicago department stores join the packing-house teamsters in a strike for higher wages, but by the aid of outside

mediation an adjustment is reached and the men return to work.

June 5.—The employers of the striking packing-house teamsters of Chicago concede the wage demands of the men, who return to work.

June 7.—A strike is declared by the bituminous coal-miners of Virginia and West Virginia for an increase of wages.

June 12.—Much disorder occurs in connection with the street-railway strike at Pawtucket, R. I.



GEN. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

(A conspicuous figure in the centennial exercises of West Point, in June.)

June 18.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, issues a call for a convention to decide on a national strike of coal miners.

June 19.—A strike of silk dyers at Paterson, N. J., leads to serious rioting.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

May 31.—A monument in memory of those who fell in the Spanish-American war, erected in Arlington Cemetery, near Washington, by the National Society of Colonial Dames, is unveiled by President Roosevelt.

May 22.—By an almost unanimous vote, the Presbyterian General Assembly adopts the revised creed.

May 23.—An explosion imprisons 109 miners in a coal mine at Fernie, British Columbia.

May 26.—The terms of the agreement of the German steamship lines with the Morgan combination are made public in London.

May 27.—The French Rochambeau mission is received in New York City.

May 28.—The volcano of Mont Pelée, Martinique, shows renewed activity.

May 30.—A soldiers' and sailors' memorial monument is unveiled in New York City.

June 1.—Prof. Angelo Heilprin ascends Mont Pelée, Martinique, and views the crater in active eruption.

June 8.—There is an outbreak of the volcano Kilauea, on the island of Hawaii.

June 9.—Nearly 200 Yaqui Indians—men, women, and children—are massacred by Mexican soldiers.

June 9.—The opening exercises of the centennial anniversary of the Military Academy at West Point are held (see page 45). . . . President Francis L. Patton, of Princeton University, resigns; Prof. Woodrow Wilson is chosen his successor (see page 36).

June 16.—A review of 31,000 British troops is held at Aldershot.

#### OBITUARY.

May 21.—President William Clarke Whitford, of Milton College (Wisconsin), 74. . . . Major Seward Dill, one of the founders of the Republican party in Maine, 90.

May 22.—Gen. Mariano Escobedo, commander-in-chief of the republican forces in Mexico which overthrew the government of Emperor Maximilian in 1867, 75. . . . Dr. John Vedder, of Kingston, N. Y., president of the New York State Anti-Vivisection Society, 86.

May 23.—Thomas Campbell Bushnell, of Morristown, N. J., a director of the Standard Oil Company, 60.

May 24.—Lord Pauncefoot, British ambassador at Washington, 74. . . . Justice George P. Andrews, of the New York Supreme Court, 67.

May 26.—Jean Joseph Benjamin-Constant, the French painter, 57. . . . Mme. Alice Marie Céleste Durand, a French writer under the name of "Henri Gréville," 60. . . . Henry Clay McCormick, ex-Congressman and former attorney-general of Pennsylvania, 58.

May 28.—Dr. Benj. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, a prom-



Photo by Cressford, N. Y.

AMBASSADOR HORACE PORTER.

(Who delivered the principal address at the celebration of the West Point centennial.)

inent Presbyterian clergyman, 84. . . . Prof. Adolf Kussmaul, eminent German physician, who introduced the stomach pump into medical practice, 80. . . . Walter John Pelham, Earl of Chichester, former member of Parliament for Lewes, 64. . . . Ex-Congressman Paul J. Sorg, of Middletown, Ohio, 62.

May 29.—Judge Frank C. Washbaugh, of Deadwood, S. D., 53. . . . William Lewis, of Chicago, a noted violinist, 67.

May 30.—Ex. Gov. Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon, 71.

June 1.—James B. Lord, of New York, the well-known architect, 43.

June 2.—Ex-Justice George F. Yeoman, of the New York Supreme Court, 56....Rev. R. J. C. Roehm, a pioneer of Galveston, 88....Peter Ross, L.L.D., author and prominent freemason, 55.

June 3.—Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, president of Oberlin College, 55....Solomon Spalding, a prominent citizen of New Hampshire, 91.

June 5.—Rev. Henry Latham, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, England, 81....Sir Daniel Cooper, formerly acting agent general for New South Wales in England, 81....Dr. William Armistead Nelson, a New York physician, 85....Prof. Lewis J. Weichman, one of the leading witnesses in the trial of the fellow-conspirators with John Wilkes Booth in the assassination of Lincoln, 60.

June 7.—Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth, of the staff of the New York *Herald*, 69....Prof. Ferdinand Bocher, of Harvard University, 70.

June 8.—Dr. Otis Freeman, of Freehold, N. J., believed to have been the oldest practicing physician in America, 92....Elder Hiram Munger, a leader in the "Adventist" movement, 95.

June 9.—Commodore Albert G. Clary, U. S. N., retired, veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, 80.



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THE LATE REV. GEORGE HEPWORTH, D.D.

June 11.—Sidi Ali, Bey of Tunis, 85....Dr. Georg von Bleichroeder, German banker and sportsman....Charles Hebard, of Philadelphia, a prominent lumberman, 71.

June 12.—Judge N. M. Hubbard, a distinguished lawyer of Iowa, 73.

June 14.—Rev. John S. Spurgeon, of London, father of Charles Spurgeon, 92.

June 15.—Rev. Dr. Anson Judd Upson, Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, 82....Genio M. Lambertson, of Lincoln, Neb., former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, 52....Dr. Selden H. Talcott, for twenty-five years head of the State Homœopathic Hospital at Middletown, N. Y., 60....James Edgerton Learned, journalist, 64....Ex-Congressman Robert J. Vance, of New Britain, Conn.

June 17.—Very Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Dean of the General Theological Seminary of New York, 74....Judge Levant M. Reed, of Bellows Falls, Vt., Civil War Veteran, 59.

June 18.—Right Rev. Francis M. Whittle, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, 78.

June 19.—King Albert of Saxony, 74....Ex-Chancellor Thomas Cobbs, of Alabama....Baron Acton, 68....James Macauley, M.D., the British author, 85....Samuel Butler, author and composer, 67.



THE LATE DR. JOHN H. BARROWS.

(President of Oberlin College, Ohio.)

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

THE following conventions have been announced for this month: National Educational Association, at Minneapolis, Minn., on July 7-11; American Institute of Instruction, at Burlington, Vt., on July 1-3; American Philological Association, at Schenectady, N. Y., on July 8-10; American Ophthalmological Society, at New London, Conn., on July 16; International French Societies, at Montreal, Quebec, on July 7; Y. M. C. A.'s of the East, at Silver Bay, Lake George, N. Y., on July 10-September 30; Y. M. C. A. Secretaries' and Physical Directors' Conference, at Lake Geneva, Wis., on July 1-31; Baptist Young People's Union, at Providence, R. I., on July 10-13; Young People's Union of the United Brethren in Christ, at Canton, Ohio, on July 10-13; Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church, at Portland, Maine, on July 9-16; Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian Church, at Tacoma, Wash., on July 23-27; Christian and Missionary Alliance, at Old Orchard, Maine, on July 30-August 30; Luther League of America, at

Minneapolis, and St. Paul, Minn., on July 8-10; Cincinnati Camp Meeting Association, Bible Conference, at Epworth Heights, Ohio, on July 28-31; Summer Bible School, at East Northfield, Mass., on July 1-31; National Music Teachers' Association, at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, on July 1-4; National Summer School of Music, at San Francisco, June 30-July 12; National Dental Association, at Niagara Falls, on July 28-31; Catholic Colleges' Association of America, at Chicago, on July 8; National Federation of Catholic Societies, at Chicago, on July 15; National Turnerbund Convention, at Davenport, Iowa, on July 5-9; National Turn Teachers' Association, at Detroit, Mich., on July 5; National Regatta, at Worcester, Mass., July 18-19; League of American Wheelmen, at Atlantic City, N. J., on July 16-19; United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, on July 23-24; National Dairy and Food Commissioners, at Portland, Ore., on July 8; Southern Negro Congress, at Galveston, Texas, on July 1-6.

## VARIOUS CARTOON COMMENTS.



THE CORONATION'S MOST WELCOME GUEST.—From the *Herald* (New York).



LORD KITCHENER IS A BACHELOR. THIS, PROBABLY, WILL BE HIS NEXT BATTLE.

From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).



BE NOT AFRAID.

The lion is likely to be peaceably disposed for some time to come.—From the *Times* (Minneapolis).



"BUT IS THIS THE LION'S SHARE?"

From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland).



PUZZLE PICTURE.

Find the man who got the worst of it.

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



BOER: "Well, John, I'm satisfied if you are."

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



THE ONE INHARMONIOUS NOTE.

ANGEL OF PEACE: "Come, Uncle Sam, stop chasing that Filipino boy, and join the choir!"

From the *Journal* (New York).



"CEASE FIRE!"

From *Punch* (London).



AN OBJECT LESSON.

From the *Times* (Minneapolis).



"BLESSED BE THE PEACEMAKER."

From the *Journal* (Detroit).





THE REAL THING IN SEA-SERPENTS.  
From the *World* (New York).



IF HE DOESN'T KNOW, WHO DOES?

"We have enjoyed all the benefits of a protective tariff for many years, and whatever good it can do in the way of building up infant industries has already been accomplished."—J. J. HILL.—From the *Journal* (New York).



A MORGANATIC MARRIAGE.  
The latest American Do(d)ge weds the Atlantic with a ring.  
From *Punch* (London).



"NOW, WILL YOU BE GOOD?"  
UNCLE SAM (to Filipino): "See what I do for a good little boy!"—From *Judge* (New York).



THE BETTER WAY.

THE PUBLIC (to miner and coal operator) : "Try *this* road, gentlemen!"—From the *Herald* (New York).



Old "King Coal" was a merry old soul,  
A merry old soul was he,  
He kicked at the pipe, and he kicked at the bowl;  
And he said, "Will I smoke 'em? Not me."

From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).



TALK ABOUT VOLCANOES! GOSH!  
From the *Journal* (New York).



# *Elect* President of United States 1913 —

## PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

BY ROBERT BRIDGES.

BY the election of Woodrow Wilson to be its president, Princeton has, for the first time in thirty-four years, one of its own graduates at the head of its affairs. Dr. Wilson is, moreover, representative of what is best in Princeton,—the Princeton re-created by McCosh, and admirably developed by Patton, out of the old Princeton which the Civil War had so terribly crippled. He also represents one of the most important elements in the life of that old ante-bellum Princeton,—the Southern man who once dominated the student life. Woodrow Wilson is a Virginian, with that inborn love of the study of statecraft which has been the heritage of so many Virginians from Madison and Henry to the present day.

But he is a great deal more than the product of a State or a section. His education represents many phases. He studied, first, at a North Carolina college; he took his academic degree at Princeton, his law degree at the University of Virginia, and his doctorate of philosophy at Johns Hopkins. He practiced law in Atlanta, Ga.; he taught history at Bryn Mawr, in Pennsylvania; and then at Wesleyan, in New England. While there he began to be known as a public lecturer all over New England, in its most intellectual centers. With that openness of mind which is one of his chief characteristics, he absorbed from North and South what was best. With this cosmopolitan education and training, he is to-day the product of no section,—he is a representative American.

Though his education has been so varied, there has been no haphazard in his career. Every step that he has taken has been one of conscious choice, leading to a definite, logical end. No one who knew him intimately in his undergraduate days had any doubt about his aim in life, or, what is more remarkable, had they any doubt of his ultimate achievement. That a boy under twenty should so impress other boys under twenty is not unusual; but that his whole career should be an abundant fulfillment of the boy's ideal is the remarkable thing.

This choice of *the best thing for his own purpose* was the marked quality of Wilson in his student days. He knew exactly what he wanted to do, and he had very definite ideas as to what part of the curriculum would help him to do it. He worked hard at the thing he wanted and let the rest go. What relative rank in class this system

of selection might bring him did not interest him in the least. He practiced the elective system in his own career ten years before Princeton had much of it in the curriculum.

Those who knew him well soon learned what he was driving at. He proposed to "study government and write about it." He knew that a necessary part of the preparation for it would be the study of law; but whether he should find the best opportunity to make himself a writer on Institutions through the practice of law, or through public life, or through teaching, he did not know. Of one thing he was sure,—if the practice of law did not give him the opportunity to write about government, by the application of law he would abandon it.

He also knew that not only must he be a good writer, but a good speaker and debater, if he was to make public affairs his career. Government is a device of men, and human nature is back of it and always present in its application. He showed an early intolerance for mere book knowledge; he wanted to understand the workings of men in the mass and individually. This science of government interested him because it was intensely human, and because he was himself intensely human. There never was a bit of the prig or "dig" about him. He was a marked man intellectually, but made no bones about it. He knew every kind of man in the class, and every kind of man knew him, and most of them liked him,—unless they were stupid or insincere. He was so intolerant of duplicity and impatient with stupidity that those people stayed out of his way.

He gathered around him a coterie of men who were interested in similar questions, and they debated them vigorously. In the literary Hall he was always ready for a debate, and in the actual machinery of the government of that often unruly body of two hundred men he took the liveliest interest. A society founded by James Madison in his undergraduate days would naturally furnish a favorite forum for his mind. One thing we soon found out,—and that was that, although Wilson was always ready for debate, he would never argue on a side which he did not believe. And so when the preliminary contest for the greatest debating honor of the course came—the Lynde debate—and Wilson drew the side of a question in which he did not believe,

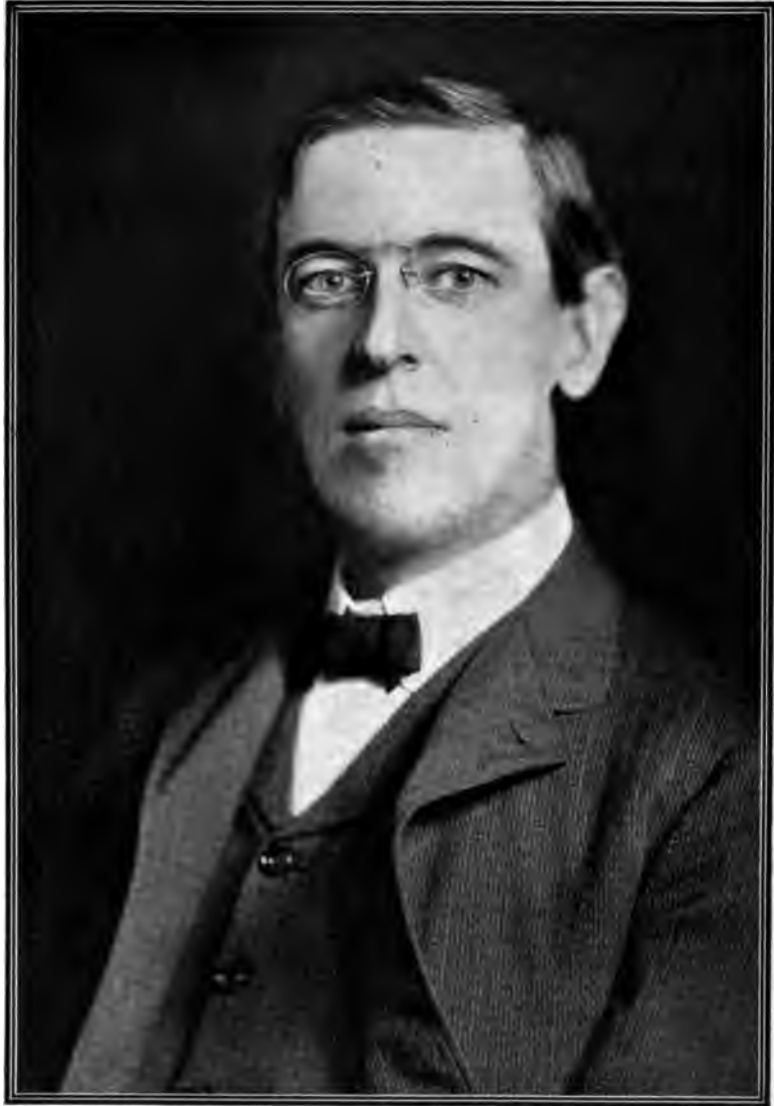
he instantly withdrew from the competition. He was easily the best debater we had, and it was giving up a certainty, but he never hesitated. He did not believe—and that was enough.

There was one question that he never tired of arguing; when all other topics failed, and a lively tilt was wanted, some one would broach the question of Cabinet government as opposed to Committee government. I don't think we cared much about the question, one way or the other, but it was fun to hear Wilson argue it. We could always draw fire also with Burke, Brougham, Bagehot, or Chatham. He used to read their speeches out loud in Potter's woods, in order to get the swing of their style. And to-day, if you will read Wilson's books, or hear him make a speech, you will see the part that those great Englishmen played in the making of his own style.

It is often easy to write this sort of thing about a man *after* the fact, and make it fit his achievements. But in this case it is a matter of record in black and white. His essay on Cabinet Government was written and accepted by the *International Review* while he was an undergraduate. The old *Nassau Lit.* contained his famous essay on Earl Chatham, which is good reading to-day, and several hundred men will vividly recall his brilliant oration on Richard Cobden.

There was a definiteness of purpose, a maturity of achievement, about Wilson's undergraduate days which make them worth recalling. Moreover, he was always a good fellow, interested in every phase of college life,—president of the athletic association, editor of *The Princetonian*, a leader in social affairs, and the most loyal classmate and friend.

It was natural that, after graduating in 1879, Wilson should return to his native State, to the



Photographed last month especially for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by Pirie MacDonald, New York.

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON, OF PRINCETON.

University of Virginia, to study law. There he left the same record of vigorous clearness in the pursuit of his aim as at Princeton. He practiced law in Atlanta, Ga., in 1882-83, in the same office with a man of congenial literary tastes. The net result of that experiment was the conviction that for him at least the way to a knowledge of the science of government, and the opportunity to write about it, did not lie through the routine of law. But the experience has left with him a flexibility of mind, an easy adjustment to all kinds of audiences, and a fund of anecdote which unite to make him one

of the most effective and graceful of after-dinner speakers, and a ready man in the emergencies of public life.

When he abandoned law practice, in 1883, he went to Johns Hopkins University, and found a stimulating atmosphere of vigorous mental life, the inspiration of which was "original research." Here he had the opportunity, as Fellow in History, to perfect his knowledge and polish his style in preparation for the final draft of his first book, at which he had been working since his undergraduate days. When completed it immediately found a publisher, and served also as the thesis on which Johns Hopkins granted him his Ph.D.

This book on "Congressional Government" (1885) was the first attempt that any one had made to describe the actual workings of our system in practice as developed from the theory of the Constitution. There was a literary charm about its style and a fine moral enthusiasm in its argument that immediately made him a far larger audience than a book on politics is apt to gain. The book remains, after seventeen years, the standard authority on the subject, and was the acknowledged basis of Mr. Bryce's chapters on committee government. Wilson was not yet thirty years of age, but gained at a bound a recognized place, not only among students of politics, but as a man of letters.

His next book, "The State" (1889), was a feat of scholarship, and by the breadth of its subject and the necessity for condensation, allowed little opportunity for the graces of style,—except for that supreme grace of clearness. It was the first book in English to present the workings of all constitutional governments as they are carried on at the present day, and it has held its place ever since as a college text-book.

In the writing of history he first showed his skill in "Division and Reunion," a sketch of the period from 1829 to 1889, and a few years later he produced a brilliant popular biography of "George Washington" (1897). These books have led up to his "Colonies and Nations," a "History of the People of the United States," an elaborate work, in four volumes, which he has just completed, and which will be published this fall. The chapters from it which have appeared in *Harper's* show that he has written a history that is fascinating in style and scholarly in matter. It is the first important history of the United States written by a Southerner,—but it is not a Southern history. It represents all the elements that have gone to the making of this great country. The New England point of view has heretofore dominated our historical writers. Professor Wilson's point of view is broadly American.

Two volumes, collected from various periodicals,—"An Old Master" (1893) and "Mere Literature" (1896),—show Wilson's versatility, lightness of touch, and quality as an essayist.

Admirable as his achievement has been as scholar, historian, and essayist, it would not of itself designate him as the ideal man to be president of a university. Along with it goes a wonderful success as a teacher for a period of seventeen years. As lecturer on Administration at Johns Hopkins, for ten years, he was brought in contact with a picked body of students from all over the country, many of whom are now professors in the leading universities. At the same time he was lecturing on Constitutional Law at the New York Law School, before men of an entirely different cast of mind; and his elective classes at Princeton, since 1890, have been the largest in that institution. He has been in constant demand as a public lecturer for many years.

In purely executive work he has shown force, diplomacy, and acuteness as a member of the most important committees in the Princeton faculty. All his life he has studied executive problems, and his fitness for executive work has been so marked for years that he has received invitations from many important institutions to be their president. It was told on the Princeton campus the other day that one of the political parties had asked him, months ago, to run for State Senator, and recently a Western newspaper pointed him out as the right kind of man to be a candidate for President of the United States.

That is the man whom President Patton, with the intellectual acuteness which he always exhibits, designated as his successor and the trustees unanimously elected. Princeton has never grown more rapidly than under Dr. Patton's presidency. It has been reaching out in many directions toward what is best in the modern system of education. Schemes have been started that as yet are formless, and Dr. Patton, with wonderful clearness, recognized in Woodrow Wilson the man to guide them to efficient completeness. At forty-five, Dr. Wilson takes up the great task with vigor, and a reasonable hope of years of successful labor. He knows the leading men and the best methods in universities here and abroad; the loyal body of Princeton alumni (and none are more loyal) throughout the country know him personally and trust him; and the undergraduates welcome him with cheers.

He has a great task, but he also has a great courage. And back of it lies the superb equipment founded on years of single-minded, persistent training in the science of government, leading up to this opportunity for applying it to the needs of Princeton University.

# THE SOUTH AFRICAN PEACE, THE CORONATION, AND THE BRITISH OUTLOOK.

BY W. T. STEAD.

[The following article was mailed from England on June 11,—some days before the news of King Edward's serious illness and resulting operation.—THE EDITOR.]

THE conclusion of peace in South Africa, on the basis of the complete effacement of the Boer republics, has been welcomed with relief by everybody. The public had long been sick of the war. The King was most anxious to have the war out of the way before his coronation. The Boers were almost at the end of their resources, and so,—in May, 1902,—a surrender was arranged which might have been carried out twelve months earlier, if Mr. Chamberlain had supported Lord Kitchener, instead of ridiculing him, when he attempted to come to terms with General Botha. For more than eighteen months the war has dragged on solely because of the utter distrust of the Boers in the good faith of the British Government. They believed that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner were mere tools in the hands of Mr. Rhodes. They passionately protested that every effort they had made to avert the war had always been thwarted by Lord Milner or Mr. Chamberlain, and hence it was impossible to trust their promises, even if, as Mr. Fischer said, "They swore on a sackful of Bibles." They believed in Sir Redvers Buller, and of late they learned to place confidence in Lord Kitchener. But Lord Roberts abruptly destroyed Buller's chance of arranging peace by insisting on unconditional surrender, and Mr. Chamberlain paralyzed Lord Kitchener by contemptuously repudiating the terms on which the latter had almost made peace with General Botha. But in March Mr. Rhodes died, and about the same time the King's impatient anxiety to have peace before the crowning induced Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues to give Lord Kitchener another chance. This time the negotiations were crowned with success. The Boers, having to deal at last with one whom they could trust, agreed to abandon a struggle which they had waged with such astonishing resolution for two years and seven months.

## WHY PEACE WAS LONG DEFERRED.

More than eighteen months ago, conditions substantially identical with those now agreed upon were informally submitted to President Krüger and the Boer delegates in Holland. They failed because of the rooted distrust which prevailed until Mr. Rhodes died and Lord Kitchener

became master of the situation. The formula was, "Give up your independence and you can have what conditions of peace you like;" to which the reply was, "Let us retain our independence and you may have any guarantees you like in the shape of the voluntary cession of this, that, or the other prerogative of sovereignty." It was in vain that it was pointed out to them that a British self-governing colony like Australia or Canada had far more real independence, coupled with the right of secession, than the Transvaal ever possessed. "What security," they asked, "have you to offer that we shall have the rights of an Australia or a Canada? Remember that a British Government promised us three times over representative government when we were first annexed, and after four years they placed us under the rule of the soldier, Sir Owen Lanyon. Once bit, twice shy."

## THE FINAL TERMS.

It remains to be seen whether the confidence which has at last been established in Lord Kitchener will be justified by events. The terms of peace are declared by many unthinking persons to be amazingly generous. Such a judgment is superficial, and will be reversed on reflection. The three millions sterling given as a free grant is merely the acceptance of the responsibility to meet the obligations entered into by the governments of the republics when they commandeered private property at the early stages of the war. The Boer governments issued notes and gave receipts, which became part of the floating debt of the republics. When the republics were annexed, the annexing government took over the debts of the conquered states. One of the first charges upon the so-called free grant will be the repayment of the gold seized by the Transvaal Government belonging to the mine owners of Johannesburg. When all the obligations thus incurred have been met, there will be little or no surplus for the compensation of the sufferers from the policy of devastation adopted to bring the war to a close. The rebuilding of the ruined farms, and the replenishing of the stock driven off or killed by the devastating columns, are to be provided out of loans advanced to the Boers by the English



THEIR MAJESTIES, KING EDWARD VII. AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.  
(Taken in the robes worn at the opening of Parliament.)

Government for the first two years without interest; but after that period the loans must be repaid by installments, plus 3 per cent. interest. According to the principles of international law defined at the Conference of The Hague, all private property seized or destroyed during the campaign on the plea of the necessities of war ought to be paid for when the war is over. But the British Government, at the close of the war as at the beginning, has shown a cynical indifference to the recommendations which they made at the conference of peace.

#### THE MEANING OF BRITISH FEDERATION.

The future of South Africa depends upon the spirit in which its masters carry out the provisions of the settlement concluded with the Boers. If the King's ministers were to boldly adopt a wide and comprehensive constructive policy, they might even now secure South Africa for that loose confederation of self-governing republics which, by a somewhat absurd misnomer, is described as the British Empire. If they were to announce that, as the fortunes of war had compelled them to provide a new constitution for South Africa, they had decided to organize the country as an organic whole on the basis of federation,—and if they were, as a proof of this determination, to summon a nominated constituent convention, to which all the more prominent representatives of the Dutch were invited for the purpose of framing the future constitution of South Africa,—there ought to be some hope, even if, as a first step, Lord Milner's advice was taken, and the Cape constitution was formally suspended for eighteen months or two years. The constituent convention would have to decide upon the areas of the federated colonies, to name the period within which representative government should be established in each state, and to recommend how the various functions of government should be divided between the federal assembly and the local legislatures. If such a constituent convention ever met, it would probably frame a constitution for South Africa very much on the lines of the Constitution of the United States, and in the near future the only symbol of British domination would be the union jack. In all South African affairs, the federal and the state legislatures would be as free to govern South Africa in the interest of the Afrikaners as if the British flag no longer fluttered over Cape Town and Pretoria. In the natural but inevitable evolution of the English-speaking race, the British flag tends more and more to become a mere symbol of a race alliance, based solely upon sentiment and interest. It is an alliance from which each partner may secede at his discretion; but

while it lasts it secures for all the allied nations the protection of the armed forces of all the members of the alliance. Whether the common center of such an alliance of the English-speaking commonwealths of the world will be at Westminster or at Washington, time alone can decide.

#### THE CROWNING AT WESTMINSTER.

For the moment, however, the political center of all English-speaking states outside the ring fence of the United States of America is at Westminster, and this midsummer the fact that the center has not yet shifted westward is being advertised to the world at large, and to the English-speaking world in particular, by the coronation of Edward VII. In this world, in which uneducated man is so largely influenced by symbol, it is impossible to deny the utility of ceremonial. In former times, the consecration and coronation of a sovereign was a thing almost too solemn to be merely human. As in the mass the consecrated wafer and the juice of the grape were believed to be transformed into the very Body and Blood of the Lord, so a ruler, who was merely human at his accession, became transfigured at his coronation, thenceforth remained a semi-divine personage, vested with semi-miraculous privileges and prerogatives, with right divine to govern wrong. The cynical observer may mutter Lowell's sarcastic couplet, "A mountain stream that ends in mud, methinks, is melancholy," as he contemplates the changes that have converted the magic, mystic, miracle-working ceremony of the middle ages into a mere pageant for the advertisement of the importance of the crown in the imperial system. No one of all the thousands who in the crowded Abbey will witness the crowning of the King, not even one of the millions who will read about it in the newspapers, will be for a moment deluded by the scenic splendor of the stately ceremonial into a belief that the central figure experiences the slightest change as the result of all the genuflexions, presentations, consecrations, and coronation of which he will be the subject. Even the King himself, although naturally prone to the common delusion of royalties that he is made of different clay from that of ordinary mortals, is too mundane a man of the world to be deceived by the elaborate make-believe of the coronation so far as to imagine that he is invested with any power beyond that of influence.

#### THE KING'S REAL POWER.

That power resulting from a privileged position which makes him privy to all the counsels of his ministers, and which also makes him the most conspicuous symbol of imperial unity, is un-

doubtedly much greater than most political men are willing to admit. The British colonies, year by year, become more and more independent nations. The most loyal among them would revolt tomorrow if it were required to submit to the domination of the Imperial Parliament. But one and all submit eagerly to the supremacy of the British crown. There is nothing which angers a native-born colonist so much as to suggest that he is in any way the subject of the inhabitants of the mother country. The complacent talk in London newspapers about "our empire" provokes nothing but resentment among colonists, who, sometimes with oaths and curses, repudiate the arrogant assumption that they in any way belong to the mother country. But inasmuch as the power of the crown has long since been reduced to a mere shadow impotent to harm, and as the throne of Alfred the Conqueror, of Richard the Lion Heart, and of Edward III. still looms large on the horizon of history, they are most profuse in their protestations of loyalty to the King. He never does them any harm, he interests them as a picturesque human figure, raised sufficiently above the heads of the common crowd as to be visible all round the world; he is in their eyes the symbol of unity, and honors bestowed by him acquire an added grace by the fact that they have passed through his hands. Hence it is doubtful whether the empire would survive the disappearance of the monarchy.—anachronism though the crown may appear to the matter-of-fact American, it nevertheless serves a practical end, and any attempt to replace it would have far-reaching results.

Even if we grant that the monarchy has become a mere fetich, the fact that it has been so completely deprived of any real executive authority in the state is a reason the more for exhausting the resources of advertisement in order to give to the fetich the semblance of authority. The survival of the British monarchy is an instance of the determination of the ordinary man both to eat his cake and have it. He has long since appropriated to himself all the important prerogatives of royal power; but although he possesses the substance, he is not less solicitous about preserving the shadow. Hence Britain is both an empire and a republic, an empire in its shiny trappings, and in all the paraphernalia of royal pomp, but an essential republic in that all real power to legislate, to levy taxes, to make war or peace, is placed in the hands of the people. The monarchy, in short, is a historic fiction diligently preserved in nominal being because of its exceeding usefulness in keeping up appearances and preserving the continuity of the administration. From a legal point of view, the monarchy

was so necessary in England that the whole force of English lawyerdom was used for the purpose of investing Oliver Cromwell with the regal status. The old monarchical ruts were worn so smooth and deep that the state coach jolted horribly when an attempt was made to drive it along a republican track.

#### AN INDUSTRIOUS MONARCH.

The more the institution is exalted, the more the individual dwindles. The ancient dignity and famous associations of the throne suffice to weave a glamour even over royal rascals and imbeciles. Albert Edward VII. is not a Victoria, neither is he a George IV. He is as fond of the turf as Richard Croker, he goes regularly to the theater, he plays at bridge, and his frank enjoyment of the society of ladies of the type of Mrs. Keppel exposes him to animadversions in many quarters,—not usually censorious of the amusements of kings. But the recreations of royalty bulk much more conspicuously before the eyes of their subjects than the amount of hardcollar work which the occupancy of the throne entails. Edward VII. takes himself seriously, discharges the work of his exalted office punctiliously, and, under the yoke of empire, is learning to restrain his former flea-like disposition to jump about fitfully from subject to subject in conversation as the whim of the moment dictated. Sir Harry Johnston told me that when he returned from Uganda, he found the King much more intelligently informed concerning the burning questions of Central Africa than any of his ministers. In the British Empire there are many Ugandas. The King must meet the governors of each of them; and if he masters all their dispatches sufficiently to discuss them with their authors on their return to the capital of the empire, he must often burn the midnight oil and spend laborious days.

#### THE FIRST "IMPERIAL" CORONATION IN LONDON.

The coronation has preoccupied public attention in London for months past. There has not been a coronation in Westminster for sixty years. When Victoria was crowned, one-half of the present area of the empire lay outside her dominions, and the number of the subjects of the Queen on her accession were hardly more than half those who acclaimed the coronation of the King. The British Empire, as we know it, was practically the creation of the Victorian age. The colonial premiers, the Indian princes, and many others who will figure conspicuously in the Abbey at the King's crowning were conspicuous by their absence at the last coronation. When the last reign began, the peers traveled up from

their country places in coaches ; the railway system was but in its cradle, and the concentration of millions from the whole country around one center of public interest was practically impossible. The age of steam is giving place to the age of electricity, and both steam and electricity combined to enable the lieges to gorge the crowded metropolis with myriads of sightseers.

On Thursday, June 26, the coronation ; on June 27, the great procession through the capital ; on Saturday, the 28th, the inspection of the fleet in the Solent. So the great festival opens, and all the following week the royal and imperial junketings will continue. The conduits freely running wine, which used to be so conspicuous a feature of similar festivals, have disappeared ; but the public houses amply supply the need for alcoholic stimulus, and the abandonment of semi-intoxicated crowds of men and women to manifestations of maudlin enthusiasm, of which there has been too much of late years, furnishes at least a rude object lesson as to the immensity of the task that awaits the rural reformers who would dare to try to civilize the brute mass of British barbarism.

#### THE EDUCATION BILL AND THE NONCONFORMISTS.

There is little prospect of this task being attempted by the present ministers. As the eyes of the fool are at the ends of the earth, so ministers have squandered so many millions in the destruction of the Boer republics in South Africa that they have no resources left for educating, civilizing, and moralizing the poor savages of the slums. The education bill, which was originally presented as an attempt to improve or create a system of secondary schools, is now generally recognized as a measure whose sole aim is to strangle the system of public elementary education established by Mr. Foster and Mr. Gladstone in 1870, and hand over the whole duty of primary education to the denominationalists ; that is to say, five schools out of six to the Anglican clergy, one-half of whom teach doctrines of sacerdotalism from which our forefathers would have recoiled as "flat popery."

To deliver over the primary schools of Great Britain to Anglican priests may no doubt be defended as an indispensable means of weaning England from the heresies of the Protestant Reformation, but the pretence that such a measure is conceived in the interest of public education is too transparent. A fierce wrangle has begun over the bill,—which, it is now evident, cannot be carried this session. To hold an autumn session in coronation year for the purpose of permanently handicapping nonconformists, by placing the control of public education in the hands of their

Anglican enemies, was hardly regarded as one of the boons which the present ministry would confer upon the nation. The attempt to give the schools to the Church will have one excellent result. Of late years many nonconformists have been backsliding from the political faith of their fathers. Forty years ago,—nay, twenty years ago,—an English nonconformist who was not a devoted Liberal was rare indeed. But, with the removal of most of their special grievances, and the growth of wealth among dissenters, the chapel lost its special character of a Liberal stronghold. The Church now, as ever, was a rallying center of the Conservative forces, only inferior to the public house. The anti-papal prejudices of some of the pseudo-nonconformists drove them over into the Unionist ranks ; but it was not until last general election that the Liberal *debacle* was complete. The nonconformists were hopelessly divided by the war, and nonconformity as a distinct political force, almost ceased to exist. The education bill is evidence that the Church party realizes its opportunity. It is striking when the iron is hot, and availing itself of an opportunity not likely to recur for the purpose of establishing the ascendancy of the Anglican sect and permanently reducing the nonconformists to a position of galling inferiority. If the bill passes, the chapel will once more become the rallying point of the forces of Liberalism ; and the Church, at some not distant day, may be disestablished and disendowed in revenge for this Jameson raid on the public schools.

#### LORD SALISBURY'S RETIREMENT.

This, however, is an affair of the future. What is of more immediate political importance is the resignation of Lord Salisbury and its immediate consequences. Lord Salisbury, for a year past, has privately given out his determination to lay down the premiership when the war ended and the King was crowned. He is an old man and heavy with fat. He has achieved everything in the way of personal success that a British politician can aspire to. He is weary of the possession of power, and wished to retire altogether some time ago. Of late, as the hour of his intended resignation draws near, he has been singularly reserved as to his intentions, and so great is the fear and the awe of him that overshadows his colleagues none of them dares to ask him what he means to do. It is assumed, however, that he will resign after the coronation, and leave the task of carrying on the government of the realm to his nephew, Arthur Balfour. There has been some discussion of late as to whether or not the new ministry will dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country for new



lease of power. Such a step is extremely unlikely. A dissolution, like death, is usually postponed to the last moment, even by the miserable who contemplate suicide. The ministers have a solid majority, elected on the khaki cry, that is admittedly much greater than any they could hope to secure now that the war is over. Why, then, dissolve?

#### HIS SUCCESSOR?

The opposition would, no doubt, like a dissolution. They could not fail to improve their position. But the fact that the opposition desires it is an additional reason why the supporters of the ministry dislike it. We may take it then that Mr. Balfour will not dissolve, but will carry on, with a reconstructed ministry, very much on the old lines. There has been some talk of Lord Lansdowne being selected as Lord Salisbury's successor. Such an arrangement would only have one advantage,—it would release the premier from the drudgery of leading the House of

Commons. But Lord Lansdowne, although an estimable man of considerable ability, has no standing in the country. He is an indifferent speaker. At the War Office he was not remarkable for strength, and although as foreign minister he has done fairly well, his selection by the King would excite some surprise, and in the Unionist party would occasion much dissatisfaction, for the Tories do not care to be led by the Liberal Unionists. If the Duke of Devonshire were not so indolent by nature, he would have a chance far superior to that of Lord Lansdowne. Mr. Chamberlain is stronger than either, but he is a Liberal Unionist. He could not lead the House of Commons with success, and he would not press his claims against Mr. Balfour. We may expect, therefore, that Mr. Balfour will succeed his uncle, and that the long-suppressed differences among the Unionist majority will ripen under his rule, until at last the Liberals, having come together, the long reign of the Unionist party comes to its natural end.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY, THE CENTRAL SHRINE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.



WEST POINT CADETS ON PARADE GROUND DURING INSPECTION.

## WEST POINT AND ITS CENTENARY.

BY COLONEL SAMUEL E. TILLMAN.

**T**HE centenary of the Military Academy, held on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of June, makes interesting the following facts as to its history, organization, and purpose.

It has long been recognized that war cannot be conducted to the best advantage by any people without the possession of military training and knowledge. This education can only be acquired by study and instruction, or by experience in the field; the first requires military schools, the second depends upon the existence of a standing army. A large proportion of the people of our country have always been very sensitive with regard to the maintenance of a standing army, yet those responsible for the country's welfare, as a rule, have fully recognized the advantage and desirability of having as wide a dissemination of military knowledge among the people as possible. The establishment of military schools in this country was delayed by a fear of offending the sentiment with regard to a standing army.

The early appreciation of the need for a military school is shown by the action of the Continental Congress in the autumn of 1776. This Congress, on September 20 of that year, appointed a committee to "repair to Headquarters near New York, to inquire into the state of the Army, and the best means of supplying its wants." This committee while at the camp conferred with General (then Colonel) Henry Knox, of the artillery,

and received from him, on September 27, "Hints for the improvement of the Artillery of the United States," in which, among many others, is found the following: "An Academy established on a liberal plan would be of the utmost service to the continent, where the whole theory and practice of fortification and gunnery should be taught; to be nearly on the same plan as that at Woolwich, making allowance for the difference of circumstances."

The committee reported on October 3, and one of their recommendations was "that the Board of War be directed to prepare a continental laboratory and a military academy, and provide the same with proper officers." On October 1, two days before its committee reported, Congress, being apparently eager for action, "Resolved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare and bring in a plan for a Military Academy at the Army." This committee does not appear to have made any report, and during the active struggles of the Revolution no further measures seem to have been devised to carry out the expressed intention of Congress.

At the termination of the war, Alexander Hamilton, chairman of the Committee on Peace Arrangements, on April 11, 1783, asked of General Washington his opinion as to what ought to constitute a proper peace establishment. Washington invited the opinions of his officers upon the matter. General Huntington, Colonel Pick-

ering, the Quartermaster-General, and Du Portail, the Chief of Engineers, all recommended the establishment of a military academy, the first two suggesting West Point as the proper location for it. Hamilton at this time did not favor an academy, Washington did.

In 1790, Knox, as Secretary of War, in his report to the President, again dwells upon the great advantages to be had from military schools. In 1793, Washington commended the matter to the favorable action of Congress, it having been previously discussed in a cabinet meeting, at which Jefferson opposed it as unconstitutional. Hamilton and Knox favored it. Washington said that he was so impressed with the necessity for the measure that he would recommend it, and leave Congress to decide its constitutionality.

An act of Congress of May, 1794, provided for a corps of artillerists and engineers to which thirty-two cadets were to be attached, "and made it the duty of the Secretary of War to procure, at the public expense, the necessary books, instruments, and apparatus for the use and benefit of said corps." After this act, and upon the recommendation of Washington, a school was established at West Point in 1794, and continued until the destruction of its plant by fire in 1796.

After this fire, Washington again, in December, 1796, urged Congress to provide for the school. In 1798 and 1799, in writing to Hamilton, the then Secretary of War, he again refers to the great importance of a military academy, and only two days before his death he alluded to his own interest and persistent efforts in trying to procure its establishment.

In January, 1800, President Adams sent, with a special message to Congress, a report of William McHenry, the Secretary of War, which report strongly set forth the necessity for a military academy, and fully stated the inadequacy of previous legislation upon the subject, and proposed a plan for a more extensive school. In July, 1801, General Dearborn, the Secretary of War, under authority of the act of 1794, ordered all cadets of the Corps of Artillerists to report to West Point for instruction.

By act of Congress of March 16, 1802, the Engineer Corps was separated from the artillerists, and it was provided that "said corps, when organized, shall be stationed at West Point, in the State of New York, and shall constitute a Military Academy." This corps consisted of five officers and ten cadets.

Prior to this date military instruction had been possible, to a limited extent, by executive action under the law, but a military academy had not been constituted by law until the passage of this act. This act of Congress was approved by Jefferson, who no longer questioned the constitutionality of an academy, and the school was formally opened on July 4, 1802, with Major Williams, Chief of Engineers, as superintendent, two teachers, and ten cadets. Washington was a most persistent advocate and one of the principal projectors of the academy; Jefferson was its legal founder, and the first superintendent was the son of the patriot Williams, who presided at the Faneuil Hall meeting to forbid the landing of the tea in Boston.

Notwithstanding the high character, great



A VIEW OF BARRACKS AND PARADE GROUNDS FROM FORT PUTNAM.

ability, and untiring devotion of the first superintendent, the academy was of slow growth. The facilities for instruction were inadequate, interested support of the War Department was lacking, and the superintendent himself was overburdened with other weighty cases, and necessarily much absent from the academy. The first fifteen years of the academy's existence was very torpid. During this time cadets were admitted without mental or physical examinations at ages varying from thirteen to thirty years, and at all times of the year. There were no regular courses of study and no annual classes. The term usually began in April and ended in November.

The cadets were graduated whenever deemed competent for promotion in the army, and in the first fifteen years less than two hundred were graduated. Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory condition of the academy during these years, many of the cadets who passed through it were greatly benefited. Some entered the academy after having had collegiate training elsewhere; others were of mature age, and came with determined purpose; still others made the most of their opportunities, so that the institution partly met the purpose of its creation. During this time also apparatus and facilities for instruction had increased, buildings improved, and quite excellent and full regulations had been adopted, though they were not enforced.

One of these regulations provided for a permanent superintendent of the academy; and under this clause Major Thayer, of the Corps of Engineers, became superintendent in July, 1817. He was only thirty-two years of age when he assumed the command, was very able and deeply enthusiastic, had studied abroad, and had had valuable field experience in the War of 1812-15. Thayer's conception was thorough discipline in both a mental and military sense, accompanied by the most potent means for the strengthening and development of character, and for the detection and elimination of the mentally and morally unworthy. The accomplishment of these ends he sought through (1), the establishment of proper courses of study and military exercises, (2) rigid requirements impartially enforced under strict but wise supervision. The soundness of his



A VIEW OF GARRISON, N. Y., FROM WEST POINT.

judgment and the wisdom of his efforts are shown by the marvelous rapidity with which he brought system out of confusion and transformed the then existing conditions.

Fortunately, almost from the beginning of his administration, he had the earnest and enlightened support of the Secretary of War, J. C. Calhoun. Within ten years, Thayer and the able colleagues whom he had gathered around him had introduced and firmly established the essential framework of the system of academic and military instruction which has since prevailed. This system has been the basis of the strict, impartial, salutary, elevating, and disciplinary government ever since existing at the academy. Three-quarters of a most progressive century have elapsed since the period referred to, during all of which the academy has been freely open to investigation, inspection, and modification. Successive companies of her children, able and earnest, have administered her affairs, studied her methods, and eagerly sought for improvement. The system of Thayer has been extended and somewhat modified, but its essential framework has remained the same, and is the support of the developed West Point of to-day.

The Military Academy at present consists of the Corps of Cadets, the Academic Board, and the other officers of the academic and military staff. The total number of cadets now permitted by law at the academy is 482, one from each Congressional district, one from each territory (including Hawaii), and one from the District of Columbia, two from each State at large, and thirty from the United States at large. All are



MONUMENT TO COLONEL THAYER, FATHER OF THE  
MILITARY ACADEMY.

appointed by the President; and, with the exception of those appointed from the United States at large, all must be actual residents of the districts from which they are appointed. Those from the United States at large are selected by the President, those from the States at large are selected by the Senators, and those from the Congressional districts and Territories by the respective Representatives in Congress. Under the new apportionment law, which goes into effect in 1903, the number of cadets allowed will be 511. It is thus seen that the Corps of Cadets is perfectly representative of the entire country. This method of making the selection from each Congressional district became a legal requirement in 1843, though it had come into very general use before that date. The actual number of cadets present at the academy is 456, the difference between this number and the maximum being due to deficiencies or failures to enter.

Since the date of Thayer's superintendency the candidates appointed to the Military Academy have had to pass an entrance examination. A law of 1812 provided that the candidates should be "well versed" in reading, writing, and arithmetic. These were the requirements until 1866, when a "knowledge of English grammar, United States history, and geography" was added. No other change was made until after the annual examination of June, 1901. This year, for the first time, candidates who can furnish certificates of graduation from public high schools having a specified curriculum, or who are students in good standing in an incorporated college, may enter without examination; other candidates will still be examined, and for these the requisites for admission have been made to embrace algebra, geometry, general history, English composition, and physical geography. The change from the previous method of admission to that prescribed for the present year is the most radical single change made in the methods of the academy since 1820.

The Academic Board consists of the superintendent of the academy and the heads of the departments of instruction, and corresponds to the faculty of other institutions. The superintendent is charged with the immediate government and military command of the academy, as well as of the post of West Point. The heads of the departments of instruction are ten in number, of whom six are permanently at West Point; the other four, like the superintendent, are detailed to the academy for a period of years. The other officers of the academic staff are the associates and assistants of the heads of the departments in the work of instruction. The military staff is composed of the administrative officers both of the academy and of the post, and at the present time consists of seven officers. The departments of instruction are (1) mathematics, (2) modern language, (3) chemistry, (4) natural and experimental philosophy, (5) drawing, (6) law and history, (7) civil and military engineering, (8) ordnance and gunnery, (9) practical and military engineering, etc., (10) tactics.

The instruction given by departments 9 and 10 is all military and mainly practical, not academic. The instruction of 10 is distributed over the entire course of four years, and that of 9 over the last three years. The instruction given in department 8 is entirely professional; in 7 it is mainly so, and in 6 to a considerable extent; the work of these three departments is confined to the last, or fourth year. Departments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 occupy by far the greater proportion of the academic hours of the cadets during the first three years. The instruction in department 5 is in part general, but more largely professional.

Department 2 is more largely devoted to the French and Spanish languages, and may be considered as both general and professional. Department 3 embraces some professional instruction, but it, with Nos. 1 and 2, may be considered to include general scientific instruction, strictly professional only in the sense that it afterward becomes the basis of the higher professional work, and is itself of great disciplinary value. Each of the departments embraces several kindred subjects, so that in the ten departments named there are included forty-one distinct but connected subjects of instruction. The curriculum of studies and the apportionment of time to each is the outcome of the best judgment of the Academic Board, which, under the law, is made responsible for them. This board is aided and influenced by the constant criticism and suggestions of the many able young officers of the army detailed as instructors, of whom about one-fourth or one-fifth are relieved every year and others take their places. The academy too has had the benefit of the investigations and suggestions of the official boards of visitors, who, for eighty years, have annually reported upon the academy.

From this brief outline of the curriculum it will be observed that while the practical military field exercises are given during each year of the course, and a small amount of theoretical military instruction also, by far the greater proportion of the professional information, — that requiring serious mental effort to acquire, — is taken during the fourth year; during the first three years the education is mainly of a general scientific nature, rather than specially professional. The advantage and necessity for this arrangement are due to two facts: (1) The academy was called upon to edu-

cate the great majority of its pupils both *generally* and *professionally*; (2) it has always attempted what no other school has, to educate scientific soldiers for *all* branches of the service.

For practical military instruction the Corps of Cadets is organized into a battalion, which is divided into six companies, and these companies



THE ACADEMIC BUILDING.

into still smaller units, depending upon the nature of the instruction. The academic instruction is based upon the use of text-books, oral recitation, and blackboard discussion and demonstration, with a certain amount of written recitation. The time of a single recitation is either one or one and a half hours. For purposes of recitation the classes are all subdivided into sections: for the one-hour periods the sections contain eight to ten cadets; for the longer periods, twelve to fourteen. By this arrangement marked personal attention can be given to each cadet at each recitation. By

a system of transfers the cadets showing about the same proficiency are kept in the same sections, thus greatly facilitating the instruction. All the cadets take the same subjects of study; but the more proficient, or upper, sections generally take considerably more than the lower. Progress of the individual cadets, as fixed by the system of marking, is publicly posted each week. Every cadet is required to pass through all the studies of each of the four years.

The day for academic exercises extends from 8 to 4 o'clock, with one hour's inter-



THE BARRACKS.





THE OBSERVATORY.

mission,—from 1 to 2. These exercises are so arranged that they do not average over three and one-half hours in recitation room in any one day. The studies of the cadets are intended to be such that the total work demanded of them, including recitations, shall fall between seven and nine hours a day; this is exclusive of the military exercises, which do not require study. The academic term extends from September 1 to June 1, with only three general holidays,—Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year. This makes available thirty-seven weeks for academic work, exclusive of examinations. The usual college year, exclusive of all holidays, is seven weeks less. This excess of seven weeks a year makes the West Point course of four years practically equal to five college years of thirty weeks each. This fact is very frequently overlooked in considering the West Point course of four years. Each summer the class whose stay at the academy has been two years is allowed to be absent from June 15 to September 1. This is the only general leave permitted during the four years.

For the same time (June 15 to September 1) the other three classes live in camp, and this period is devoted entirely to military exercises, the three encampments affording seven and one-half months for the purpose.

The result of the academy's work is shown by the records of graduates. General Scott officially ascribed the brilliancy of the campaigns in Mexico largely to the presence of graduate officers. At the close of the great Civil War, all the armies, nearly all the corps, and the greater number of divisions on both sides were commanded by graduates of the academy. The present distinguished Secretary of War has said that the services of the graduates in the Spanish-American War alone has justified all the expenditures made upon the Military Academy. Less

known,—but, under the circumstances, none the less heroic,—have been their services against the Indians of the great West. The gallant, trying, and valuable work done by them, and still in progress, in the Philippines needs no mention. Many of her sons in civil life have brought credit to the academy by their brilliant records.

The academy has turned out 4,067 graduates, not including the class of this year; of this total 6 per cent. have been killed or died of wounds received in action. There are still living 1,914 graduates, of whom 1,409 are on the active list of the army, 187 on the retired list, and 318 in civil life. The proportion of all the officers of the army on the active list who are graduates of the academy is 34 per cent. The total amount expended in the maintenance of the Military Academy to the present time has been a little over \$22,000,000. As at present organized its annual cost is considerably less than that of a cavalry regiment, and the average annual cost of the academy has been considerably less than is that of a third-class modern battleship.

The exercises of the centennial celebration of the academy extended over four days, having been commenced on the 8th by an eloquent and appropriate memorial sermon by the chaplain of the academy. The 9th was designated "alumni day," and was devoted to the reunion of the graduates. Representatives of all the classes, except two, for the past sixty years were present. The aged veterans of the Union and Confederate armies,—who, forty years ago, faced each other in the life-struggle of the nation,—met with the warmest fraternal greetings, and recounted with boyish enthusiasm the experiences of earlier days. The afternoon exercises of this day consisted of addresses, by the president of the Association of Graduates, by veterans of the Mexican War, of the Civil War (Union and Confederate), and of the Spanish-American War. The events of this day would have been deemed impossible a few years ago, and they show how completely has faded the enmity and how mellowed the memories of the Civil War.

The 10th was devoted to athletic field exercises, and, besides contests between the cadets themselves in the morning, included a baseball game with the team of Yale in the afternoon. In the evening the "graduating hop," always a great event for the cadets and young ladies, was held. The older alumni were thus enabled to observe some of the modern forms of relaxation in which cadets indulge.

The 11th was "centennial day," and the scenes witnessed will never pass from the memories of those present. The exercises were opened

by the military reception of the President of the United States, who arrived at 10 A.M. This was immediately followed by a review of the corps of cadets by the President, Secretary of War, general of the army, and many other distinguished guests. Upon the conclusion of the review, Cadet Titus was called from the ranks and decorated by the President with a medal of honor because of his gallantry in being the first to scale the walls of Peking. In the afternoon, the President, going on foot, was escorted from the superintendent's quarters to the Memorial Hall, preceded by the corps of cadets and followed by the representatives of foreign countries and of institutions of learning in our own and other countries, and by all the alumni present. The exercises in the hall consisted of an address of welcome by the superintendent, followed by addresses from the President; from the orator of the day, Gen. Horace Porter, upon the unveiling of the centennial tablet, and by the Secretary of War. The day terminated with a grand banquet, at which were seated about six hundred guests. The addresses on this day and on the 9th were of the highest order, both as to style and substance, and were a credit to the occasion and an honor to the speakers. It is regretted that space only permits three brief quotations.

The President, with all the force and incision for which he is noted, said :

This institution has completed its first hundred years of life. During that century no other educational

institution in the land has contributed as many names as West Point has contributed to the honor roll of the nation's citizens. [Applause.]

Colonel Mills, I claim to be an historian, and I speak simply as a reciter of facts when I say what I have said ; and more than that, not merely has West Point contributed a greater number of men who stand highest on the nation's honor roll, but I think beyond question that, taken as a whole, the average graduate of West Point during this hundred years has given a greater amount of service to the country through his life than has the average graduate of any other institution in this broad land. [Applause.]

Mr. Root, with most impressive deliberation, said :

And, now, at the very time that this great institution of military instruction is rounding out its first century of existence, the attention of our people has been sharply concentrated upon this increased necessity for military learning and military science by the events of the past few years, and the conclusion which has been reached finds expression in the action of the national Legislature, which, in the long run, through long discussion, but with absolute certainty, reaches just conclusions in the end upon all great subjects of public importance. [Applause.]

The conclusion that the country needs the military academy at the beginning of the second century of its existence more than it did at the beginning of the first is expressed by the laws of Congress, which have enlarged the number of your corps, and which have just devoted to the enlargement of the conditions of the Academy the munificent sum of \$2,000,000, to be immediately expended, with authorized expenditures of six millions and a half. [Applause.]

How well you will be able to meet the obligation



Photo by Pach Bros

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REVIEWING THE CADETS.

(Gen. Nelson A. Miles on the left, slightly to the rear.)



and to justify this confidence, let the record of the American army of to-day answer. [Applause.]

All honor to the officers of the American army, who, in true republican fashion, have worked their way up from the ranks, as did Chaffee, commanding in the Philippines. [Great applause.] All honor to the officers who, turning aside from the allurements of wealth and honor in civil life, have been appointed as civilians to the army, as volunteers, accepting the slender income and the hard life that is known to accompany the duties of a soldier.

But they will be the first to say aye when I say that the informing spirit, the high standard of the soldier of the American army, is to be found in the graduates, in the teachings, in the traditions of the military academy. [Applause.] Happy augury of the future that here, where, for a hundred years, honor has ever ruled—honor made up of courage, truth, compassion, loyalty—is to be found the formative and controlling power of the American army, of the future regular militia, and volunteer. No army inspired with the spirit of the military academy can ever endanger a country's liberty or can ever desert a country's flag. [Applause.]

These statements may be accepted as the general impressions and conclusions of the country in regard to the military academy, and they make appropriate brief reference to the causes which have produced such gratifying results. The curriculum and methods of the academy have originated and developed under the belief that the profession of the soldier is likely at any time to be full of responsible work, and to need men of character and power; under the belief that the academy should train character and mind as well as inculcate the principles of military discipline; under the belief that ability to use the rational faculties to the best advantage are the highest results of youthful education, far higher than the acquisition of information; under the belief that mental power is better than knowledge, and that such power is only acquired by overcoming difficulties; that training is that discipline which teaches absolute subordination of *inclination* to *effort*; under the belief that, amid the varied and complex conditions of a living world, every new proposition, every specialty is sooner and better mastered by him who has had the training of hard, concentrated mental effort.

The fact that the art of war, in all its highest operations, is but the application of the principles of a science make it imperative that the basis of the curriculum should be scientific. The success of the methods of the academy are universally ascribed to the division of the classes for instruction into small sections, as already mentioned. Thus the daily efforts of each student can be observed, noted, and given the attention and assistance required, and his personal peculiarities studied and corrected when necessary. It is in the close, personal contact of this section-room work that the mental "setting-up" of the cadet is



THE BATTLE MONUMENT.

(Erected by army subscriptions "In memory of the officers and men of the Regular army, who fell in battle during the war of the Rebellion.")

mainly given. During the whole four years each cadet, with from fifteen to eighteen of his associates, is from two and a half to three and a half hours daily in close personal relations with some one of the army officers detailed because of his supposed fitness to act as his instructor and guide. This relation gives ample and excellent opportunity to observe every element and peculiarity of *character* as well as of *mind*, and it is here that the most persistent and constant personal influence operates to give both the right trend.

The courses of study, as well as the methods of instruction, have themselves been developed with the constant view of influencing character as greatly as possible during mental training. The curriculum and method, combined with the opportunity, precept, and example so constantly before them in the section room, are the most potent agents in developing the characters as well as the minds of the West Point cadets. In all military exercises, in all relations outside the section room (except during recreation hours), this same supervision and control, example and precept, are exercised and brought to bear, though to a less extent, owing to the necessity for instruction and observation of larger numbers at the same time. In *all* relations, under *all* cir-

cumstances, and at all times there is cultivated, demanded, and enforced perfect truthfulness, honorable conduct, and manly bearing. Any lack of these essential elements of true manhood cannot be made good by mental distinction, however brilliant.

From the remarks of the Secretary of War, quoted above, it will be seen that the country demands an enlargement of West Point, and that Congress has made generous appropriation for that purpose. This enlargement is made immediately necessary by the increased number of cadets authorized by the last session of Congress and by the new apportionment of the last census. It is hoped and believed by many friends of the army that the number of cadets will soon be further increased; and in the plans for new buildings, under appropriations provided, provision will be made for any future enlargement of the corps. It would seem the part of wisdom to make as full use as possible of this source of military preparation, and while it cannot be predicted, it is the opinion of some of our legislators that the number of cadets will soon be increased so as to insure that at least one-half the vacancies annually occurring among the officers of the army may be filled by graduates from West Point. If such increase can be accomplished while still maintaining the West Point standards of discipline and training, it will be most advantageous for the army; but if such enlargement involves any lowering of these standards, as has been suggested, its advantage will be problematical. In his admirable address on the 11th, Gen. Horace Porter referred to one innovation which has been frequently proposed. He said: "It has been asked, Why impart practically the same education to all cadets, to those destined for the line as well as for the scientific corps? It is because it is believed that the mental discipline, powers of investigation, and accurate methods of thought requisite in solving difficult problems in the higher branches of science are the same qualities which are necessary in planning campaigns against wily savage tribes or conducting battles against trained armies, . . . we train a soldier in science in order that he may have the general powers of his brain fully developed, be able to concentrate his thoughts, to reason logically, to grasp with decision the difficult problems of a campaign, and thus be better prepared to lead men and to gain battles for the Republic." It will be observed that these remarks forcibly reiterate the views of the academic authorities, given above, as to the desired objects of academic training.

There are other innovations against which the academy must be on guard, all inspired by the belief that West Point results can be attained without West Point methods. Some of our friends express a desire to sacrifice mental training and the study of principles to the acquisition of immediately useful knowledge; the lack of the immediate or practical utility of some of the most fundamental studies is often inveighed against; others would transform the academy into a school mainly for teaching greater perfection in the various drills, and other elementary practical duties of a junior officer, at the expense of those studies which have been introduced with a view to mind and character building. These propositions are all met in the statement above of the *raison d'être* of the academy's curriculum and methods; but it should be further remembered that the benefit of principles, and of the efforts to acquire them, will be increasingly felt throughout one's whole professional career; whereas, knowledge,—especially if easily acquired,—though of present utility, can have no growing, and may have no continuing, value. Facts and information are readily acquired at all times, discipline and system at an early age only; the sacrifice of the latter for the former during the academic period would be most unfortunate in every way for the pupils. There is also some danger that athletics, most beneficial when kept under proper control, most attractive at all times, may attain undue and detrimental prominence.

If utility and practicality, the mechanical and physical exercises of the soldier, the non-scientific branches of study, are ever given a preponderating influence in the education of the academy, it is the confident opinion of the writer that the fitness of graduates in all scientific requirements of their profession will diminish, that they will be started upon their careers with less mental strength, with less training of their faculties, with less prospect of equal ultimate development, and with less strength of character.

The academy must ever be ready to accept beneficial change; but it should never forget that honest application, unhesitating work, and faithful drudgery are the only means by which the majority can attain success, and these should be made familiar habits to every graduate. Permanent success does not lie along "lines of least resistance," and for competent officers of the army, the rigorous methods of the Germans are better than the lighter ways of the English, and, in this second century of the academy's life, we should give the weight to the experiences and traditions of the first.



CUTTING COAL—ROBBING A PILLAR. PROPS ON THE RIGHT.

## ANTHRACITE COAL MINES AND MINING.

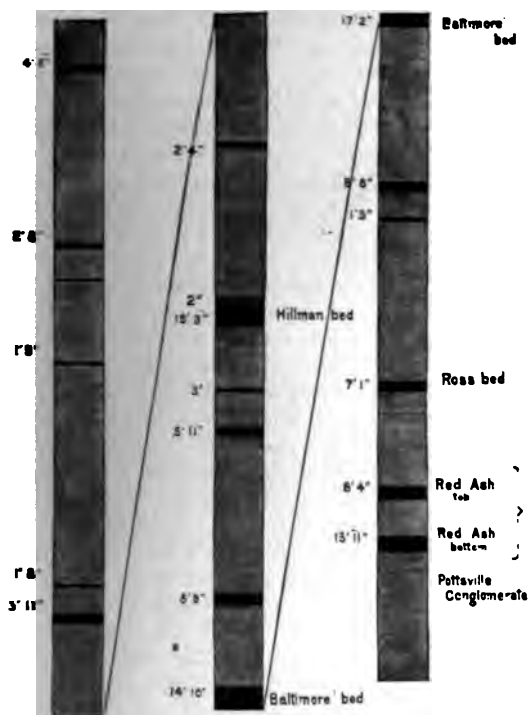
BY ROSAMOND D. RHONE.

**T**HREE ink blots on the eastern end of the map of Pennsylvania, between the Delaware and the Susquehanna rivers, represent all the anthracite coal in the United States. They cover an area of 488 square miles, and produced last year 53,500,000 tons,—truly infinite riches in a little room. They are popularly known as the Wyoming, Lehigh, and Schuylkill regions. Their limits are so sharply defined that one can pass in five minutes through one of the notches in the surrounding mountain wall and find himself as much out of the “coal regions” as if he were a hundred miles away.

The coal measures lie on a floor of conglomerate rock, which rises about them on all sides like the sides of a basin, and is exposed on the slopes and summits of the mountains surrounding the

coal regions. The coal measures which lie in this basin are composed of alternate layers of rock and coal piled upon each other like the layers of a jelly-cake, in which the thick layers of cake represent the rock strata and the thin layers of jelly the coal beds. The thickness of the coal beds varies from 1 foot to 32 feet, and that of the rock from a few feet to 200. The coal beds are pretty regularly distributed throughout the coal measures, and their presence in a certain place can generally be calculated upon, so that each bed bears its own name.

The theory of the vegetable origin of coal has many advocates, but the last word has not been said. The fossil plants in the coal measures, upon which so much has been built, are not found in the coal beds, but in the slate overlying them,



**COLUMNAR SECTION—SHOWING COAL BEDS AND ROCK STRATA.**

(1,272 feet of rock, 117 feet of coal; 1,389 total thickness above the conglomerate.)

which is not a species of coal, nor of vegetable substance in the process of changing into coal, but rock.

#### THE INSIDE OF A COAL MINE.

The term colliery includes the coal mine, with its buildings and appurtenances; the mine proper is underground. The entrance to it is by a drift, a slope, or a shaft. "Stripping,"—which is quarrying, and not mining at all,—is only possible where there is an outcrop of a thick bed of coal. The strippings are in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions, where the coal is in the mountain tops. A drift is a horizontal tunnel in the face of an outcrop. It is the cheapest and was the earliest method of opening a mine, but the drifts have long since been worked out. A slope is a tunnel which follows down the dip of a coal bed from the surface. It is largely used in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions, where the pitch of the beds is steep and outcrops frequent. In the Wyoming region the upper beds were formerly mined by drift and by slope; but these have been pretty generally exhausted, and access to the deep-lying beds is only possible by shaft. A shaft is a well-like excavation, opened vertically from the surface to the bed of coal which it is

desired to work. Its width is the length of a mine car, from 9 to 10½ feet, and its length is governed by the number of compartments and area of airway needed. A shaft 10 feet wide and 24 feet long is common, while some are 13 feet wide and 53 feet in length. Its mouth, as far as the soil extends, is lined with cribbing or masonry, below which the rock forms its walls. Its purpose is to hoist coal, to let the workmen up and down, and to pump and ventilate the mine. Over or near its mouth is built the hoisting and pumping apparatus, and it is divided by timbering into carriage-ways, pumpways, and airways. A shaft is usually located so that its foot shall be in the bottom of a synclinal valley, in order that as the mine is opened up the slope it will drain itself into a sump, and the coal will be sent down the grade to the shaft. The lowest place in a mine is the sump,—usually near the foot of the shaft,—from which the water is pumped to the surface by powerful engines. From the foot of the shaft a tunnel called a "gangway" is opened at the right and left in the coal bed along the bottom of the synclinal valley, and parallel with this and above it runs another tunnel called an "airway." These are connected by short tunnels called "cross headings." The gangway is the highway of the mine; it is permanent, and is heavily timbered on the sides and roof; in it are the mine car tracks, single or double, over which the coal is hauled to the shaft; it is the traveling way through which the men reach their working places, and it is also a part of the ventilation system.

The mining of coal is by the "pillar and breast" system. When the gangway and airway have been driven two or three hundred feet chambers are opened at right angles to the airway,—these are called "breasts." A narrow tunnel, just wide enough to admit a mine-car track, is driven about fifteen feet, beyond which the breast is opened to its full width of from twenty-four to thirty-six feet, depending upon the safety of the roof. The inner end, which continually advances as the coal is taken out, is called the "working face," or simply the "face;" the side is called the "rib." Several breasts are worked together, and at intervals are connected by openings called "cross headings." The walls between the breasts are thus cut into "pillars," whose thickness depends upon the roof. In a dangerous mine the pillars are as thick as the width of the breast,—that is, only 50 per cent. of the coal is taken out. Up the breast, as soon as it is opened sufficiently, is laid a track called a "buggy road," upon which runs a small mine-car, or "buggy." The track follows the development of the breast, and when that is worked out

it is taken up. The process of mining is simple, and the tools are of the rudest. They are pick and shovel, bar, hand and machine drills,—the latter an auger, turned by a crank,—and powder and squibs. The coal is loosened or “cut” from the face by blasting; the pick is only used to knock down loosened pieces from the roof and sides, to break up the largest pieces, and to separate the slate from the coal. The general plan of a mine is that of a vast hall with pillars of coal, and roof and floor of the black slate which lies next to the coal; but its floor is seldom level, and the gangways are far from straight. The breasts may pitch so much that the coal is slid down to the gangway in chutes, instead of being hauled over buggy roads. We have seen that a mine is usually worked up the side of an anticlinal, as the surface of a hillside, while preserving in the main a uniform slope, yet drops into ravines and rises into ridges, so the coal beds bend and wind, and their course is followed by the gangways and the accompanying breasts. The distance that a breast can be worked depends on the vein of coal it follows. It may run to a boundary line; to an outcrop; to an anticlinal, when the bed begins to pitch down and the breasts to fill with water; it may thin out until the rock-roof and rock-floor come together; or it may strike a “fault,” which is such a disturbance of the strata that the coal bed is altogether lost.

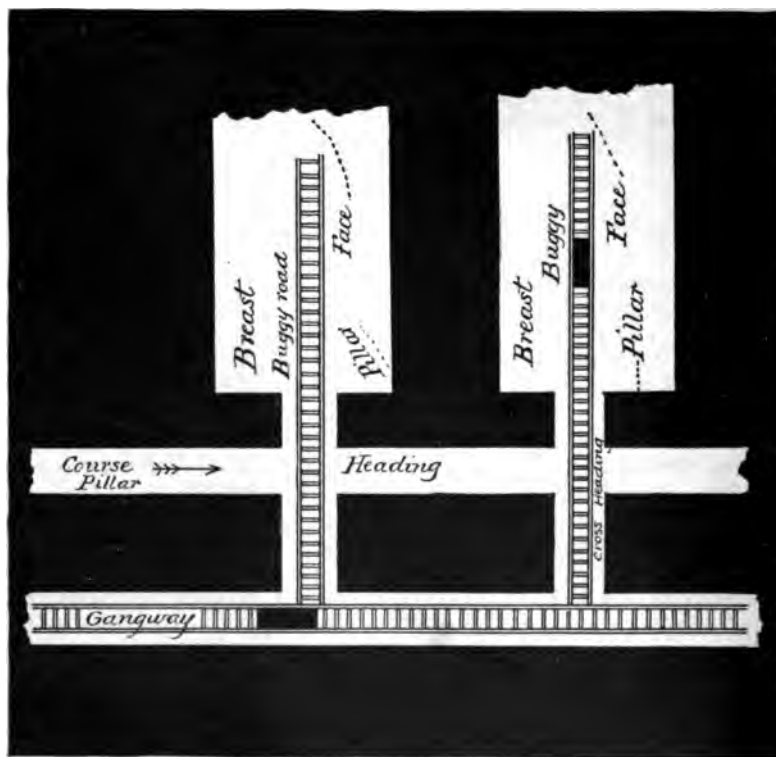
The mine described is the simplest form, in which only one bed is worked; several beds are often worked at one time, with entrance at different levels to a common shaft, or they may be connected by slopes and shafts within the mine. The coal region is a vast network of mines, so connected with each other that one may travel many miles underground; and lying above each other, like the floors of a Brobdingnagian apartment house.

The last thing done is to “rob the pillars.” This, notwithstanding its sinister sound, is a legitimate process. While a mine is being worked as much coal is taken out as is considered safe, leaving the pillars, sup-

plemented by props, to support the roof. When a mine, or a portion of one, is worked out, the miners are sent in to take yet more coal from the pillars,—that is, to pare them to the last limit of safety. This work is begun at the farther end, and progresses toward the shaft.

#### THE VENTILATION OF MINES.

The modern system of mine ventilation is perfect; and while simple in method, it is extremely complicated in its ramifications. The air is exhausted at the air-shaft by a fan, and fresh air rushes down the main shaft to take its place. The law requires that not less than two hundred cubic feet per minute be furnished to each person in a mine. The fan,—which is a huge wheel without a rim, and with broad blades like those of a side-wheel steamboat,—revolves day and night. During a strike, when everything else comes to a standstill, two things do not cease to move,—the fan and the pumps, for the stoppage of either would work irreparable injury. (See plan of ventilation.) As the air is drawn out at B, and fresh air rushes in through the gangway, its simplest course would be through the cross-heading A into the airway, as indicated by the arrows. To prevent this partitions are built at



GROUND PLAN OF MINE—SHOWING BREASTS, GANGWAY, AIRWAY, BUGGY ROADS, ETC.

1 C, compelling it to the end of the gangway and enter the airway

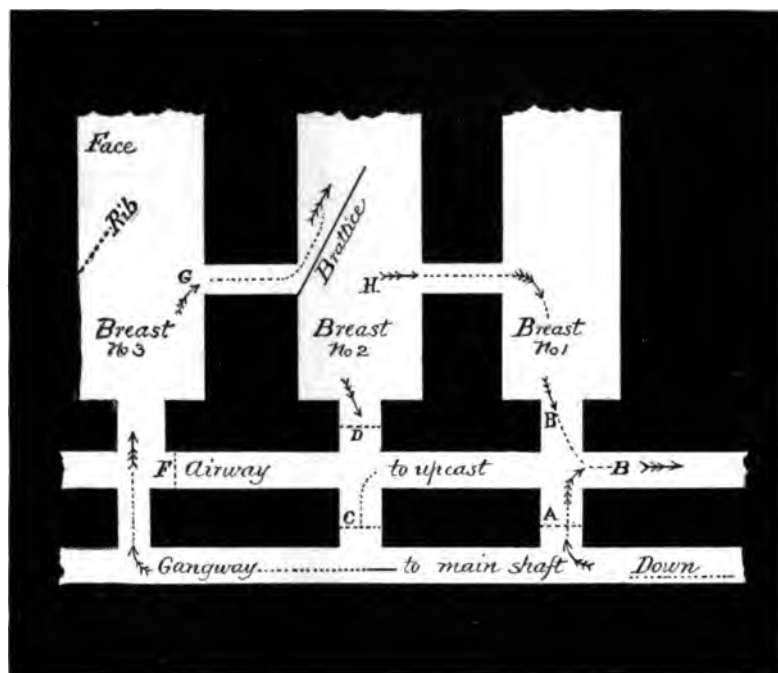
As long as the breasts and 3 have been worked a short distance, the current of air rush-  
st their entrance ven-  
them sufficiently, es-  
ly as the miners are  
habit of "brushing"  
e powder smoke and  
r swinging their coats  
their heads; but as  
dvance, and new cross-  
ings are opened at G  
l, partitions are built  
and D to compel the  
pass through G and  
f a breast is very gase-  
brattice of boards or  
tice cloth" is built, to  
the air to pass close  
"face." The parti-  
are built of "gob,"  
consists of rock and  
the waste of the mine.

a partition is built  
a traveling way it has a door, which is  
d and closed by a boy. It is often neces-  
or one air current to cross another, when  
onducted in an air-tight box called an "air-  
x." Each current of air is called a "split,"  
the law forbids more than seventy-five men  
ng in one air-split.

#### MINE GASES.

addition to the smoke of blasting powder  
e exhalations of the men and mules which  
e air, there are several dangerous gases.  
damp" is a light, explosive gas, which  
imes burns with a quick flash; sometimes  
les with terrific force, blowing down walls  
oors, and destroying the elaborate ventilat-  
stem in a moment. It often occurs as a  
ver" or "feeder," which is a jet issuing  
a fissure in the coal; it is apt to be ignited  
miner's lamp, and is usually put out by a  
of his cap, although mines have been set on  
a blower. "After damp," "black damp,"  
choke damp,"—loose names for different  
ounds of carbonic acid gas,—and "white  
" which is carbonic oxide, are all non-  
ammable and non-explosive, but deadly to  
.

is the duty of the "fire boss" to examine  
ine every morning before the entrance of  
en, to see that the air currents are travel-



GROUND PLAN OF MINE—SHOWING SYSTEM OF VENTILATION.

ing in the proper courses, and that there are no dangerous accumulations of gases. Dangerous places are barred across and the word "Fire" written over them.

#### MINING ACCIDENTS.

There are two classes of accidents,—those which damage the mine, and those which injure the workmen. The disasters to the mine are the great explosions and extended falls, which bury the workings in a mass of rock and coal, and render them difficult to reopen; for when the roof is destroyed by the breaking up of the rock strata, it is only possible to hold it up by timbering. Mines are flooded by an inrush of water from abandoned workings in upper beds, and, in the Wyoming Valley, they are often filled with quicksand and gravel from pot holes; but the most serious of all disasters is a fire. There is much woodwork within a mine, and when this is set on fire it ignites the coal. There two ways of extinguishing a fire, by sealing from the air, and by flooding with water. The former is a tedious and uncertain process, as the coal may smoulder for months and burst out afresh on the admission of air. To fill a large mine with water, pump it out, and repair the damage to gangways takes from ten months to a year and a half, and the expense incurred is enormous.

There are two classes of fatalities; the great

disasters, in which a large number of men lose their lives; and the minor accidents, which occur day after day, of which the public takes no notice, but whose aggregate number is far greater than the former. In the thirty-two years since the anthracite mine law was passed more than ten thousand persons have lost their lives in and about the mines; but there have been few great disasters,—the men simply fell out one by one or two and three in a group; and if, as was frequently the case, the victim was a Slav, with no relatives in America, the boarding boss refused to receive his body, saying "Dead Hungarian no good," and the corpse was sent to a medical college for the dissecting table.

There lies before me a fat volume, of almost a thousand octavo pages, which might be called the "Book of Accidents." It is the report of the Bureau of Mines of the State of Pennsylvania for the year 1900, and is made up of the reports of the inspectors of the eight anthracite and ten bituminous districts. The inspectors give detailed reports of each accident, and say that in from 50 to 70 per cent. of the cases the victims lost their lives by their own carelessness. Last year in the anthracite mines there were 411 lives lost and 1,057 persons injured. This loss of life made 230 widows and 525 orphans.

Mine accidents are caused by the explosion or inhalation of gas, by blasting, by fall of roof, or by miscellaneous causes, such as being crushed between cars, falling down shafts, and being kicked by mules. During last year half of the fatal accidents occurred in the "breasts" by the fall of rock or coal.

Here will arise a natural inquiry, — Why, since so much damage results from fire and explosion, are not safety lamps used instead of naked lamps? There is a wide misapprehension concerning a safety lamp. It is not an *illuminating* lamp, but a *test* lamp. The principle of the "Davy" is in every school book of physics. It is that a flame enclosed in wire gauze will not ignite the gas outside of the lamp; but the gas will burn within the gauze, thus disclosing its presence. The light furnished by it is dim; and if the flame is strong enough to heat the wire to a red heat, it will in turn ignite the gas outside, thus becoming an element of danger.

Electric lighting has been tried, and does well in mines free from gas; but in gaseous mines there is too much danger, as a mine is such a rude place that the wire is apt to be broken, letting loose the electric sparks.

#### MINE LAWS.

The body of mine law in the statute books of Pennsylvania may be said to be a monument to

the Avondale victims. The Avondale disaster, which occurred in 1869, was the first of those accidents resulting in a large loss of life with which the country has unfortunately become familiar. The Avondale mine was, compared with the great operations of to-day, a small affair. It was ventilated by a furnace at the bottom of the shaft, the shaft itself, with a tall chimney stack at its mouth, forming the ventilating flue. Over the mouth of the shaft was the breaker, and the mine had no other opening. One morning the furnace draught ignited the timbers which separated the flue from the carriage way, the flames caught in a load of hay which was descending by the carriage, and leaped to the top, where they set fire to the breaker, which burned fiercely for several hours, the mass of ruins covering the top of the shaft. In the mine were one hundred and eight men. It was two days before the imprisoned miners could be reached, the first of the rescuing party falling dead as they plunged into the body of "white damp" which filled the mine. When they were finally found, behind barriers which they had built in a vain attempt to keep out the gas, they were all dead,—not by fire, nor yet by explosion, but by suffocation.

The mine laws provide that no breaker shall be built nearer than two hundred feet from the mouth of the shaft; that every mine shall have a second opening for the escape of the men in case anything happens to the main shaft, and that mines shall be ventilated by fan instead of the inadequate and dangerous furnace. In addition to these radical measures, there are laws regulating to a minute degree the entire management of the mines with reference to the health and safety of the workmen,—such as rules limiting the amount of powder which may be stored in a mine; the distance which a miner's lamp must be kept from the powder, and the kind of oil used in the lamps; rules regulating the working of the breaker, and all other machinery; requiring the operators to furnish props, to fit up wash-houses for the miners' use, to provide stretchers and ambulances, and to use all possible effort to take out entombed bodies. The enforcement of all the regulations is under the supervision of State inspectors.

The latest laws are those abolishing company stores, requiring the operators to pay the men every two weeks on demand, and requiring miners to have certificates. The last law was aimed at the immigrants from Austria and Poland.

#### THE OUTSIDE OF A COLLIERY.

The external works of a mine are but a fraction of the mine itself. A colliery externally is a hole in the ground, with an unimpressive building

over it containing the hoisting and pumping machinery, and near by the breaker, with its attendant culm pile. The breaker is a feature of the landscape,—its size, its uniform black color, softened to gray by distance; its peculiar shape, unlike any other building in the world, and the long hill of refuse called the culm pile, make it an object that challenges attention. A roar of machinery emanates from it; and a cloud of black dust, pouring from a multitude of broken windows, envelopes it and blackens everything in its neighborhood. Its shape follows architectural principles, in that it strictly conforms to its uses. The coal is hoisted to the top of the breaker tower, where it is crushed between powerful toothed rollers; after which it falls into screens graded from fine to coarse; thence it travels through chutes, where the slate is picked out by boys; and, finally, falls into pockets at the bottom of the breaker, and thence into cars ready for the trip to the seaboard.

A breaker is often 100 or 150 feet high, has a capacity of from 1,200 to 1,500 tons daily, and costs from \$90,000 to \$125,000 to build. The culm pile, which is as high or higher, is composed of the dirt and coal too fine for use, and is shaped like a prolonged A tent. Upon the top is a track, on which runs a mine-car pulled by a mule, a small locomotive, or often running by gravity. The culm pile is originally a high trestle with a track upon its top. Through the trestle the culm is dropped until it is filled to the top and spreads out in a long slope on either side. The tracks are extended upon this hill until the culm covers many acres, sometimes so encroaching upon a mining village that houses must be removed to make way for it. The culm piles contain much coal which escaped the scrutiny of the slate pickers, as well as the fine sizes which passed through the screens. It is the



A COAL BREAKER.

habit of the women and children to pick coal from those shining black slopes, and in time of a strike the miners themselves seek the culm piles with bags and baskets. These hills are frequently on fire, and burn for years. At night a burning culm pile is a mass of blue, orange, and red embers, which forms a beautiful spectacle that may be seen for miles. It not infrequently occurs that tramps, seduced by the pleasant warmth of one of these smouldering hills, lie down to sleep upon the culm, and are suffocated by carbonic acid gas.

In the early days of mining, "chestnut" was the smallest marketable size of coal; everything smaller was dumped upon the culm pile. Now since what are called the "junior sizes,"—"pea," "buckwheat," and even "rice" and "bird's-eye,"—are largely used, it has become the practice to work over the old culm piles by the "washeries," where the culm is screened and cleaned by water, so that a large percentage of coal is obtained, although it is of inferior quality, some of it having been mined twenty or even thirty years ago, and having suffered from exposure to the air.

Culm is also beginning to be used for flushing back into the mines,—that is, it is mixed with water and poured into the mines, when it immediately fills the worked-out chambers. After it has become settled, and the water is pumped out, it forms a solid mass, which supports the roof, so that the pillars can be taken out.

#### MINE EMPLOYEES.

The employees in the 363 collieries of the anthracite coal region in the year 1900 numbered 143,826. This is according to the latest report of the Bureau of Mines. The newspaper figures are somewhat in excess.

A breast is generally worked by four men,—



CULM PILE.



two miners and two laborers; each miner calls his partner his "butty," the laborers are also "butties" to each other. The miners have a contract with the operator to work the breast at a certain price per car, the miners to furnish tools and powder, and to pay the laborers. It is their business to cut the coal, to direct the opening and advance of the breast, and to prop the roof. No miner can be employed who has not a certificate; in order to obtain which he must have had two

they work in the breaker as slate pickers. A person of humane instincts cannot contemplate with calmness these children kept out of school and forced to such grim and tedious work. In the great labor parades of 1900 large companies of these children marched through the streets; it was a holiday for them, and, with the exuberance of childhood, which even the hard conditions of their lives could not crush, they were shouting and whistling. They carried banners,

on which were inscribed sentiments like these:

"What our fathers were we will be also."

"Give our fathers justice and we can go to school."

"We need schooling but must work."

"Abolishment of the young slaves."

"Our mothers are up at 5 P. M. (*sic*) to get our scanty meals."

Those poor little banners, with their badly-spelled legends, were not ridiculous but touching, for they revealed a state of affairs that even dwellers in the coal regions are not accustomed to consider.

The miner is the unit of the mine-labor question.

The wage scale, fixed by the car, is the basis of payment. The other labor of a mine,—the opening and timbering of gangways, the laying of tracks, the cutting of tunnels through rock,—is known as "dead work," and is paid for on a different basis,—by the day or by the yard. It is not considered mining at all.

#### NATIONALITY OF EMPLOYEES.

There has been a great change in the *personnel* of the anthracite mine employees within twenty years. Formerly Ireland, England, and Wales furnished the sinew which produced the coal. Many of the men had worked in mines in their native land, lying upon their backs as they plied their picks in the thin seams of the English and Welsh collieries.

After the great strike of 1877 the coal operators, who looked abroad for relief from the power of the labor unions, found a new race of workmen in the peasants of the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy, and the Poles and Lithuanians of the neighboring Russian provinces. To-day the Irishman, Welshman, and Englishman, if he is in the mines at all, occupies a clerical position



CULM PILE IN PROCESS OF BUILDING.

years' experience as a laborer in the mines of the State, and must be able to answer, before the mine examining board, at least twelve questions in the English language pertaining to the requirements of a practical miner.

A miner's day's work is done when he has cut enough coal to fill the cars assigned him by the mine boss. He may do this in three or four hours, when he goes home to smoke his pipe and talk politics, leaving the laborers to load the cars and clean up the breast ready for the next day's work. The miner likes his job,—his place is cool in summer and warm in winter, the hours are short, the labor light, and the element of danger is never calculated upon. It is upon the mine laborer that the hardest work falls, and he receives little more than half as much as the miner.

Of the employees about one-fourth are boys. The law forbids the employment of boys under the age of fourteen inside or under twelve outside a mine. The boys inside drive and tend the mules which pull the coal cars, and open and shut the many doors in the dark labyrinths. Outside

or that of a boss. Most of them have gone into other businesses. Many of the clergymen, judges, lawyers, and business men of Pennsylvania have come from the coal mines. A candidate for governor at the present time was a slate picker in his boyhood. There is no better chance of promotion anywhere than in the mining business,—from slate picker to laborer, to miner, to mine boss, to mining engineer or State inspector, to superintendent of collieries, to operator,—all positions are open to intelligence and industry. The miners and laborers of to-day, brutish and uncouth as they appear, with their old-world customs and their unpronounceable names, are already on the upward trend. They have learned English; they have learned mining; they have become naturalized. The city reporters who swarm into the mining region during strikes, taking snap-shot pictures and writing snap-shot opinions, utterly fail to comprehend the conditions of these foreigners. They see rude, unpainted shanties, barefooted women with gay kerchiefs on their heads exchanging greetings with their neighbors in six languages; they see men and women gleaning their coal from the culm piles; or they peep into bare rooms, whose

one adornment is an Icon or picture of a Russian saint or martyr, and cry, "Behold the poverty of the coal miner!" They mistake these mining villages for "slums." Now, in fact, this apparent destitute condition is a thing of choice, for these people live scantily in order to put their wages into the savings banks, and at present hundreds of them are drawing their money from the banks and going to the old country to live in comfort the balance of their lives. In the old times "pay day" in a mining town was a synonym for a rush of business in the stores; to-day the merchants complain that it brings them little increase of trade from the Slav miners. But not only the Slav villages, but the thousands of comfortable houses in the coal regions, are miners' homes, and the thousands of well-dressed people who throng the streets are miners' families. The present difficulty about hours and wages arises from the fact that there are too many men in the business,—that is, the cost of production is divided among too many employees, and the same is true of the hours necessary to keep up the supply of coal demanded by the market.

THE SEPARATION OF THE TITLE OF THE SURFACE FROM THAT OF THE COAL BEDS.

In most of the world a man who buys a piece of land buys from the "top of the sky to the center of the earth." In the coal regions, as a rule, he buys the surface only, the coal is "reserved,"—that is, it has long ago been sold or leased. The exceptions are those lands which have been kept for higher prices. The owner of a small lot has no object in refusing to sell the coal beneath it, for he knows that the coal operator will mine around it, leaving it as a pillar. Not long ago warrants were taken out for the coal beneath the Susquehanna River and the public roads. The city of Wilkesbarre owns a park the coal beneath which is unsold, and there is occasional agitation about selling the coal to improve the surface.

The question will arise, "Is it not unsafe to live above a coal mine,—does not the earth open and swallow up houses and people?" We answer, Yes and no. On the outcrop, along the foot of the mountains which enclose Wyoming Valley, are many "caves" or "cave holes" 50 or 60 feet in diameter and 20 or 30 feet deep. They have been caused by the break in the roof of a mine in the upper coal bed, when the earth rushed down to fill the hole like sand rushing out of an hourglass. The upper bed has long ago been worked out, the falls have already taken place, and the surface settled permanently, so that at the present time there is rarely a fall. It is a well-established belief that the land is much safer



MINERS IN CARRIAGE DESCENDING A SHAFT.



A GROUP OF MINERS.

after a cave than before. There are strange and grewsome tales connected with the time when these caves were made. A boy was riding a mule on a canter from the mine to the stable when the mule stumbled and the boy flew over his head. He picked himself up and turned around to find himself on the brink of a cave which had opened behind him, and into which the mule had fallen and perished in the crumbling, sliding earth. People have fallen into these caves and escaped through mine gangways into which they opened, and not long since a woman going out in the morning to milk the cow found that a section of the pasture had fallen and the cow was quietly chewing her cud at the bottom of a cave hole. Except at the outcrop, the surface is seldom disturbed. The coal beds lie so deep that entire mines might fall in, and long before the surface would be affected the rock strata would have become fixed in new positions.

#### CONTROLLING THE OUTPUT.

The mines are so vast and the number of employees so great that the possible production of coal is far beyond the demand at the ordinary prices. It is therefore considered necessary to control the output, which is arranged by the presidents of the coal-carrying companies, who own or sell on commission 72 per cent. of the coal and transport it all. They mutually agree to furnish a certain percentage each year as their quota. At the meeting held in January, 1896,

whereat an agreement was reached, on the basis of which the output of anthracite was to be divided as per certain allotments, the percentages were :

	Per cent.
Philadelphia & Reading.....	20.50
Lehigh Valley.....	15.65
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	13.35
Central Railroad of New Jersey.....	11.70
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	11.40
Delaware & Hudson Canal Company .....	9.00
Erie Railroad.....	4.00
Pennsylvania Coal Company.....	4.00
Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill.....	3.50
New York, Susquehanna & Western.....	3.20
New York, Ontario & Western.....	3.10

The basis of the present combination of operators and carriers is not made known to the public.

The result of this policy is that the mines, instead of working up to their fullest capacity, work on half or three-quarter time. It would seem to be more business-like to increase the production and reduce the price, especially in view of the competition of the bituminous region, but here arises another consideration.

The business of mining coal is peculiar, in that every pound sold reduces the capital of the operator. The coal beds have a limit, which is already in sight. The coal operator resembles a farmer who should first sell the grass from his meadows, then the sod, and finally the soil. The coal operator has already sold the outcrop, which is equivalent to the grass; and has largely exhausted the upper coal beds, which is equivalent to the sod. He is now working the lower beds; and when they are gone, all will be gone. The time at which the coal fields will be exhausted is estimated at about fifty years. To carry out the agricultural figure, we may call the utilizing of the culm banks by washeries and the reopening of abandoned mines as a sort of aftermath. The policy of controlling the output results in strikes and other disasters, while mining to the fullest capacity would hasten the exhaustion of the coal. These are the Scylla and Charybdis of the operators. The foundation of the coal trust was laid in the years between 1860 and 1871, when nearly all of the three hundred thousand acres of coal lands were bought or leased by the great companies. Coal land is now worth from two to three thousand dollars an acre. As the price rose the companies leased the coal instead of buying the land. Coal leases are drawn on the basis of a royalty per ton of mined coal, which varies from ten to fifty cents. There is also in every lease a minimum clause,—that is, the operators obligate themselves to pay a stated sum per year whether any coal is mined or not. It will thus be seen what an enormous investment the great

corporations have in lands, some of which have lain idle for forty years, and will not be mined for fifty years longer, while the minimum royalty sticks to the lessees like the "old man of the sea." A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State obliges them to pay the minimum as long as they occupy the land, although they pay for the coal many times over. In addition to this great investment is the expense of opening and keeping in repair the mines, the building of breakers and other machinery, the expenses of cars, mules, and the wages of the men. The item of repairs may mean the rebuilding of a burned breaker or the reopening of a flooded mine, either of which will take the earnings of several years. The profits of five years were spent by one company in draining a "drowned mine;" while another spent three years, at an outlay of one hundred thousand dollars, in overcoming a "fault."

The coal monopoly failed in so far as controlling the coal market was concerned on account of the competition of bituminous coal, whose field is practically unlimited, which is more cheaply mined, does not need to be broken, and bears a universal royalty of only ten cents a ton when mined.

The coal-carrying companies look for relief from the burden of their stupendous investments in the mining business to their tolls as carriers, notwithstanding which some of them have been for a long time on the verge of bankruptcy.

To show what the coal-carrying companies earn in their business I annex the following schedule of dividends paid by them for the past ten years:

	Per Cent.									
	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901
1 Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.....	5 1/4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
4 Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company.....	7	7	7	7	7	5	5	5	5	7
5 Central Railroad of New Jersey.....	7	7	7	5	5	4	4	4	5 7/8	..
6 Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
7 Erie Railroad Company.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Pennsylvania Coal Company.....	28	16	20	16	21	16	16	16	..	..
9 New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company.....	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Company.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill Railroad Company.....	..	70	28	..	..	..	..	..	4	4

These,—except the third, fourth, sixth, and tenth,—are known as the Morganized roads.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company capital stock is only \$5,000,000.

#### THE COAL BARONS.

There are two classes of coal operators,—the coal-carrying companies, which we have just been considering, and the private operators. The latter are at the disadvantage which a small business always meets in competition with a great monopoly. The carrying companies charge them extortionate rates and deny them cars until they are willing to allow them a commission of 65 per cent. of the price at tide for transporting and selling their coal.

In view of all these difficulties in the coal business, it may be pertinent to inquire, "Who are the coal barons?"

The term is one of those mischievous titles which arise nobody knows how and are carelessly applied. The popular image of a coal baron is a lord of the manor who lives in splendor while his serfs dig a miserable living out of the dark and dangerous mines. Such a person does not exist; he is a creature of the yellow journals. The persons who come nearest to the popular idea of coal barons are the private operators,—whose workmen, however, have the fewest grievances, and many of whom have paternal relations with their men in the way of maintaining hospitals, schools, libraries, and model tenements.

The officials of the coal-carrying companies are so far away, and their stock is distributed so widely both here and abroad,—much of it in the hands of widows and orphans who do not know what a dividend means,—that they can hardly be termed coal barons. There remain only the landlords of the coal lands. These are the true barons. They lie behind and beneath the coal business; their names are scarcely known to the public; they have no part in the strikes, for whether business is good or bad, the coal royalties go on. Personally they are of the gentlest; widows, children, old men; some of them already straitened in purse by the working out of their coal lands; some of them of great fortune, liberal in public enterprises and in public and private charities. Their benefactions are not limited to their own town or State, and their investments have helped to develop the remote parts of the country.

Acknowledgments are due to A. D. W. Smith, State geologist of the anthracite region, for maps and sections; to Prof. C. O. Thurston, of Wyoming Seminary, for photographs; and to Seward's *Coal Journal* for statistics.



# A GENERAL VIEW OF THE COAL STRIKE.

BY TALCOTT WILLIAMS.

A GREAT anthracite coal strike, laying idle 160,000 men and boys and affecting the profits of some \$1,000,000,000 of capital, is not the simple thing many people think it. In a great street-car strike the strikers are all on a parity. In textile strikes they are of two or three closely related classes of labor. So in railroad strikes. In iron and steel they are of two classes; but of these only one, the skilled laborer, is admitted to the union or seriously regarded, the mere laborer being excluded. Lastly, and most important of all, these are all parts of an industrial machine in which the plant of production is closely geared to the need of consumption.

The anthracite coal mines have three distinct classes of labor,—miners, laborers, and men employed on engines and pumps and as mine bosses. The last class is employed through the year; pumps must be kept going whether mining is in progress or not. Their posts are permanent. The laborers work, as already described, at loading what miners have detached. The miner employs them, and receives in general two-thirds of the proceeds of the joint labor. The contract miner's object is to detach in the shortest time each day the largest amount of coal. Hours do not count with him. If he can gain in 200 days of 4 to 6 hours the wage of a year,—as in 1901,—he is satisfied. Nothing helps him but a *pro rata* advance in the sum paid for "mining" a "ton" of coal. The laborer must work a ten-hour day,—the miner sees to that,—and the laborer has two objects: he is working at day labor in the hope of becoming a miner. This was once easy, when the anthracite output was expanding, and more miners were constantly needed, selected from laborers speaking the same tongue and of the same race as the miners. To become a miner has grown to be hard. The laborer must by law work two years in a mine; he must pass an examination,—stiff for him,—in English, not his native tongue, and he must be selected for a "chamber" by a boss of another race, who prefers miners of his own tongue and stock,—English, Irish, or Scotch. Pay and hours mean less to the laborer than promotion, and a larger share in the joint wage of himself and the miner. Lastly, the men employed on pumps, engines, etc., care nothing for the tonnage, are free from the irregular days of anthracite miners, and are interested only either in reducing hours or increasing per diem pay, or both.

To weld these three diverse and conflicting interests in one union, and get them to strike together, is a remarkable proof of the strong tendency toward organization, and the determination of labor, in large homogeneous bodies of artisans, to trust to the collective rather than the personal bargain. This determination may be wise or unwise. Carried too far, it has dealt English industry a visible blow in the world competition of the day. The tendency exists. It must be reckoned with. No capital, however anxious to receive the largest output at the lowest cost, can wisely disregard it. As in the case of the United States Steel Corporation, it is wiser to accept it, and be guided by it in reaching a yearly standard of wages; but to keep "open" establishments, where men working free from union rules can provide, by the largest practicable output and individual initiative, a standard of product which matches and supplements the union's standard of wages.

The anthracite coal strike of September, 1900, was primarily for miners' wages. *Pro rata*, it advanced the wages of the mine laborers. Promotion having been, for eighteen months, slow during a period of great prosperity and unprecedented output, the laborers last winter demanded a larger proportionate share on the weigh-check or aggregate paid to the miner and the laborer. This plea was disregarded by the union. Had there not been a strike led by miners against operators, there would probably soon have been a strike led by laborers against miners. If the strike of September, 1900, was primarily for miners' wages, the strike now was primarily for laborers and engine men, pumpers, etc., and as to organization primarily for "control."

The coal mined is coal and slate. The coal paid for is coal, alone. Amazing as it may seem, the net coal mined is a matter of guess. The guess is close. It is like all guessing when men guess often, generally accurate. But it is a guess; and being a guess, is at times highly inaccurate. The actual coal mined is at times more than the coal for whose mining men are paid. Nothing could be worse. It irritates men. It loads the company weigh-sheets with the smell and savor of injustice. Like the old charge made for powder, it is a survival which, in the total, works little injustice. But in paying wages, the employer must not only be just,—he must seem just. When the men asked for a net coal weigh-

ing, they asked for something not easily done, costing some readjustment, trouble, and expense, but wise and worth, in reducing a sense of injustice, such loss of a shaving of profit and such increase of clerical force as it might demand. In such increase of return to labor as this brought, the Slav laborer would share.

The demand of the miner's union for an eight-hour day for pumpers, engineers, etc., was intended to give this class of permanent labor a reason for coming out. They hold permanent positions. They had not gained in the previous strike in the same way that the miners had. Being permanent, and an intermission of their labor working a permanent injury to their mines, it has been the unwritten law of coal strikes that a pumper could keep on working in a strike without being a "scab." Calling them out in a strike was like cutting down date trees in Arab warfare. The union could have done nothing without calling out its allies at the pumps; but when it did this, it very greatly embittered railroad managers and operators. Compromise became difficult and conciliation almost impracticable when this extreme step was taken.

With labor, however, consisting of these diverse elements, the union could never be entrenched in full control of the conditions on which it yearly bargained, unless all the labor was organized. The exclusion from the mines of all non-union labor was the final aim of the United Miners' Union. Its representative verbally admitted this at the conference held by the Federation of Labor, and when this was done collision was certain.

Had the miner's union in the past eighteen months exerted the rigid discipline of big well-managed unions, prevented small strikes, and worked for a cheap output, it might have divided capital. But it had not been "recognized." Therefore, its control was often loose. Local unions irritated local operators. In the Reading mines, the proportion of coal mined per miner fell one-eighth. It is part of a bad system of over-manned mines under which miners try to distribute work. Output was reduced and wages increased. The result was that the miners were without the responsible control of a big union, and the railroad managers and operators irritated by small strikes and ready for a fight.

When, at the Federation conference the miners' union was adroitly led to assert, though not as a *sine qua non*, the right to exclude non-union men after eighteen months, with all the difficulties and none of the benefits of a large union, conciliation was impossible. The demand meant "control." On wages, men can bargain. On "control," compromise is so difficult as to be

impracticable. It has been made more difficult in the present strike by three conditions. Anthracite railroad managers and anthracite mine operators are under a grinding competition with bituminous coal. To accept a union of United Mine Workers of America, in which the bituminous workers were two to one, was, they believed, to render it certain that on most issues the management of the union would keep bituminous mines busy rather than anthracite. Anthracite mining greatly varies from mine to mine, and a uniform "scale," as in bituminous mines, is difficult. It cannot be impracticable, for veins as narrow, tortuous, and varying are mined under a "scale" in England. Small strikes, on trivial causes, have been frequent,—too frequent, in the anthracite region. This is partly due to varying conditions. Partly to the habit of an irregular industry in which, working only one hundred and fifty to two hundred days in a year, men do not mind a day's holiday. Partly because organization has been by mines. The great unions make strikes more serious when they come; but they do not go to war about trifles, or stop work because a mine boss has "sassed" a miner, or the two have disagreed on a weigh-check. The frequent strikes in the anthracite region have done much to array operators against any organization.

In these issues alone there was matter for collision, but all else was small by the side of the final facts on each side,—that the union could not keep its men together merely by maintaining the increase of October, 1900, renewed in April, 1901,—as it was, some 40 per cent. of the men voted against a strike,—and that the railroad managers and operators felt that they had been coerced by an alliance between capital and politics, Morgan and Hanna, and humiliated before their miners by the settlement of 1900.

This feeling (and a railroad manager or coal-mine owner is just as ready as any other man to sacrifice somebody else to gratify his feelings) has bred obdurate temper on both sides. It has been deepened by the fatal economic situation of the miner. Under competition, the anthracite plant is one-half larger in mines and one-half greater in labor than the utmost demand of the public. Two-thirds of the mines and two-thirds of the men, run more regularly and systematically, could in spite of the lack of demand in summer, produce the coal cheaper and more profitably, and at a higher individual aggregate average, even if at a lower per diem or per ton than the present system. What the anthracite coal industry really needs is a reorganization like that after the London dock strike of 1889, reducing the number of men but increasing

## THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS

for each. As it is, men who prefer work all the year to working two-thirds of the and often half a day at that, have, by a gradual elimination, been weeded out steadily, and left a large share of men, bred to a habit of regular work and short hours. This one is at the bottom of much fitful irregularity in mines.

And railroad managers, holding public franchises and weighted by public responsibilities, have

clearly no right, as they have all united in doing, to refuse all compromise, conciliation, or adjustment, and simply stop work, letting the public pay the cost in higher coal. They are bound either to reach an adjustment themselves, to let some one else reach one for them, or to reorganize the whole industry on a basis which will reduce the material and moral waste of the present system, where poor mines are worked and men are one-third of the year idle even in a prosperous year.

## THE ANTHRACITE-CARRYING RAILWAYS.

BY H. T. NEWCOMB.

(Editor *Railway World*.)

THE anthracite region of Pennsylvania is traversed by nine railways, all of which are controlled by corporations that are engaged, either directly or otherwise, in the business of mining and selling hard coal. The present condition of the State prohibits grants of mining and transporting privileges to the same corporations.

But the conditions of the supply and those under which it is mined and marketed render the essential identity of interest between the operators and the carriers necessary in order to prevent wasteful duplication of facilities, and to insure the conservation of the product. The result has been the progressive extension of the control of the railways and their allied corporations and the steady disappearance of the independent operators. Those railways whose charters antedate the constitutional prohibition have successfully evaded it by the creation of companies which they control, or are themselves subject to the direction of security-holding corporations that are also owners of the controlling mining property. Thus the Lehigh Valley

Railway owns all of the stock of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, while the capital stock of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway is owned by the Reading Company, which also controls, in a similar manner, the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company. The superficial observer rarely has any difficulty in condemning this union of interest between the producers of utilities of form and those of utilities of place; but the fact is, beyond question, that the development of railway mining has been marked by the abolition of many of the wasteful practices of former years and the introduction of machinery and methods which permit a much more complete utilization of the total supply.

The following statement shows the names of the companies that control anthracite mining and transportation, their present mileage and capitalization, the proportion of anthracite tonnage to their total traffic, as shown by the census of 1890 (the latest date for which such data are available for all companies), and the amount of anthracite marketed by each in 1901:

Name.	Length of line operated.	Capitalization.		Traffic in 1890.			Anthracite shipped during 1901.	
		Stock.	Bonds.	Total.	Anthracite.		Amount.	Proportion of total.
					Amount.	Proportion of total.		
	Miles.	Par value.	Par value.	Tons.	Tons.	Per cent.	Tons.	Per cent.
State of New Jersey.....	677	\$27,268,800	\$52,882,000	13,693,959	6,262,641	45.73	6,160,087	11.5
Delaware & Hudson.....	660	34,507,100	8,500,000	5,526,358	4,178,983	75.62	5,007,622	9.3
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	947	26,200,000	3,067,000	10,969,685	6,465,778	59.12	7,531,735	14.1
Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill.....	48	1,500,000	550,000	293,304	265,069	98.40	1,590,862	3.0
Lehigh Valley.....	2,554	176,271,300	174,967,100	16,269,656*	7,175,387*	44.10*	5,841,563	10.9
Lehigh Valley & Wyoming.....	2,255	40,441,100	118,295,000	13,550,167	8,512,480	62.82	8,310,343	15.5
New York, Ontario & Western.....	481	58,118,982	22,612,000	1,473,788	696,744	47.28	2,508,277	4.7
Pennsylvania.....	3,759	204,563,400	98,893,323	49,848,353	7,245,512	14.54	5,647,125	10.5
Virginia.....	1,454	140,000,000	147,527,014	20,597,939	9,571,263	46.47	10,971,007	20.5

\*These figures relate to the New York, Lake Erie & Western, but a portion of the present Erie Railroad. In 1890, the anthracite tonnage of the Erie & Wyoming Valley was 92.87 per cent. of its total traffic; that of the New York, Susquehanna & Western, 69.07 per cent.; of the Chicago & Atlantic, 5.79 per cent.; and of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, 1.54 per cent. All these properties belong to the present Erie corporation.



The figures for traffic in 1890, of course, can but roughly indicate the present importance of their anthracite tonnage to the carriers named. It is certain, in fact, that most of them have greatly increased their miscellaneous traffic, and that the latter is now relatively much more important than it was a decade ago.

The increase in hard coal shipments from the mines, from 1890 to 1900, was from 35,865,174 tons in the earlier to 45,107,484 in the later year, or 25.77 per cent; while during the same years the number of tons of all freight carried by the railways in the group of States to which Pennsylvania belongs increased 55.10 per cent., from 240,576,704 to 373,139,488, and the aggregate freight transportation from 23,236,827,478 to 41,275,547,319 ton miles, or 77.63 per cent. Among the anthracite lines are several of the most important in this group, and they operate approximately 50 per cent. of its mileage.

The history of anthracite transportation has been characterized by successive efforts to restrict the competition of the producers. The capacity of the collieries is considerably beyond that necessary to meet the demand at a profitable price level, and experience has taught that unrestrained rivalry in mining and selling is always the preliminary to inevitable disaster. Dr. Peter Roberts, an authority on this subject, calls attention to the fact that the four bankruptcies of the Reading Railway have each followed very soon after periods of strenuous competition. Yet the conditions which render harmonious action necessary make it very difficult to secure the observance of agreements when they can be effected, and many statutory obstacles make additionally laborious the path toward reasonable profits and industrial order.

During the year 1901 prices were exceptionally stable, and there was a good deal of evidence that some of the worst difficulties of former years had been neutralized. This was undoubtedly brought about, in part at least, by the establishment of very close relations between companies that had previously been, in a greater or less degree, competitors. There was unquestionably some progress toward a real consolidation of interests, but its extent has been exaggerated by the daily press. The principal recent changes were the purchase of a majority of the stock of the Central of New Jersey by the Reading, the distribution of a considerable interest in the Lehigh Valley among several other companies, including some that are not anthracite carriers, and the establishment of relations with the Lackawanna which have made that company less of a disturbing factor in the situation. The Pennsylvania Railroad occupies an absolutely independent position, the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill is merely an adjunct to the business of Coxé Brothers & Company, large independent operators, while the position of the New York, Ontario & Western and Delaware & Hudson companies is one of relative independence. Corporations are governed by boards of directors, and a glance at the membership of those of the nine anthracite carriers will show how far there is associated management. The total membership of the nine boards is 107, and these places are filled by 88 individuals, 77 of whom serve in but one board each. Of the remaining eleven, one is a member of four directorates, six belong to three, and four to two. The following table presents the facts regarding common membership in these boards:

Name.	Central of New Jersey.	Delaware & Hudson.	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill.	Erie.	Lehigh Valley.	New York, Ontario & Western.	Pennsylvania.	Reading.
Central of New Jersey .....	9		3		3	5			4
Delaware & Hudson .....		12			1		1		
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western .....	3		14		1	3			
Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill .....				6					
Erie .....	3	1	1		15	3			2
Lehigh Valley .....	5		3		3	12			2
New York, Ontario & Western .....		1					13		
Pennsylvania .....								17	
Reading .....	4				2	2			8

The foregoing shows that of the nine members of the directorate of the Central of New Jersey three serve on the board of the Lackawanna, three on that of the Erie, four on that of the Reading, and five are directors of the Lehigh

Valley. It will be noted that the directorates of the Pennsylvania and the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill have no members in common with those of the other companies, while in but one case is there a majority of a board con-



# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

and another. The board and the companies which they serve as directors follow :

Principal position.*	Belongs to directorates of
President, Reading and Central of New Jersey....	Reading, Central of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley.
President, National Bank of New York....	Lehigh Valley, Central of New Jersey, Lackawanna.
President, Board, New York Central.....	Delaware & Hudson, New York, Ontario & Western.
President, First National Bank of New York	Central of New Jersey, Lackawanna.
President, Executive Committee, Reading.....	Reading, Central of New Jersey.
President, Central of New Jersey. Chair-	
man, Executive Committee.....	Lehigh Valley, Central of New Jersey, Lackawanna.
President, New York Rapid Transit Commission	Delaware & Hudson, Erie.
President, Morgan & Company.....	Reading, Lehigh Valley, Central of New Jersey, Erie.
President, Board, Erie R.R.....	Central of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley, Erie.
President, Board of Vanderbilts.....	Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, Erie.
President, Executive Committee, Reading.....	Reading, Central of New Jersey, Erie.

of these corporations is facts for the year that ended with June 30, 1900 :  
 following table which shows 1900 :

	Other income.	Operating Expenses.		Taxes.	Fixed charges.			Dividends.	
		Amount.	Pro- portion to re- ceipts from opera- tion.		Interest on funded debt.		Other.	Amount.	Rate.
					Amount.	Rate.			
			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.
Reading and Central of New Jersey.....	\$940,328	\$9,061,671	56.55	\$356,063	\$2,382,373	5.07	\$2,563,887	\$1,236,276	4.75
National Bank of New York.....	9,545	5,979,961	50.78	289,300	452,500	....	2,522,017	1,745,000	....
Board, New York Central.....	1,721,379	12,342,016	58.37	332,312	214,690	7.00	5,699,881	1,834,000	7.00
First National Bank of New York	None	962,300	84.23	13,475	36,000	6.00	376	60,000	4.00
Executive Committee, Reading.....	342,076	24,430,832	70.33	861,084	6,596,521	4.90	1,558,662	None	....
Central of New Jersey. Chair-	1,011,584	18,589,496	76.02	343,873	2,224,021	5.37	4,224,955	None	....
man, Executive Committee.....	273,692	3,279,629	66.07	135,289	617,480	4.00	345,753	None	....
New York Rapid Transit Commission	5,698,372	53,916,172	67.14	925,024	5,106,557	5.11	15,813,210	6,712,289	5.00
Morgan & Company.....	793,254	14,534,065	55.62	502,217	3,326,687	4.92	7,815,878	None	....
Board, Erie R.R.....									
Board of Vanderbilts.....									
Executive Committee, Reading.....									
Total.....	\$10,780,240	\$143,105,142	64.43	\$3,739,237	\$20,926,829	....	\$40,544,619	\$11,636,565	....

For the year 1900 some of the com-  
 panies had no dividends during that year  
 and some made payments to their share-  
 holders. The following statement shows the

dividend record of each of these companies for  
 the last seven years, and the highest and lowest  
 prices obtained for their shares in each year  
 from 1898 to 1901 inclusive :

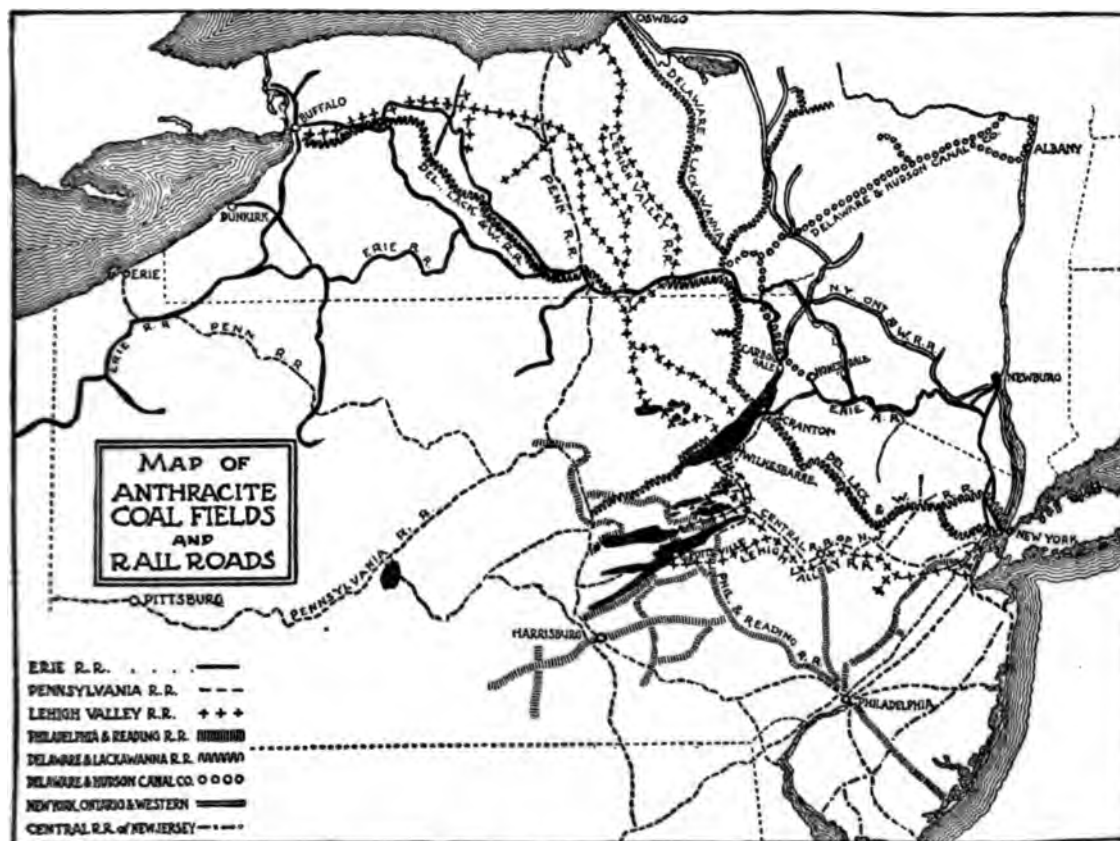
	Dividend rates.							Share prices, per cent. of par value.							
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.	
								High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.	High- est.	Low- est.
Reading and Central of New Jersey.....	54%	5	4	4	4	5	5	99	83%	126%	97	150%	115	196%	145%
National Bank of New York.....	7	7	5	5	5	5	7	114%	63	125%	106%	134%	109%	185%	105
Board, New York Central.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	159	140	194%	157	194%	171%	258	188%
First National Bank of New York					2	4	4	161%	11	161%	10	271%	101%	45%	241%
Executive Committee, Reading.....							1%	43%	29%	42	27%	63%	30%	75	50%
Central of New Jersey. Chair-								21%	15%	22%	15%	43%	15	63%	30%
man, Executive Committee.....								20%	17%	30	22%	30%	21%	30%	28%
New York Rapid Transit Commission								19%	14%	28%	18%	32%	18%	40%	31
Morgan & Company.....	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	12%	110%	142	122%	149%	124%	161%	137%
Board, Erie R.R.....								23%	15%	25	15%	26	15	58	24%
Board of Vanderbilts.....						3	4	54%	36	68%	42%	71%	49	82%	65
Executive Committee, Reading.....								29	17%	38%	23%	39%	23%	64%	38

\* In addition to many other places of trust and responsibility.

+ Voting trust certificates.

Obviously, it would be necessary to look beyond the foregoing for evidence of excessive profits. The shares of four of the eight companies for which price quotations are available have never sold for their par value, while two have never paid dividends under their present organization, and two more have only paid on a relatively small portion of their shares. The Pennsylvania Railroad is scarcely to be considered in this connection, because of the comparatively small proportion of its total business borne by its anthracite traffic. The Reading and Erie companies have but recently emerged from insolvency and receiverships; while the Lehigh Valley had, during the recent depression of business, a notoriously narrow escape. A recurrence of the conditions which brought about

these financial difficulties is probably nowhere desired, but it should be understood that the only certain safeguard against them is harmonious and united action. So far as this has been achieved, those in control have not only well served the business and investing public, but society in general as well. The anthracite supply is limited in extent; and the period of its exhaustion, if the most conservative methods are followed, is easily calculable. Separate action on the part of the operators and carriers means wasteful methods of mining, the production of a quantity in excess of that which will sell for prices equal to the real cost of production, and the consequent failure to secure from this wonderful fuel supply the greatest usefulness of which it is capable.



FROM THE REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION, 1902.

# SOLVING THE LABOR PROBLEM OF THE WHEAT BELTS.

BY WM. R. DRAPER.

**T**HE policy of the farmer of to-day is expansion. He is buying more land, increasing the yield, and demanding more helpers.

The farming West is a country gone to wheat. The principal development of the wheat-raising industry of the world for 1902 is found in the United States, Canada, and India, this country ranking first. So far as the American farmer is concerned, wheat has taken the place of corn as the most reliable and hardy cereal. It remains green through droughts that burn up cornfields. The hot winds of Kansas and the long periods of freezing in Minnesota only cut down the percentage of a wheat yield, when corn would be entirely destroyed by a single month of dry weather. There is still another advantage in wheat-raising,—the one which has brought forward this cereal so rapidly in recent years. Should winter have proven too severe for wheat, the field can be ploughed over again and replanted in corn or oats. A destructive frost is seldom succeeded by drought in a single year. Moreover, wheat is more easily handled, the profit is larger, and consequently the acreage is increasing throughout this country.

The average annual wheat crop of the United States is 450,000,000 bushels, of which 400,000,000 bushels are required for home consumption. When the yield is greater, there are additional exports.

The great wheat belt of this country is ever changing. Ten years ago we looked to the Northwest for our best wheat, and the largest quantity of it. To-day the millers of large cities expect from the Southwest some of their best bread wheat. Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska are acknowledged wheat-producing sections. Last year, Kansas produced one-ninth of the wheat crop of the United States; Sumner County alone raised 1 per cent. of the entire crop of the world. Oklahoma raised 5,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1896, last year more than five times that amount. For three years Kansas has been in the first rank of the wheat-raising States. Despite the severe drought of 1901, Kansas produced 90,000,000 bushels, for which she received \$50,000,000. Corn averaged less than one-fifth of a full yield, which discouraged the farmers; and last fall 1,000,000 acres of corn land were sown in wheat. Prior to that

the corn acreage had been almost double. Last spring, because of the serious frosts of the winter, 1,080,709 acres were again ploughed up and have been sown in corn. Thus only 82 per cent. of the wheat remained in the ground, and this should produce 74 per cent. of a full yield. This means about 90,000,000 bushels of wheat to be gathered in the approaching harvest. These large and increasing crops have encouraged the farmers to enlarge their fields devoted to wheat.

In the past five years the wheat acreage has been doubled in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska. With the increase in yield, there is a demand every summer for extra help in the harvest season. Farmers who own the land, or can secure a lease, sow from two to five hundred acres. The farmer with one hired man, four good horses, and a gang plough and drill can do this; but to harvest the crop requires seven men, ten head of horses, and an extra woman in the kitchen to assist the housewife.

Importing labor into the wheat belt during the period of harvesting has caused a new and serious problem to the grower,—that of obtaining the extra workers at the right time and at reasonable prices.

This is the era of large wheat fields in the prairie West. There are many places in Kansas where one can stand upon a knoll and count from eleven to fifteen quarter-sections in one field. The harvesters employed by one man often number a hundred or more. The labor problem of a community given over almost exclusively to wheat-raising is made more complicated from the fact that few if any laborers from the towns can go to work in the harvest fields. Abundant crops infuse the towns as well as the country with prosperity and bustling life. The towns boom while the farmers are gathering in their crops, and there is demand for every idle townsman. As few farmers employ more than three helpers the year throughout, a supply must be imported from outside the State. Kansas boasts of being the only community where a small army of harvest "hands" are imported annually, to the satisfaction of both the farmer and the laborer. Indeed, the plan is quite new to the Sunflower State.

David W. Blaine, a farmer and implement dealer of Pratt County, commenced three years

ago to work upon the harvest labor problem. It was a difficult task,—the correct solution of supply and demand as applied in a great wheat field where the yield is ever changing. He knew he could not depend upon the number of acres as a basis by which to secure a certain number of workers. For two years he found his efforts failed in many particulars. The number of men, women, and teams needed could not be ascertained, as the means adopted for making the estimate proved unreliable. The difference of opinion as to whether Kansas needed one or five thousand helpers proved a drawback in getting laborers to come West. Many did come and found no work, the community in which they arrived being oversupplied, while perhaps in a more isolated section the farmers were anxious for any kind of assistance. Mr. Blaine then decided upon an innovation.

Last year Mr. Blaine sent out reports to the county assessors, asking them to call a meeting of the farmers about three weeks before harvest, and to inform him of the needs of each community, taken as a whole. The prospects at that time were not flattering for a good yield, but favorable weather until harvesting was actually begun deceived even the expert crop reporter. Mr. Blaine's agents had asked for 15,000 men, 3,000 teams, and 500 women. He advertised accordingly. Instead of asking the men to come directly into the wheat belt, he advised all to go to Kansas City, where the Missouri-Kansas free employment bureau accepted the task of distributing them as best it could. Mr. Blaine sent in his reports as to the demands of each farmer. Even this thorough canvass of the situation was insufficient to save all the grain sown.

As early as March 1 of the present season, a circular was sent to the assessor of each township in Kansas, asking him to obtain and file with Mr. Blaine the name of every wheat-grower in his section, the number of acres he had sown last year, the number of extra men, women, and teams he used then, the acreage this year, and the prospect for a full yield. This information was arranged in tabulated form, as follows:

John Jones, Attica township, Sedgwick County, 300 acres in wheat last year, eight men, one woman, and five teams used; 400 acres this year, prospect good.

Mr. Blaine keeps careful record of the condition of wheat in each section until within a week of harvesting, when he sends in his reports to the employment agencies. Thus, if wheat was reported 74 per cent. good in April, Jones would need seven extra men; if 90 per cent. good, he would need eight; if 60 per cent. good, six, or even five would be sufficient. The State

Secretary of Agriculture makes frequent reports on the condition of wheat as it nears the cutting season, thus affording ample opportunity for correction. Free employment bureaus have been established this season at Kansas City and Topeka, while several small towns in the midst of the wheat belt will be used as distributing points.

Wheat-growers pay the laborers from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a day. Some, more expert than others, earn \$4 a day. The cost of harvesting an acre of wheat is divided as follows: twine, 25 cents; ploughing and harrowing, \$1; drilling, 40 cents; seed, 50 cents; cutting, \$1.25; hauling, \$1.50; threshing, \$1.75; total, \$6.65. If sold at 60 cents a bushel, the farmer doubles his money. Machinery saves much to the farmer, but the day laborer yields him even a greater profit. A binder will cut 15 acres a day. The twine costs 25 cents an acre, the binder driver is paid \$1.50, and the hire of the team is \$2.50. In some sections the header is used instead of a binder, thus eliminating the cost of twine.

The total expense in cutting 1,000 acres is \$600, of which \$410 goes for horse hire and twine. However, the farmer pays larger wages to those who do the harder work of the harvest field. The binder driver sits under a sunshade, riding upon his machine. His work is frequently given to young women when there is a scarcity of men in the field. Those who shock the bundles of grain, tramping through the wiry stubble all day long, are paid \$2.50 a day. Stackers and haulers earn a similar sum.

Correctly arranging a stack of wheat or oats, so that the top will turn rain and preserve the under portion, is an art within itself, requiring seasons of hard work to understand and learn. There are those harvesters who can build a stack of wheat requiring the strength of a cyclone to overturn, or the hardest of rainstorms to penetrate six inches beneath the straw covering. In these days few farmers stack their grain; most prefer to haul it directly to the thrasher from the shock. As the thrasher often fails to arrive for weeks after the grain has been cut, the shocker must understand his work quite as well as the stacker.

Helpers about the threshing machines are paid from \$2.50 to \$4 a day. Feeders are paid \$4, but their work is dangerous as well as tiresome. They stand for hours in front of the separator, pushing grain-laden straw into the rapidly revolving cylinders, when at any moment a steel tooth may become loosened and fly out, dealing certain death. To keep the mouth of the separator filled with straw, and the straw uniform in its entrance, so as not to jerk the machinery, never stopping from sunrise until mid-day, is a trial of

mind and body that few can endure. It is the hardest labor of the harvesting.

Wheat fields naturally ripen in the southern regions first, the ripening process traveling northward at the rate of twenty-five miles every twenty-four hours. Harvest helpers are, therefore, sent to the southern fields before others are supplied.

Harvest employment bureaus are conducted after the plan of any free labor agency. The men in charge have the name of every farmer and a statement of his needs. After first demands have been supplied, the second call for workers is filled. There are always many inexperienced harvesters who cannot stand the fatigue, the heat, and the ceaseless moving about demanded of them. Men of every class seek work in the vast fields of the Southwest. There is the tramp on his summer's outing, the clerk taking a remunerative and healthful vacation, business men and college students seeking novelty and recreation, to say nothing of the majority who are hard workers from the cities and farming sections not demanding their prowess.

Railroads running into the wheat belts grant a half rate to the harvesters, the Santa Fé having been the first to offer assistance of this kind.

These harvest excursions are crowded for weeks before the actual work begins. The cutting of wheat begins early in June, and lasts until mid-July. An industrious and steady worker can earn \$125 during a season. The women who come into the wheat belt are generally wives of those laboring in the fields, although many a girl who toils in a village store at \$3 a week will accept employment as a binder driver, or even as a hauler or shocker.

Prior to the establishment of the harvest employment system in Kansas thousands of acres of grain ripened and moulded before the owner could center his smaller forces upon the field. As a field of wheat ripens thoroughly in from three to five days, to permit it to stand after that is extremely dangerous.

The possibility of strikes has been almost obviated through the system inaugurated in Kansas. Last year, near Salina, several hundred men went out, and for one day the owners looked across deserted fields. By the following morning the Kansas City employment bureau had supplied the vacancies. However, even one day's idleness in the midst of a harvest might cause thousands of dollars' damage to over-ripe grain.

## THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S SYSTEM OF MODERN COLLEGES FOR CHINA.

BY ROBERT E. LEWIS.

(Secretary Young Men's Christian Association, Shanghai.)

HER MAJESTY, TSU HSI, has issued a series of edicts completely upsetting the hoary educational system of China, and substituting in its place modern colleges and schools in all the county seats, the prefectural cities, and the provincial capitals. A preface to succeeding decrees showed that the Empress Dowager took herself seriously, and it would be dangerous to trifle with the reform measures which continued to be indited by the throne.

The literary men of China were startled to read in their papers an edict "commanding the abolition of the Wen-chang in examinations for literary degrees" and substituting "essays and articles on modern matters, and Western laws, constitutions, and political economy!" This edict affects this year about one million civil service students. The ancient system of military education was abolished, and warning was given that "modern military academies in the various

provincial capitals" were to be established. The old system of practicing on the bow and arrow, or with the broadsword, or with stone weights, was acknowledged as "not of the slightest use in turning out men for the army." A flutter of excitement passed through the celestial army corps when this edict was promulgated.

The vermilion ink was scarcely dry on a succeeding yellow decree when it was handed to the telegraph operator at the ancient capital, who notified the Chinese world of a still greater innovation. The proclamation read:

I, Tsu Hsi, etc., etc., command all existing colleges in the empire (Confucian and Buddhist) to be turned into schools and colleges of Western learning. Each provincial capital is to have a university like the Peking University, whilst the colleges in the prefectures and districts of the various provinces are to be schools and colleges of the second and third classes.

I shall not forget the amazement on the faces

of Chinese students as they read this proclamation, discussed it in undertone, and then turned to ask the foreigner if it could be true. Was it to be taken literally? Would it be countermanded? Why should the Dowager Empress now issue similar decrees to these, for which in 1898 the Emperor Kwang Hsu was dethroned?

Her Majesty, Tsu Hsi, has pronounced special honors upon Chinese who should be sent abroad "to study any branch of Western science or art, best suited to their abilities and tastes; so that they may return in time to China and place the fruits of their knowledge at the service of the empire." "The various expenses of the education abroad of the students shall be paid by the viceroys and governors of the young men's native provinces, on account of the imperial exchequer."

These proclamations were in general terms, and the native journals were busy discussing the ways and means for their practical execution when the way was unexpectedly cleared by vermilion decrees of much definiteness. The hand of Dr. William Hayes could be seen as one traced out the new scheme of education. He resigned the presidency of the Presbyterian college at Tungchow-fu, in Shantung, a few months ago, to accept the presidency of the new government university at Chinan-fu, the capital of Shangtung. As there were no preparatory schools to act as feeders for this institution, or for any modern college in China, Dr. Hayes drew up a working plan of grammar and high schools for the whole province, and submitted it to His Excellency Yuan Shi-kai, who recognized that the scheme was the work of an experienced educator, and embodied it in a memorial to the throne. The Empress Dowager consulted with the Cheng Wa Ch'u (board of government affairs at Peking), and then sent copies of the Shangtung school programme to all the governors and viceroys.

Yuan Shi-kai's (Dr. Hayes') recommendations were shortly declared to be the law of the land, and all "viceroys, governors, and literary chancellors of the provinces are therefore to obey the regulations above suggested." This plan provides for grammar schools and high schools in each province, who should pass their studies up into the Provincial University, the graduates of which are to be entitled "students of superior class," or B.A.'s. These Bachelors may then go up to Peking to study in the Central University; and upon attaining proficiency, by imperial decree, they shall receive the Chu jen, or M.A.

Those Masters who pursue further studies at Peking, and who are recommended by the Board of Rites, will be granted the Chinshih, or Litt.D.

Those Doctors who desire to carry their work

further, after the preparation, shall be examined "in one of the throne halls, after which the successful candidates are to be introduced to the throne, when either the grade of Hanlin Bachelor, or secretary of the Six Boards, or secretaries to the cabinet ministers will be bestowed upon them."

This broadside of reform edicts fired into the camp of the conservatives by order of the supposed chief reactionary has certainly upset the calculations of the wise men. None are more surprised than those who have argued that the occupation of China by the foreign military and the missionaries had permanently alienated the Chinese from all things Western. The exact opposite is true. Missionaries are being besieged for help and instruction by the upper class of Chinese. A gentleman who has recently settled in the north of Anhui province writes me that he is burdened by the kindness of the literati, one hundred and fifty or more of them having called on him,—some of them three times in succession,—before he was able to return their calls. Requests for the opening of Young Men's Christian Associations for the literary classes have come from several great student centers. In Shanghai, through the work of this association, sixteen of the student class are ready for baptism, and thirteen others are preparing themselves by special Bible study. The governors of five different provinces have officially turned to missionaries to seek guidance for their new school system. But missionaries are precluded, at present, by a strange fatuity, from rendering assistance. Into the system outlined by Dr. Hayes for Shangtung, and applied to the whole empire by the throne, there was introduced by the Chinese a regulation which requires that the Chinese professors "shall, on the first and fifteenth of each month, conduct the classes in reverential sacrifice to the Most Holy Teacher Confucius, and to all the former worthies and scholars of the provinces." This regulation makes it impossible for Christian students to remain in government colleges. It is not only plainly contrary to the religious liberty guaranteed by the treaty of Tien-tsin, but is especially short-sighted, in view of the fact that practically all the ablest students and teachers connected with government colleges are Christians. The whole Christian student body has refused to conform, for by conforming it would return to heathenism. The non-conformists have the sympathy of many enlightened mandarins; and if they and the missionary educators who are needed by the government to man its colleges remain firm, the question of religious liberty in educational circles in China will be settled for all the future.

# TWO FRENCH PREMIERS: WALDECK-ROUSSEAU AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

BY OTHON GUERLAC.

## I.—M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, LAWYER AND REPUBLICAN STATESMAN.

TOWARD the close of the year 1880, when the great orator Gambetta was president of the French Chamber, there appeared, one afternoon, in the tribune a young deputy from Brittany, phlegmatic of countenance and slender of figure, with an appearance of aristocratic elegance not usual among the representatives of the democracy. All that was known of him was that he was a lawyer of a certain reputation in his district, and that he was one of the favorite disciples of Gambetta, at that time the leader of the Opportunist party. As he began his address, it could be remarked that the presiding officer leaned forward in his chair, in a manner not merely curious but almost paternal, as if to miss no detail of this first parliamentary effort, in which he had so personal an interest. His fears, if he had any, were soon dispelled. The young Breton lawyer spoke with the ease, the confidence, and the finish that distinguish the born orator. He had not proceeded far before Gambetta was seen to settle back in his chair, reassured and beaming, while the Chamber abandoned itself to the rare pleasure of listening to a real master of eloquence.

The young orator of 1880 was M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the man who, under conditions unique in French history, at the very moment when his work had been endorsed by the voters of the nation, has resigned the prime ministry of France. His policy,—or, rather, his personality,—was the issue in the general elections to the Chamber which have been held this spring. For three years he has managed the affairs of France, having exceeded in his tenure of office all the previous ministers of the third Republic. During this period his ministry has been subjected by the parties of the opposition to persistent and violent attacks, from which he has always emerged victorious, thanks to his oratorical talents, his parliamentary dexterity, and his personal prestige. His qualities of leadership and the great authority which he has acquired have enabled him to hold together and to keep in hand one of the most turbulent majorities and most difficult to satisfy that can well be imagined,—a majority of Radicals and Socialists. And

he is not only one of the leading statesmen of Europe; he is also one of the most attractive and most interesting figures in public life.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau was born in Nantes, December 2, 1846. His father, a Breton lawyer, was an old Republican, who had played a part in the Assemblies of 1848, had opposed the Empire, and had been, under the Republic, elected mayor of the important city of Nantes; throughout Brittany he had won for his name the respect of men of all parties. The son, after finishing his legal studies, began practice at Saint-Nazaire, and then at Rennes. His success was immediate and startling. It is related that in one of his first cases his adversary, one of the most noted lawyers of the time, a veteran of the profession, was so astonished at the talent displayed by his young rival that he began his reply with the prediction that this was to be one of the great orators.

In the Chamber of Deputies, of which he was elected a member in 1879, he did not long remain inactive. Gambetta, who was assiduous in attracting young men to his standard, had detected in M. Waldeck-Rousseau a promising recruit. Moreover, the great orator from the Midi,—warm-hearted, exuberant, and fervidly eloquent,—was strongly attracted by the cold and elegant young Breton, so different in every way from himself. He accordingly enlisted him in the ranks of his followers; and when, in 1881, he formed his first ministry (popularly known as the "Great Ministry"), he chose this deputy of thirty-five to be his Minister of the Interior. The "Great Ministry" did not remain long in power, but it lasted long enough for M. Waldeck-Rousseau to make himself remembered. In a circular letter to the prefects of the departments, dated November 24, 1881, he vigorously attacked the French patronage system, which transformed the legislators into perpetual solicitors of places for themselves and for their friends. He declared that he would refuse to receive letters addressed to him by deputies to recommend applicants for places. This act of energetic independence was resented

deputies, and contributed to the early fall of Gambetta's cabinet on January 26, 1882.

This incident had sufficed to make M. Waldeck-Rousseau known as a man fitted to govern, and endowed with courage as well as ability. Consequently, in 1883, when Jules Ferry, another good judge of men, formed his ministry,—one of the longest in power and most important in the history of the third Republic,—Waldeck-Rousseau was again chosen for the portfolio of the interior. During the two years in which the Ferry ministry was compelled to meet the continual attack of the reactionary-Union coalition, Waldeck-Rousseau assisted in defending the principles of republicanism, bringing to the support of his chief's vigorous and almost brutal eloquence the resources of a formidable dialectic, whose chilling directness was only the mask of the keenest wit and epigram.

Then, in March, 1885, as the result of an insurrection in the Tongking war, the Ferry ministry lost power, M. Waldeck-Rousseau withdrew almost completely from active participation in politics. For four years he retained his seat in the Chamber, but almost never took part in discussions, except on one or two occasions, when he aided the Moderate Republicans in their attacks upon the Radical ministry of Floquet. He returned to the bar, where his great name and his splendid oratorical talents assured him one of the best places in his profession. In 1889 he did not run as a candidate. Instead, he utilized the experience he had acquired in public affairs in mastering the difficulties which presented themselves to him in his legal practice. There was no great industrial case, no great industrial litigation or important civil process, in which he did not play a part.

His intellect,—logical, clear, and penetrating—was not baffled by the most difficult complications of finance or jurisprudence. Moreover, he avoided the dryness inherent in such subjects by his lucid explanations and applications drawn from his practical experience and his knowledge of men and affairs, and by that delicate irony which illumined all his utterances, and which, added to the charm of an impeccable style, makes each of his arguments in court a work of art delightful to the ear and to the intelligence. He acted as counsel for the government and for the Bank of France; he defended the interests of Coquelin in the suit brought against him by the Comédie-Française; he defended the millionaire spendthrift Lebaudy against his family, who sought to have the courts appoint a trustee for his estate. In December, 1898, as lawyer for one of the defendants of the now world-famous Madame Bert, he was the first person to declare in

court his conviction that the Humbert-Crawford litigation was fraudulent. On one occasion I heard him make an argument in a financial case in reply to his recent colleague, himself a brilliant lawyer, M. Millerand. The two speeches, so unlike in tone but so equal in ability, were characteristic of the two adversaries,—the one speech calm, measured, and courteous; the other sharp, aggressive, and bitter. But his great case,—the one which did the most to spread his name, and in which he is said to have received a fee of \$25,000.00,—was the Panama case, in which he defended the famous engineer Eiffel, the designer of the Eiffel Tower, against the charge of having swindled the Panama Company by false estimates of the amount of work performed by the contractors. His argument, which was delivered before a crowded court room, occupied several sessions. Amid the intricacies and technicalities of the points at issue he seemed to be a master of engineering as well as of finance. And at the conclusion of that long effort, he delivered a peroration, received with great applause by his listeners, but often quoted against him since, in which he called upon the court not to make an example of men who, like De Lesseps and Eiffel, had contributed by their achievements to the fame and influence of their country, and who (to use his own words) "*avaient fait à la grande humilité de 1870 l'aumône d'un peu de gloire*,"—"who had given of their fame to France as one gives alms to the unfortunate." I can still recall the picture of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, after that great speech, passing through the corridors of the Palais de Justice, followed by his admirers.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau's successes and increasing reputation caused his friends in the Republican party to regret keenly his retirement from politics. His absence was felt all the more because the former leaders of the moderate wing were by this time either dead, like Jules Ferry, or discredited and without prestige. In 1894, the Republicans of the department of La Loire took advantage of a vacancy in the Senate to elect M. Waldeck-Rousseau, without his solicitation and almost in the face of his opposition. But he was too faithful to his party to avoid what was represented to him as his duty. He took his seat in the Senate, but abstained from speaking and took little part in actual politics except when practically forced to do so by the members of his party, who called upon him for stump speeches during the campaigns. It was thus also that, in 1895, he consented to the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic. He was defeated, however, by Félix Faure, whose mediocrity appealed more strongly to the Electoral College. But M. Waldeck-Rous-



seau's real period of activity began with the crisis of the Dreyfus affair,—that disturbance which upset all parties, and seemed for the moment to be endangering the Republic itself. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, like the majority of sensible and liberal French statesmen, was in favor of the only normal and logical solution of the difficulties which the case presented,—an immediate and fair revision. When the Dupuy ministry proposed to take the case out of the hands of the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation, M. Waldeck-Rousseau delivered his first great address in the Senate, and produced a profound impression. From that moment on he threw himself into the struggle, and took a foremost part in it, no longer with that air of skeptical indifference which had sometimes been attributed to him, but with the conviction and the energy of the patriot and the statesman. It was in June, 1899, at the very crisis of the affair; the nation was divided into two hostile factions; the long-cherished animosities threatened to break out in open violence; the army seemed to be hesitating, and the destiny of the Republic seemed to depend upon the chance of some general's momentary wavering from discipline or of some excited agitator's hazard of fortunes. The Dupuy ministry had just collapsed, and no one seemed disposed to accept the responsibilities of power at that critical period, when Dreyfus was just about to return and his case to be retried. M. Loubet appealed to the devotion and spirit of self-sacrifice of M. Waldeck-Rousseau. If the latter had listened only to his personal interests, to his fondness for studious retirement, and to his disdain of political ambitions, he would have refused. But he saw a difficult task to be performed and a great responsibility to be undertaken. He accepted. He decided to appeal to all parties, even the most extreme, to come to the defence of the Republic. He brought together in the same cabinet a general of whom he was sure, from reasons of friendship and obligation, and a Socialist whose ability and worth he had seen tested in the tribunals of justice. He formed that ministry of June 22, 1899, in which were united men as different as General de Galliffet, the Deputy Millerand, the Moderate Republican Decrais, and the young Socialist Baudin.

The Opportunist party, in which up to that time Waldeck-Rousseau's friends were all to be found, split into two parts; one, the smaller, endorsed this bold stroke, which seemed to them warranted by the situation; the other, led by M. Méline, to whom was soon added M. Ribot, refused to follow him in this seemingly precarious venture. The Radical party, for the most part, and the more judicious element of the

Socialist party, rallied to the defense of the new ministry, which came to be known as the "Ministry of Defense and of Republican Action." With this heterogeneous majority, to which the "advanced" parties made the largest contribution, Waldeck-Rousseau, the former Conservative Republican, only yesterday the best authorized spokesman of the Opportunist party, succeeded in governing France for the last three years.

That he has been compelled to sacrifice to that majority some of the features of his own programme; that he has been obliged to comply with the exigencies of the advanced party, instead of carrying out the wishes of the moderates; that he has been forced to move in the direction of radicalism, and to accept certain measures of an almost socialistic character, this cannot be denied. But his work, as a whole, has been of the most fruitful character, and is worth summarizing.

In the first place, he has reestablished peace,—in the material and in the moral sense,—in the thoroughfares of Paris and in the hearts of most Frenchmen. The time is past when President Loubet could be insulted by ruffianly Nationalists in Paris, or assaulted at Auteuil by aristocratic Royalists or Bonapartists. The Dreyfus affair has been closed by a compromise, the only means which could have been peaceably employed; Dreyfus has been pardoned. The amnesty has been voted after a splendid speech of the prime minister, which the Senate caused to be posted in all the communes of France.

Further, he has succeeded in passing a certain number of measures which had, for a long time, been only unrealized projects. In the first place, he has created a colonial army, the need of which had been felt for twenty years.

Another law has been passed making the inheritance tax less burdensome on small estates. Still another law has reduced the excise taxes upon wine, beer, and cider (what are called in France "hygienic beverages"), and increased that upon distilled liquors, a measure which aims at both the welfare and the morality of the masses, inasmuch as it makes cheaper the wine upon the workingman's table and at the same time tends to decrease the consumption of the really dangerous alcoholic drinks.

The law which, beyond all others, has occupied the attention of M. Waldeck-Rousseau's government, and which has been the most exhaustively and passionately debated, is the law dealing with the associations, which received the President's signature on July 1, 1901. This law establishes and regulates the right of association, hitherto refused by the law, to groups consisting of more than twenty persons. The feature which gives

with a peculiarly aggressive character, and has called forth the protests of the Roman Catholics and of a great number of Liberals, it makes the existence of the religious association dependent upon the good will or the caprice of government, which has utilized it to prohibit the existence of societies accused of taking part in politics, such as the Jesuits and the Assommoirs. It must be admitted that the very existence of a ministry supported by the Radicals is conditioned upon its adoption of a policy, if not hostile, at least defiant with regard to Catholicism.

In the law of associations, M. Waldeck-Rousseau has made this concession to anti-clericalism. In return he was not expected to prohibit certain further articles of the Radical programme, which he always opposed, such as the income tax, the abolition of the Senate, and the separation of Church and State.

The bitter complaints of the conservative press, which reproached his administration with making dangerous concessions to the anti-clericals, with being only a tool in the hands of the Radicals, with endangering national safety, and with national credit, M. Waldeck-Rousseau replied by citing the social and political reforms which he has brought to pass, by pointing to the peace and order reestablished in the country, and to France's worthy maintenance of her position as a great power in the European concert. His actions of April 27 and May 11 have shown the country at large indorsed this policy.

The great source of M. Waldeck-Rousseau's success during his three years of office, was the force and magnetism of his personality; this, rather than anything else, enabled him to maintain discipline and loyalty in the ranks of his majority. Waldeck-Rousseau is cold in temperament; in the midst of turbulent parliamentary storms he is collected, always master of himself. He has never been called haughty and contemptuous. He is indeed, reserved and somewhat distant; but not the vulgar familiarity of the ordinary politician, for he has a species of dignity due as much to timidity as to good taste. In fact, his reserve is timidity in disguise. On one occasion when a lady of his acquaintance went to him to make an argument at the Palais de Justice, he confessed to being greatly disturbed, and said to her, at their next meeting, "You were near ruining my logic; I do not like to argue before my friends." This great orator is a great master of silence, who wastes words neither in public nor in private. He has no need for notoriety or display. He is anxious to escape from celebrations, receptions, and dinners as some are to participate in them. I have said that it was necessary to place him in

the Senate almost by force, after his temporary retirement from politics. Since he has been prime minister, he has declined all invitations,—except in cases where he felt it his duty to encourage some charitable or humane enterprise. Beneath his cold and unsympathetic exterior he conceals the warmest and most generous of hearts. His colleagues in the cabinet dearly loved him. When they met for the last time, after three years of unbroken union and friendship, there were tears in all their eyes.

For relaxation from his work, in which he expends his energy without stint, he turns to painting in water colors, being reckoned an amateur of distinction, and to angling, which he once declared to be the one thing for which he felt himself best fitted. Highly cultivated and well read, he is also fond of travel; the Italian cities, especially Venice, have a strong attraction for him, whenever his duties do not keep him in Paris. Sometimes, in vacation, he spends long periods at sea, on board the yacht of one of his friends. He was on one of these cruises when, in the summer of 1901, the arrival in France of the Czar was announced. While the other ministers were rushing about in feverish excitement, and lavishing themselves upon preparations and arrangements, the prime minister tranquilly continued his voyage until it was time to return to the shore; then he returned, and received his imperial guest with his accustomed quiet ease.

His engaging manners impress all who come into contact with him. His charm and perfect distinction have won the admiration of the entire diplomatic corps. The German ambassador once said to him: "What a pity that my master cannot make your acquaintance."

M. Waldeck-Rousseau's chief means of influence and his supreme fascination is his eloquence. I have often heard him speak, upon the most widely differing subjects, and always, however dry the question under discussion, the charm and the pleasure have been the same. His eloquence is, above all, modern, discarding idle ornament and antiquated rhetoric. There are no tall phrases or showy metaphors, but there is precision, clarity, and logic. His reasoning is clothed in a language so pure and a style so harmonious; he coins such felicitous phrases and such telling formulas; he introduces into his discourse so many striking observations and so many flashes of wit; his irony is so keen and polished; he speaks with such conviction, such ease, and such art, that each of his addresses is a delight to his auditors, whether supporters or opponents.

A half-dozen of his speeches as prime minister have been posted in all the communes of France, and

honor which the Chamber and the Senate confer only on rare occasions. One of his most admired addresses was that in which he defended before the Senate the terms of the law of amnesty, and in which he branded with ignominy the crimes and the wrongs committed in the course of the Dreyfus affair and its sequels. He said :

To those who consider this measure too indulgent, and who believe that we are incurring the danger of enfeebling the sense of responsibility in the national consciousness, I confine myself to replying that there are punishments more severe than those which the law inflicts; that the justice whose seat is in our court rooms is not the sole justice which pronounces sentence upon the guilty. There is another justice, constituted by the public conscience. The decision of this justice will be handed down through the ages, will furnish an example to nations, and has already become a part of history.

When the appropriations for the expedition to China were under discussion in the Chamber, and when certain Deputies, from a sentiment of hostility to the Church, opposed the granting of indemnities to the missionaries, Waldeck-Rousseau came to the rescue with a speech, on the mission and the duties of France in the Orient, of such lofty eloquence that his habitual adversaries applauded with enthusiasm. He has always been

happy, especially in the days when he was the spokesman of the moderate party, when he used to brand the flatterers of the mob the demagogues who "intoxicate the masses with the alcohol of false promises." He framed a definition of socialism which has remained famous, when he termed it, "that enormous and childish illusion, which arouses the evil passions of the credulous, and which traverses paths of hatred and rage to reach its goal in misery and servitude." His social and economic doctrine is summed up in this famous phrase of his, "Labor must own and capital must work."

Gambetta was once declared, by one of his opponents, to speak with such eloquence that his adversaries, the Radicals, had to hold on to their benches to keep themselves from applauding him. The correct, lucid, and somewhat frigid eloquence of M. Waldeck-Rousseau has not quite this marvelous effect. But it is almost as marvelous that during so long a time, despite all the snares of an unrelenting opposition, he should have been able, by almost daily triumphs of persuasion, to hold together and keep in order the majority, by whose aid he has succeeded in giving France three years of a government at once peaceful, energetic, and fruitful.

## II.—M. COMBES, PHYSICIAN, SCHOLAR, AND RADICAL LEADER.

"There are men who can be succeeded but not replaced." The new premier of France would doubtless be the first to apply this time-honored maxim, frequently illustrated in politics, to the statesman whom he so unexpectedly succeeds.

M. Combes is far from being unknown in France, where, for the last fifteen years, he has taken an active part in politics, now in the Senate and now in the cabinet. For all that, his selection as president of the council of ministers has caused considerable surprise. Many have thought that he was not quite equal to the duties of this position, and that his personality was a little deficient in the prestige which M. Waldeck-Rousseau possesses to so high a degree, not to speak of the eloquence which is still more important in a prime minister.

It is true that M. Combes, who, although by no means young, is still comparatively a newcomer in French politics, has not yet had an opportunity of playing a very distinguished rôle. But those who are familiar with the present parliamentary situation in France, and who, moreover, have followed the course of M. Combes since the beginning of his political career, have no difficulty in understanding the reasons which have caused M. Loubet to intrust the leader of

the Radical party in the Senate with the formation of the new cabinet. These reasons are valid and of various nature.

The principal reason is that the Radical party has been the one most successful in the last elections. The great majority of the three hundred and thirty-nine newly elected deputies favorable to the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry is made up of Radicals. It was to the support of the Radicals that M. Waldeck-Rousseau owed his long continuance in power, and it is therefore only just that his policies should be continued by those who had approved and supported them.

Now in the Radical party there are not many men whose past services or personal prestige marks them out as available for the prime ministry. The Radical party has plenty of men of talent, but it has not many men of the very first order. In fact, it has only two. One of these is M. Bourgeois, who is by far the most brilliant and most distinguished leader of the party. But M. Bourgeois, who has been for a certain time forced by family reasons to withdraw from active politics, was unwilling and unable to accept the position for which his name naturally suggested itself. The other is M. Brisson, an upright and austere Jacobin, somewhat lacking in adaptability, whose influence

has of late been on the wane. M. Brisson was approached, but wisely declined.

M. Loubet, well acquainted with the Senate, in which he had sat for twenty years, then sought among its members for a man sufficiently in harmony with the advanced Republican majority to enjoy its confidence, and with sufficient authority in the Parliament to be able to guide it. He selected M. Combes. In the present condition of affairs he could hardly have made a better choice.

M. Combes will be sixty-seven years old in September. He is a small man, which is not counted as a disqualification in France, where a popular proverb and the experience of history agree in inspiring confidence in men of moderate stature. Bonaparte was short; so was M. Thiers. As to his age, M. Combes does not show it. He is full of life and youth, and in that Senate made up of veterans he seems, in spite of his gray mustache and imperial, a new recruit, such vivacity resides in his features and such indefatigable energy in all his figure. Although not a powerful orator, he is a precise and clear speaker, trained in parliamentary debate.

M. Combes comes from the south of France. He is a son of that turbulent and fluent Midi, where men are born eloquent, and where the heat of the sun seems to impart to their natures a double share of liveliness, aggressiveness, and color. Like many representatives of free thought and antagonists of the Church, he began his career under those influences of which he was later to become the irreconcilable adversary. He was educated in a religious seminary, where he was trained in the principles which he has since detested. It has often happened that the enemies of the Church have been of her own household. Voltaire, who uttered the famous phrase, "*Écrasez l'infâme*," was a pupil of the Jesuits. Renan, whose name in clerical circles is as much loathed as that of Voltaire, received all his instruction from priests. The leader of anti-clericalism under the third Republic, Gambetta, who said, "Clericalism, there is the enemy," was, like M. Combes, the pupil of a little seminary. But M. Combes received religious instruction longer than any of them. Voltaire and Gambetta were under clerical guardianship only in their early youth. Renan himself parted with the Church at the age of twenty-two. M. Combes remained within the Church even in his maturity; he took priestly orders, and became what Renan had once dreamed of becoming,—an ecclesiastical professor in a Catholic seminary.

In 1895, when M. Combes was first made minister of public instruction in the Radical cabinet of M. Bourgeois, it occurred to me to hunt

up in the Library of the Sorbonne, in Paris, the theses which M. Combes had written in his old days to obtain his degree of *docteur-ès-lettres*. I found a great volume of several hundred pages,—like all French theses,—upon "The Psychology of St. Thomas Aquinas," and another thesis in Latin, likewise upon a question of scholastic metaphysics. I took the occasion to make these two metaphysical works known, by analyzing them in a Paris newspaper. Then began a campaign of ridicule and epigram in the Conservative press against the Radical who had begun life as a theologian. M. Waldeck-Rousseau himself, who was at that time the champion of the moderate party against the Radical ministry of M. Bourgeois, said, at Bordeaux, in 1897, in replying to those who accused the Republican party of reactionary tendencies: "It is certainly not in our ranks that you must look to find a magistrate\* who has learned how to distinguish real republicans by prosecuting them under the empire, or a learned theologian who has trained himself by the study of the fathers of the Church to spy out better the clericals in disguise." Again, the other day, when M. Combes first appeared before the Chamber, the old clerical and royalist Baudry d'Asson bitterly reproached him for his "apostasy." How did M. Combes come to forsake what he had previously followed, and to break with the political and religious system to which he had previously adhered? This he has never explained to the public. We only know that one fine day he abandoned scholastic theology for the study of medicine; left the department of the Tarn, where he had been known as l'abbé Combes, to establish himself in the Department of the Charente Inférieure, where he was thereafter to pass as Dr. Combes. Modest in his ambitions, he selected a little town of five thousand inhabitants, the town of Pons, where he practiced his new profession. With the zeal of a neophyte, he began to promulgate the new ideas to which he had just given his adhesion, and which, in these southwestern regions, find a soil at once favorable and hostile, inasmuch as one part of the population is of Huguenot stock, and the other, more numerous still, retains a strong Bonapartist feeling.

The physician has a great influence upon the rural population in France. By his daily contact with the people he is enabled to gain the confidence of the simple-minded, and to spread his ideas. M. Combes, nevertheless, made but slow progress. In 1875, he was elected mayor of Pons; in 1879, he was made member of the "Conseil Général," and it was not until January,

\* M. Guyot-Dessaigne, now a Radical deputy, former judge of the empire.

1886, that he succeeded in being elected to the Senate.

The Senate, which has only three hundred members, all at least forty years of age, is less turbulent, less sensational, and less frequented by the public than the Chamber of Deputies. It is for this reason that men of great ability and genuine talent may here long remain unknown to all except those who actually watch them at their work. It was thus that M. Combes was little known when, in 1895, M. Bourgeois placed him in his Radical ministry, by the side of M. Berthelot and M. Cavaignac. He had not attracted the attention of his colleagues, except by his work upon committees, especially those relating to educational matters.

In the Ministry of Public Instruction he was the author of certain bills which testified to the energy of his passion for reform, and to his vigorous hostility to clerical influence. Upon his return to the ranks he continued to make a specialty of those educational questions which, in France, have always engaged the attention of men zealous for the emancipation of the nation. In the discussions which ended, on May 29 of this year, in a complete reform of French secondary instruction, adapted from henceforth on to the needs of a modern democracy, M. Combes played a leading part as spokesman of the Committee of the Senate.

To the measures which, during the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry, had had for their object the disarmament of the clerical party, M. Combes has given ardent support. He was chairman of the Committee on the Law of Associations, whose report was presented by M. Vallé, the new Minister of Justice. When M. Waldeck-Rousseau, in advocacy of the bill, delivered before the Senate one of those great addresses for which he is noted, it was M. Combes who proposed to the Senate that it be posted on the walls of all the villages of France.

Within the last few years the importance and the influence of M. Combes have increased through the progress of the Radical party in the Senate. The group of which he was the chief, before his election as Vice-President of the Senate, has become one of the most important in that assembly, in which, a few years ago, it numbered scarcely ten members.

It is a strange circumstance that the Senate, which, only a few years ago, was regarded by the Radical party as an obstacle to all reform, as an injurious institution which ought to be destroyed,—the Senate, whose abolition was demanded in all Radical platforms,—now supplies the leader of the Radical party. At the present moment the Senate is *par excellence* the conserv-

ative factor in the Republic, less subject than the Chamber, which is directly created by popular vote, to the sudden gusts and the superficial agitations which disturb the masses; it is not affected by those outbursts of clerical or reactionary sentiment which, under the name of Boulangism, anti-Semitism, or nationalism, have too often shown their effects in the Chamber of Deputies. It is precisely upon the field of conflict against clericalism and nationalism,—in other words, as M. Combes expressed it last January in the Senate, “the conflict for the triumph of the spirit of the Revolution over that of the Counter-Revolution,”—that M. Combes has given energetic support to the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet. He has accepted power with a view to continuing this policy. Like his predecessor, he does not seek to carry out the entire programme of radicalism. He will limit himself to applying vigorously the law of associations already in force and to striking a new blow at clerical education by securing the repeal of the law of Falloux, of 1850, which confers upon ecclesiastical institutions privileges which are not enjoyed by the national schools. Like most men who have freed themselves from clerical influence, M. Combes, as a matter of fact, does not pride himself on being liberal. To an editor of *Le Figaro*, M. Jules Huret, he said recently that he did not believe that the freedom of teaching is a natural right.

Among reforms of a social and political nature, he will revive the project of pensions for working men prepared by M. Millerand, he will reform the system of courts-martial, will reduce military service to two years, and will frame a system of taxation involving the income tax, so long advocated by the Radicals.

To realize this programme,—to which, on June 12, the Chamber gave in advance its approval by a vote of 329 to 124,—M. Combes has assembled in his cabinet a group of colleagues each of whom has been tried and tested, and of whom two at least are of extremely interesting personality. One of these is the new Minister of the Navy, Camille Pelletans, well known in journalism, a somewhat erratic writer and a brilliant orator, who, for twenty years, has displayed as a member of the Opposition qualities which for the first time will be exercised constructively. The other is Maurice Rouvier, who has already been many times minister, and once even prime minister. M. Rouvier has taken part in parliamentary life since the foundation of the Republic, and has been prominent in the most difficult and most troubled periods. A financier of great ability, an orator of remarkable power, he stands out conspicuously above the rest of the cabinet.

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### STRIKES IN THE UNITED STATES.

PRIOR to 1881, no attempt was made by the national government to collect data relative to labor controversies. It was only in the period of twenty years closing with December, 1900, that the strike assumed great importance, although this method of seeking redress of real or supposed grievances had been resorted to since 1740, or 1741, when the journeymen bakers of New York City demanded an increase of wages, and made an agreement not to bake bread until their demand was acceded to. The main facts relating to the strikes and lockouts for the period from 1881 to 1900, inclusive, are shown in the accompanying tables, constructed from the sixteenth annual report of the United States Commissioner of Labor. In the *North American Review* for June, Commissioner Wright makes the following comments on the statistics therein presented:

"From the following table relative to strikes,—an analysis of the lockout table need not be attempted, as the lockouts constitute but a comparatively small proportion of industrial disturbances,—it will be seen that the largest number of establishments involved in any one year was in 1899, being 11,317, and the next largest number was in 1886, being 10,053. The losses to employers and employees under all the conflicts,

both strikes and lockouts, occurring in the period amounted to the enormous sum of \$468,968,581, more than 6,000,000 persons having been thrown out of employment for an average of 23.8 days. It is often supposed that most strikes fail; but the foregoing record shows that 50.77 per cent. of the strikes succeeded, that 13.04 per cent. succeeded partly, and that 36.19 per cent. failed.

"The figures in the tables do not represent the actual number of different individual employees who were involved in strikes or lockouts in a given year, because, in many cases, there have been two or more strikes or lockouts in one concern in the same year.

"Of the whole number of strikes, 14,457 were ordered by labor organizations; these represented 103,455 establishments out of a total of 117,509. Of the strikes ordered by organizations, 52.86 per cent. were successful, 13.60 per cent. partly successful, and 33.54 per cent. unsuccessful. These percentages coincide very closely with those relating to the total number of successful, partly successful, and unsuccessful strikes.

### GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

"The distribution of strikes offers occasion for some very serious reflections. During the twenty years included in the report, New York shows the largest number of strikes, as well as the larg-

### STRIKES.

Year.	Number of strikes.	Establishments involved.	Employees thrown out of employment.	Average duration (days).	Wage loss of employees.	Assistance to employees by labor organizations.	Loss of employers.	Per cent. of establishments in which strikes—		
								Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1881	471	2,928	129,521	12.8	\$3,372,578	\$287,999	\$1,019,483	61.37	7.00	31.63
1882	454	2,105	154,671	21.9	9,864,228	734,339	4,269,004	53.59	8.17	38.24
1883	478	2,759	149,763	20.6	6,274,480	461,233	4,686,027	58.17	16.09	25.74
1884	448	2,367	147,054	30.5	7,666,717	407,871	3,363,073	51.50	3.89	44.61
1885	645	2,284	242,705	30.1	10,659,248	465,827	4,388,893	52.80	9.50	37.70
1886	1,432	10,053	508,044	23.4	14,992,453	1,122,130	12,357,808	34.50	18.85	46.65
1887	1,436	6,589	379,678	20.9	16,590,534	1,121,554	6,896,485	45.04	7.19	47.17
1888	906	3,506	147,704	20.3	6,377,749	1,752,698	6,500,017	52.22	5.48	42.30
1889	1,075	3,786	249,559	26.2	10,409,686	592,017	2,936,752	46.49	18.91	34.60
1890	1,553	9,424	351,944	24.2	13,645,338	910,285	5,135,404	52.65	10.01	37.34
1891	1,717	8,116	298,939	34.9	14,801,505	1,132,557	6,176,688	37.88	8.29	53.83
1892	1,296	5,540	206,671	23.4	10,772,622	853,874	5,145,691	39.31	8.70	51.99
1893	1,305	4,555	203,914	20.6	9,938,048	563,183	3,406,185	50.86	10.33	38.82
1894	1,349	8,166	600,425	32.4	37,145,532	961,052	19,662,129	38.09	13.50	48.41
1895	1,215	6,973	362,403	20.5	13,644,830	559,165	5,072,292	55.24	9.94	34.82
1896	1,026	5,462	241,170	22.0	11,098,207	462,165	5,704,235	59.19	7.47	33.34
1897	1,073	8,462	408,361	27.4	17,488,904	721,164	4,868,687	57.31	28.12	14.57
1898	1,056	3,899	249,032	22.5	10,037,284	585,229	4,596,462	64.19	6.38	29.43
1899	1,797	11,317	417,072	15.2	15,157,965	1,066,030	7,443,407	73.24	14.25	12.51
1900	1,779	9,248	505,066	23.1	18,341,570	1,434,452	9,431,299	46.43	20.62	32.95
Total	22,793	117,509	76,105,694	23.8	\$257,830,478	\$16,174,793	\$122,731,121	50.77	13.04	36.19

\* Not including the number in 33 establishments for which these data were not obtainable.

## LOCKOUTS.

Year.	Number of lock-outs.	Establishments involved.	Employees thrown out of employment.	Average duration (days).	Wage loss of employees.	Assistance to employees by labor organizations.	Loss of employers.	Per cent. of establishments in which lockouts—		
								Succeeded	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1881	6	9	655	32.2	\$18,519	\$3,150	\$4,960	88.89	11.11	—
1882	22	42	4,131	105.0	466,345	47,668	112,382	64.29	—	35.71
1883	28	117	20,512	57.5	1,069,212	102,253	297,097	56.41	—	43.59
1884	4 <sup>1</sup>	354	18,121	41.4	1,421,410	314,027	640,847	27.97	.28	71.75
1885	50	183	15,424	27.1	901,173	80,488	455,477	38.25	3.28	58.47
1886	140	1,509	101,980	39.1	4,281,058	549,452	1,949,498	21.18	12.11	65.71
1887	67	1,281	59,630	49.8	4,233,700	155,846	2,819,736	34.19	1.25	64.56
1888	40	180	15,178	74.9	1,100,057	85,931	1,217,199	74.44	3.89	21.67
1889	36	132	10,731	57.5	1,379,732	115,389	307,125	40.91	25.76	33.33
1890	64	324	21,555	73.9	957,963	77,210	486,258	65.74	5.56	28.70
1891	69	546	31,014	37.8	883,709	50,195	616,888	63.92	14.29	21.79
1892	61	716	32,014	72.0	2,856,013	537,684	1,695,090	69.13	25.28	5.59
1893	70	905	21,842	34.7	6,659,401	364,268	1,034,420	41.90	18.31	39.79
1894	55	875	29,619	39.7	2,022,789	180,244	982,584	11.31	2.40	86.29
1895	40	870	14,785	31.6	791,703	67,701	584,155	13.24	.27	86.49
1896	40	51	7,688	65.1	890,945	61,355	357,535	80.39	1.96	17.65
1897	32	171	7,763	38.6	583,496	47,328	296,044	80.82	3.51	35.67
1898	42	164	14,217	48.8	880,461	47,068	239,403	63.41	.61	35.98
1899	41	323	14,817	37.5	1,485,174	128,957	379,365	18.01	.62	81.37
1900	60	2,281	62,653	265.1	16,136,902	448,219	5,447,930	94.30	.31	5.39
Total	1,005	9,963	504,307	97.1	\$48,819,745	\$3,451,461	\$19,927,963	50.79	6.28	42.93

est number of establishments affected, that State having 28.34 per cent. of the total number of strikes in the country during the whole period, and 32.20 per cent. of the total number of establishments involved. Pennsylvania follows, with 12.48 per cent. of the total number of strikes, and 15.69 per cent. of the total number of establishments involved. Illinois had 11.58 per cent. of the strikes, and 17.68 per cent. of the establishments affected.

"In a group of States consisting of Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania there were 87,878 establishments under strike during the period out of a total of 117,509 in the whole country; that is, in this group of States the establishments involved were 74.78 per cent. of all involved. These States contained 45.02 per cent. of all the manufacturing establishments, and employed 55.15 per cent. of the capital invested in the mechanical industries of the United States.

## INDUSTRIES CHIEFLY INVOLVED.

"As regards the employees involved in strikes, almost the same percentages are shown; but the industries most affected by strikes during the twenty years were the building trades, with 4,440 strikes, involving 41,910 establishments and 665,946 employees; coal and coke, with 2,515 strikes, involving 14,575 establishments and 1,892,435 employees; metals and metallic goods, with 2,080 strikes, involving 4,652 establishments and 511,336 employees; clothing, with 1,638 strikes, involving 19,695 establishments and 563,772 employees; tobacco, with 1,509 strikes, involving

6,153 establishments and 251,096 employees; and transportation, with 1,265 strikes, involving 3,436 establishments and 484,454 employees. It is thus seen that of the 22,795 strikes which occurred during the period, 59 per cent. were in the six industries just mentioned, while of the 117,509 establishments involved, 76.95 per cent. were so engaged. As regards the employees thrown out of employment by strikes, 71.60 per cent. of the total number were connected with establishments engaged in these six industries."

As to the success attending strikes, Colonel Wright shows that strikes to secure an increase of wages included 28.70 per cent. of all establishments involved, and of this number success resulted in 52.77 per cent. In strikes undertaken for both increase of wages and reduction of hours, 62.49 per cent. succeeded.

## "PROSPERITY" AND THE WAGE-EARNER.

THE publication of some of the data comprised in the census of 1900,—especially the information contained in Bulletin No. 150, devoted to manufacturing,—affords an opportunity to review the progress made during the decade from 1890 to 1900. If the returns do not fully bear out the expectations, based on the last few years of prosperity, we should remember that in the middle of the decade under consideration there was a four years' period of depression (1893-96), and this went far to neutralize the progress shown in the remaining years. This point is emphasized in an article, entitled "Warning from the Census," in *Gunton's Magazine* for June. In this

article the editor shows that, while the total value of manufactured products increased during the last census decade 39.1 per cent., the population increased in the same period 20.7 per cent.

#### NO INCREASE IN AVERAGE WAGES.

"The test as to whether or no, or how much, this increased product really registers any perceptible increase in the national welfare, is whether it yielded a larger actual distribution among the common people. And the key to this must be found in the comparative amount of wages, and purchasing power of those wages, as expressed in the price of commodities. The total amount of wages paid in 1890 was \$1,891,228,321, and in 1900 it was \$2,330,273,021, showing an increase of \$439,044,700, or 23.2 per cent. The number of laborers among whom this was divided was, in 1890, 4,251,613, and in 1900, 5,321,087, showing an increase of 1,069,474, or 25.2 per cent. Thus, while the increase in the amount paid in wages was large, the increase in the number of laborers is relatively larger. The total wages increased 23.2 per cent., while the number of laborers increased 25.2 per cent., showing that the rate of increase of laborers was about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. greater than that of the wages. This is painfully emphasized by the fact that the average wages in 1890 were \$444.83, and in 1900 only \$437.95, or actually \$6.88, or 1.5 per cent., less in 1900 than in 1890. It should be said, however, that the \$444.83 for 1890 was probably too high an average, due to a different method of estimating the average number of laborers from that employed either in 1880 or 1900, and due also to the fact that in 1890 certain relatively high-salaried employees, such as salesmen, clerks, etc., were included in the wage-earning group, thus raising the general average of wages, while in 1900 these employees and their salaries were shown separately. This might account for the seeming decrease in average wages, but would still leave the figures showing practically no increase.

#### ACTUAL DECLINE IN "REAL WAGES."

"If we turn to the prices, we find, according to Dun's index number of prices of 350 articles averaged according to importance in consumption, that on January 1, 1890, a given amount of these products cost \$90.191; and on June 1, 1900, when the census was taken, these same articles cost \$91.829, showing an increase of \$1.638, or 1.8 per cent. Here, then, if we take the wage averages for the two periods just as they stand, we have an actual fall of 1.5 per cent. in wages and a rise of 1.8 per cent. in prices, which means a reduction of 3.3 per cent.

in real wages, or the purchasing power of a day's work. Even assuming that there was no real fall in average wages, the decreased purchasing power of a dollar would indicate a decline of nearly 2 per cent. in real wages during the decade."

#### THE LAST CENSUS DECADE COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING ONE.

Comparing the results of the last census decade with the preceding one, Professor Gunton finds that, from whatever point the facts are viewed, the actual progress was greater between 1880 and 1890 than between 1890 and 1900.

"The products per capita increased just twice as fast. Nominal wages increased 28 per cent., and real wages 38 per cent. in the former period, as against practically stationary wages between 1890 and 1900, and a fall in real wages of nearly 2 per cent. The actual increase in total product was \$335,281,737 greater from 1880 to 1890 than from 1890 to 1900, while the per cent. of increase was 74.5 per cent. in the former period, as against 39.1 per cent. in the latter, or nearly twice as great. Thus it will be seen that in some respects, conspicuously wage distribution, we have made no progress at all during the decade ending 1900, while in every respect,—including investment of capital, total product per capita, and purchasing power of money,—the progress of the previous decade was strikingly greater than in the last."

#### THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

MANY of the English periodicals indulge in more or less excited comment on what some of them are pleased to term the "Morganeering" of the ocean carrying trade,—that is to say, the purchase of the White Star and other Atlantic lines by the combination headed by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. W. T. Stead, writing in the *London Review of Reviews*, is inclined to ridicule the hysterical outbursts of the British press, and to contribute what he can to the soothing of John Bull's troubled spirit. He says:

"To read the excited comments of some newspapers, it would seem as if the purchase of these steamers were equivalent to the disappearance of the British flag from the seas. Questions have been asked in Parliament, ministers have been adjured to take energetic measures against the Morganeering of our mercantile marine; and, in short, John Bull has uttered the same kind of incoherent ejaculations which we all indulge in when we are rudely roused from a sound sleep by an unexpected summons. There are, however, signs that the mood of indignant and irra-



tional surprise is passing, and that the British public is beginning to realize somewhat of the absurdity of its momentary panic. For my part, I am utterly unable to perceive why the purchase of second-hand ships by American capitalists should be regarded as a deadly blow to British enterprise, when the very men who are making the hubbub would compass heaven and earth to secure for British shipyards American orders for building a brand new fleet.



MORGANEERING.

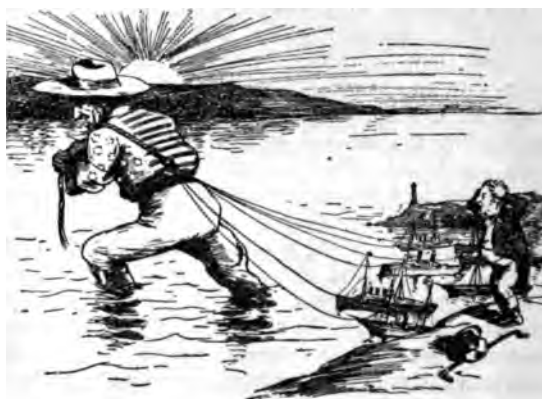
Trustacean attacking a ship. (Facsimile from the work of Olans Morganus Magnus: *De Gintibus Steamship olinabus*, 1902.)—From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).

“Suppose that Mr. Pierpont Morgan, with ten millions sterling in his pocket, had announced that he was going to place orders for the building of first-class liners. We all know what would happen. German and British shipbuilders would compete eagerly for the privilege of executing his orders; and if he decided to place his orders with the British builders, a pæan of praise and exultation would have gone up from all our newspapers. They would have declared that the placing of such gigantic orders with British shipbuilders was the most magnificent tribute to the preëminence of British industry. They would have crowed and strutted in all their newspapers over this conclusive tribute to our preëminence in this department, and every one would have felt that we could breathe freely once more, as we were still at the top of the walk. But because Mr. Pierpont Morgan preferred to buy second-hand ships instead of ordering new ones, we quake in a panic. Why this should be is a mystery. The absurdity is so great that in another month we shall probably find that the panic is past, and it will not be surprising if by the end of the year we discover that Mr. Morgan has been one of our best friends.

“The *Times* Vienna correspondent has pointed

out that the Germans, with their usual astuteness, have been prompt to seize this momentary fit of unreason on the part of the British public in order to excite ill-feeling between the English-speaking nations, and many foolish persons in this country have done their best to aid the Germans in the mischievous effort. As a matter of fact, we have everything to gain and nothing to lose from the Morganization of the Atlantic ferry. As the Americans supply much the most of the freight and by far the most of the passengers, it is reasonable and natural that they should wish to own the ships. If, instead of persisting in their protective policy, they had allowed free registration of foreign-built ships under the American flag, they would long since have had Atlantic liners of their own; and as we have been perpetually objugating them because of their persistence in this protective policy, it is extremely foolish to shriek with fear when, by a side wind, they have succeeded in acquiring control of Atlantic liners without placing them on the American registry under the American flag.

“The movement toward the Americanization of the Atlantic ferry compels even the most sluggish amongst us to recognize the fact that the process of Americanization is going on



THE MODERN GULLIVER.

UNCLE SAM: “Good-morning, John. I’ll call for your tight little island to-morrow!”

From the *Bon Accord* (Aberdeen).

steadily, and that nothing that we can do will prevent it. The wealth, the enterprise, the energy of the Americans, are forces against which it is in vain for us to contend. We shall, indeed, be much better advised if, instead of regarding them as hostile forces, we make the best of the situation, and enter into the closest possible partnership with the young and rising power beyond the Atlantic. The Americanization of Great Britain will follow in due time; the re-

union of the English-speaking race will be brought about on business principles; and some time in the future Mr. Pierpont Morgan, or his successor, will have to negotiate a much greater combine than any which has yet startled the world. As the White Star shareholders and Messrs. Ogden and others have found it to their interest to be merged in the American combine, so the British Empire will discover that its solid interests point not to a hopeless effort to rival the United States, but to entering the combine."

#### Profits and Loss of the Deal.

The *Monthly Review*, in an article on "Profit and Loss on the Atlantic Deal," takes rather a serious view of the effect of the Americanization of the Atlantic shipping. At the same time it points out that the fundamental facts which govern the situation were such as to render such a change inevitable sooner or later. Four-fifths of the freight, three-quarters of the first-class passenger fares, and more than one-half of the emigrant money which British shipowners have been earning has come out of American pockets, and the whole of this gigantic business was the product of American soil. It was gathered and transported cheaply to the coast by American enterprise, and yet for years Great Britain has been enjoying the whole of what was thus comfortably put into her pockets. It was inevitable that the moment would come when America would demand her share. The British shipowners had no option but to accept the terms which were offered, and so it is that the White Star and her sister enterprises have passed out of English control. They remain under the British flag, but only because under American navigation laws they cannot get an American register.

#### THE ADVANTAGES OF THE DEAL.

At the same time the *Monthly Review* points out that against this drawback England gains enormously by surrendering the Atlantic food supply to America. By the sacrifice of what is really a very small portion of her maritime commerce, she places her most vulnerable point under American protection. It is true that she is losing a small part of her offensive force, but by parting with it she is committing America to something like a defensive alliance. Is it, after all, a partnership that America is beginning to form, a partnership from which she will be unable or unwilling to escape? At the end of the eighteenth century, when America was still bitterly hostile to England and still warmly attached to France, war broke out between England and France. America continued to supply England with corn. A diplomatic quarrel en-

sued between America and France which reached so high a pitch that America was prevented from openly joining England in the war by France withdrawing her claims. To protect her great trade she was ready to fight her best friend by the side of her worst enemy. That trade was vital to her then, and under the new conditions it will be more than ever an essential part of her existence.

#### REENACT THE NAVIGATION LAWS!

But while the economic conditions determine that the true equilibrium can only be obtained when the bulk of the trade is in American hands, over nearly all the rest of the world the same conditions determine that the equilibrium should be found in British predominance. If there is any intention on the part of the Americans to spread the dominion of the great syndicate over wider seas, it is necessary to England's commercial position that she should take action on the first sign of such an intention. A simple reenactment of the old navigation laws, which prohibited the vessels of foreign countries carrying into British ports anything but their own national products, must infallibly choke out foreign competition. Without the trade between British ports, no shipping enterprise could thrive anywhere but in the North Atlantic or North Pacific; and even there, by means of Canada, England holds the interior lines. By an imperial navigation law she would have at her call a force which she could mobilize by a stroke of the pen. In return for the monopoly which the state insured to the shipowners, the shipowners would have to take the state into partnership on the lines on which the guaranteed railways of India are in partnership with the Indian Government. The great lines would be subsidized, and in return for this would have to fulfill certain naval, military, and postal duties, and to submit to the control of a government director. Probably a mere preferential treatment of British ships in the matter of port duties would bring England's pushing rivals to reason. The question is one which the editor thinks could profitably be discussed at the approaching assembly of colonial statesmen.

#### The Alarmist View of the Question.

"Calchas" contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* an article entitled "The Ocean Trust and National Policy," which takes a gloomy view of the situation. He maintains that England's loss of one-fifteenth of her steam tonnage, and that the best of it, is a serious matter, so serious that it threatens her maritime predominance and the maintenance of the empire. He does not think that the combination was inevitable. He thinks

that it could have been resisted, and ought to have been resisted. The real origin of the whole strategical scheme was the steel trust, and the shipping lines and the ocean syndicate are only the tentacles of that great octopus. "Calchas" quotes Mr. Schwab's statement to an interviewer from the *Koelnische Zeitung* to prove that the steel trust intends to cut off the entire export of British and German iron industries in the lean years, when England will realize what American competition means as she has never done before. The syndicate is not meant to be confined to the North Atlantic. The steel trust looks to the Australian and South African markets. The acquisition of the White Star Line provides Mr. Morgan with an Australian and South African service. What we are discussing is not the insertion of the thin end of the wedge, but a blow driving up to the middle a wedge already inserted. If the nation remains passive, in ten years' time the finest passenger steamers and the largest freight fleets in the Atlantic will fly the American flag. The Belfast building agreement is simply meant to make as difficult as possible any effort on the part of English capitalists to fight the trusts. They must, however, be fought, and the hope of "Calchas" is that the syndicate may break down from over-capitalization. The German lines, with a tonnage of over a million, have only a capital of £14,000,000 (\$70,000,000), while Mr. Morgan capitalizes his syndicate at £34,000,000 for a tonnage of only 648,000 tons. To some it appears as if Mr. Morgan had bought, at a price infinitely beyond its value, a mass of tonnage which in ten years will be obsolete. But "Calchas" is not disposed to rely upon these

councils of optimism. He thinks that Mr. Morgan is only at the beginning of his conquests.

#### HOW TO FIGHT THE TRUSTS.

His advice is that England should fight the trusts, and that the British state should take the field against the American trust. The German Emperor has shown what may be done by way of prevention. "Calchas" suggests that something may well be done by way of cure. First, he would amend the law of merchant shipping so as to secure complete equality of competitive conditions between British and foreign vessels. The anomaly of the lighting dues should be abolished, and foreign vessels be compelled to submit to the same load-line regulations as those enforced on British vessels. Secondly, he would deepen British docks and harbors. Thirdly, he would grant subsidies to British shipowners, and begin by counterpoising the grant of £280,000 per annum, which has enabled German shipping to gain the ascendancy in the far East. Fourthly, he would give an imperial guarantee to a new imperial steamship line running from Queens-town to Halifax in less than five days. As the nucleus of a counter-combine the Cunard and Allan lines are indispensable. If nothing but subsidies will keep them out of Mr. Morgan's hands, England must subsidize at once. Fifthly, he would reenact the navigation laws in a modified form as the only remedy which would be absolutely and instantly effective. If England levied discriminating duties upon all imports brought in foreign bottoms, an attempt of the United States to retaliate would be commercial suicide.

"Calchas" reminds us that Adam Smith regarded the navigation laws as perhaps the wisest of all the commercial regulations of England. Their revival would smash the whole theory and process of Morganeering at a single blow. The navigation laws would make British ships what they would be in universal free-trade conditions, the cheapest medium of exchange. There is no greater political ideal in the world than that of Anglo-American friendship, but England will promote it far better by healthy proof of her own vigor and resources than by a spirit of maudlin resignation.

In the *New Liberal Review* the writer of the serial articles on "The Present State of our Navy" deals with the shipping trust. His argument is that England must fight the trust by founding a line of steamers which will be free from the influence of the American railways. Halifax should be the port on the American side of the Atlantic. It is 840 miles nearer to Liverpool than is New York, and in time of steaming



BETTER KILLED THAN SCOTCHED.

J. B. (to Lord C. B.): "I don't like the look of that serpent, Charlie; you might have a shot at him as well."  
From *Moonshine* (London).

this would save a day and a half. A 25-knot steamer would cover the distance in four days, and the great central city of the United States, Minneapolis, could be reached at the end of six days. Such a line of steamers would have a good influence on Canada. Six steamers would be required, costing about six millions sterling. The writer proposes that the admiralty should pay a subsidy of £70,000 a year to each steamer. Canada has already offered a subsidy of £100,000 for such a line.

#### THE REAL MEANING OF THE CRUELTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THERE is a striking article in the July *McClure's* by Dr. Henry C. Rowland, a young army surgeon who was detailed for duty in the Philippines, and who had unusual opportunities for studying the physical and mental conditions of the American soldier in those islands. Dr. Rowland's duties included attendance on great numbers of sick and wounded soldiers returning to America, and extensive field and hospital service which brought him into the most intimate personal contact with men representing all the different types of the American soldier. He returned to the United States the second time on the transport *Sumner*, in charge of the insane patients sent aboard by the different shore hospitals, a majority of the cases being melancholia following chronic nostalgia.

In his exceedingly plausible explanation of the horrors of Philippine warfare recently brought to us, he begins by admitting that the men who were guilty of cruelty must have approved of what they did because the American soldiers are not automata by any means.

"Reading in his morning paper of the torture and wholesale extermination of helpless Filipinos, the average New Yorker or Philadelphian thinks at once of the Tom, Dick, or Harry whom he happens to know in the Philippines, and is reassured that if only all of the men were of the type of this particular acquaintance, there would be no such disgraceful blots on the pages of the nation's recent history." But Dr. Rowland tells us that it is just such a Tom, Dick, or Harry who has done the horrible things, and he proceeds to show how it is possible.

#### WHAT NOSTALGIA CAN DO.

"When the regimental surgeon writes 'nostalgia' as the diagnosis of the patient, he has to hesitate for a moment to decide whether the more fit term might not be 'malingering.' At any rate, patients with the former malady do not receive any extra amount of care or atten-

tion. Yet this chronic homesickness is one of the most dangerous disorders which we have to treat. It represents the solution from which might crystallize insanity. It is more dangerous in that it is so often unsuspected, and will smoulder along until it finally bursts in a flame of suicidal or homicidal mania. It accounts for more dementia than sun or fever. When a man is herded with a body of other men for a while, he begins, to a certain extent, to lose his individuality. When there is not one single familiar feature in all of his environment, this loss of a former identity is much enhanced. He begins to cease to think of himself as Jones, or Brown, or some one else, of such and such a place. He is simply a unit of a certain whole, and the discharge of his duties in this capacity grows more and more automatic. He is no longer influenced by the conditions under which he was born and bred. He ceases to be governed by his former code of ethics. There is nothing around him to remind him that he is himself. His principles unconsciously adjust themselves to surrounding conditions and circumstances.

#### MANY CASES OF SUDDEN DEMENTIA.

"One day, while on guard duty, a second sergeant of one of the companies was suddenly seized with an acute dementia. The worst feature of his case lay in the fact that at the time his belt was full of ammunition and his Krag-Jørgenson was in his hands. He had strayed a few yards from the outposts, when, suddenly, and without the slightest warning, he threw up his piece and opened a hot, though deliberate, fire upon his comrades. The others, recognizing the situation, promptly took to cover. The cover was full of Filipinos, but that was an unimportant item: the Filipinos were poor shots, the sergeant known to be a fine one. Seeing no one in sight, the madman started for the enemy's trenches at a slow run, and as he ran he howled. The last that was seen of him was as he disappeared in an intervening clump of bamboos. Two days later he returned unharmed, with but five rounds left in his belt. The dementia had passed, leaving him confused and a trifle depressed. Why he was not killed was never definitely learned. His comrades told the surgeon that for several weeks he had been moody and uncommunicative. Once or twice he had remarked that unless they went on a 'hike' before long he would lose his mind. His diagnosis was entered in the hospital records as 'acute mania,' and, there being no return of the disorder, he was in due time recorded as 'recovered.'

"A few days later a corporal suddenly leaped

from the window of a nipa hut where he was quartered, and, without the slightest discoverable cause, sprang upon a passing native, threw him to the ground, and began to beat him unmercifully. It took ten men to take the soldier to the hospital, where for two hours he raved, suffering apparently from the delusion that he was in action. The surgeon did not give him any sedative, wishing to observe the case. This man had formerly belonged to the signal corps, and in his delirium he sent and received messages, and went through all the technicalities of an advance under fire. Before long he became quiet, and slept all night. The following morning he had no recollection of the incident, but was very depressed, rather ashamed of his being in hospital, and requested to be returned to duty, as he 'felt all right.' This man bore an excellent reputation, was popular with his officers and comrades, and had never been known to drink or in any way badly comport himself.

"There were two other men in the company who were known to be suffering from chronic nostalgia. The resulting depression of spirits had made them negligent of their duties to the extent of being several times reprimanded, and once or twice sent to the guard-house. Soon there developed the profound conviction that every one was leagued against them. This in one case produced a morbid mental condition that resulted in an attempted suicide by jumping into the river. The other was found by an officer and a squad of men deliberately attempting the murder of a native. It was impossible to discover any motive for the act. One of these men returned to San Francisco under the care of the author, the other was lost sight of. The man who was sent home made a perfect recovery before the Golden Gate was reached.

"There was another case of a commissioned officer whose health was such that he was ordered by the commanding medical officer to remain in hospital. This order produced a state of irritation in the patient entirely disproportionate to the cause. Upon his attempting to leave the officers' ward he was forcibly detained, at which his rage knew no bounds, even reaching the point of his loudly threatening to kill the medical officer upon the next opportunity that offered. The recovery of this patient was, as far as we know, complete. Indeed, he could hardly have been described as demented at any time."

Dr. Rowland gives such instances to help him in his graphic account of an imaginary trio of nice, average American boys, whom he introduces into the hell of Philippine warfare to do exactly the things which have recently shocked millions of American citizens.

## TWO YEARS' LEGISLATION IN PORTO RICO.

IN the July *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. W. F. Willoughby, treasurer of Porto Rico, has a timely article describing the work of the first legislative assembly and its enactments, which go into effect July 1, 1902. Congress gave the newly constituted government the greatest freedom to work out the problems of revenue, education, public works, and local government.

The two sessions of the first legislative assembly have been completed. The American members of the government, constituting the majority of the executive council, are able to control the action of that body. The lower house is composed entirely of representatives elected by the Porto Ricans. Therefore, any measure to become a law must meet with the approval of both representatives of the United States and of Porto Rico.

### THE NEW REVENUE LAW.

A new revenue system for the island has been devised after careful investigations by the President's special commissioner, Dr. Hollander. At his recommendation, a fiscal system has been provided closely following the American practice of taxation. Porto Rico's revenues are obtained from excise and license taxes on liquors, tobacco, and certain classes of commercial paper, a property tax of one-quarter of 1 per cent. on all real and personal property, a tax upon inheritances, and certain miscellaneous imposts. Congress has provided that the receipts from all customs duties from Porto Rico on foreign importations should be turned over to the island treasury, and the act itself made elaborate provisions for carrying out a thorough assessment of property on the island.

### A GOOD SYSTEM OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Willoughby thinks the bill embodying the fundamental school law for the island is very successful. Local boards have been created all over the island, the municipalities have been required to devote a certain percentage of their income to school purposes, schools have been established, and the Porto Ricans have entered into the work with great enthusiasm. Special acts provide for the sending of twenty young men and women to the United States, at the expense of the insular government, to be educated in the various arts and trades, and a further number of young men to pursue advanced studies.

### TRIAL BY JURY ESTABLISHED.

Governor Hunt, of Porto Rico, when secretary, introduced a law providing for trial by jury. Another created an insular police force, the municipalities not possessing financial resources

sufficient to maintain a police force on a proper basis. Police courts have been organized, a director of charities and a director of prisons have been appointed, a penitentiary has been established, cemeteries provided for, and the larger municipalities have been authorized to incur bonded indebtedness to an extent not exceeding in any one case 7 per cent. of their total property value.

#### AN ENTIRE NEW SYSTEM OF LAW CODES.

All these important matters were attended to in the first session of the legislature, and the second one definitely adopted a series of law courts, and reorganized the entire system of local government. The special commission appointed by the Secretary of War drafted a penal code, a code of criminal procedure, a civil, and a political code. The adoption of these codes will produce a great improvement, as the change of government from the Spanish to the United States military authorities, and then from the military to the civil authorities, has produced great confusion.

#### A NEW SYSTEM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The bill for the new scheme of local government changes the old system whereby legislative and executive powers were exercised by the same parties. Under the new *régime*, the mayor of a municipality is no longer the president of the council, and the council is intrusted with no appointments except that of comptroller.

In the second place, the local authorities do not any longer have to get an authorization before they can take any important step, though, on an appeal, the central government can intervene to prevent illegal action. The treasurer of the island prescribes the manner and form in which the municipality shall keep their accounts. He has power to deposit moneys, audit claims, require reports, and, most important of all, to inspect the accounts of the municipal treasurers and comptrollers.

Two special laws compel each municipality to devote a certain proportion of its income to a school fund, and divide the island into a number of road districts, with a provision that no less than 25 per cent. of the income derived from rural real estate taxes shall be carried to a road improvement fund.

Mr. Willoughby calls attention to the fact that all this work, and more which he tells of, is only the beginning of the task, as these laws will depend entirely for their success on the manner in which they are administered and the tact and ability with which the American representatives exercise their delicate functions of control and supervision.

#### OUR ACCOUNT WITH CUBA.

THAT there is a debit as well as a credit side to our national dealings with Cuba is a fact that Mr. Albert G. Robinson does not intend to have ignored. In an article which he contributes to the *June Forum*, he reviews what has been done during the past four years by the government of intervention, summarizing the gifts and benefits to Cuba,—as well as the burdens and liabilities,—which he regards as directly chargeable to the American administration.

The benefits, it hardly need be said, greatly outweigh the sum total of burdens bequeathed to the Cuban people by our government. There stands, first, to our credit the expulsion of the Spanish oppressor. Then there was the establishment of a school system reaching 150,000 pupils and employing 4,000 teachers. This school system, notwithstanding its cost (about \$8,000,000 to date), is undoubtedly a valuable legacy, although Mr. Robinson thinks there is some reason to fear that the new republic will be unable to maintain it on the same scale. The sum of \$10,000,000 has been spent on sanitation, and although the discovery of the fever-bearing mosquito has removed one of the chief motives for the cleansing of Havana and other Cuban cities, still the general benefits of cleanliness remain, and it is something that the metropolis of the new republic has learned the lesson of municipal sanitation.

#### AN HONEST AND EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT.

Financial honesty in administration is another American innovation in Cuba. On this point Mr. Robinson says:

“With the unfortunate and glaring exception of the frauds in the Post-Office Department, the administration in Cuba is open to no charges of any moment upon the score of its financial honesty. A few cases of peculation have occurred from time to time, but they have been wholly trivial. The change in the methods employed in Cuba's custom houses has been radical and fruitful in its results. For three years, one of the most efficient officers in the American service, Col. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., has administered the affairs of that institution with a fidelity to his arduous duty, and a persistence in clean and honest methods, which have revolutionized the department, and which will stand as an object-lesson in all the days to come. His difficulties have been endless, and his work has been onerous. His successful solution of his complex problem has commanded, for him and for his work, the approval and the respect of the best in Havana's commercial circles. Whether or not the

Cubans will continue his methods when the work comes into their hands, his conduct of that department will remain as a permanent standard of honesty and efficiency.

"What has been said of Colonel Bliss is to be said as well for Major Eugene F. Ladd, who, for some two years, administered the affairs of the insular treasury. During that time there passed through his department upward of \$30,000,000.00, no single penny of which remained unaccounted for. His withdrawal from the island was the occasion of keen and sincere regret on the part of all who had dealings with his department. This was due both to his personality and to the unswerving integrity with which he conducted the affairs of his important office.

"In the main, the departmental work of the government of intervention is deserving of the highest encomiums, and cannot fail of important results in the later conduct of the work by other hands. The work of Major E. St. John Greble, in the inauguration of industrial schools for orphan boys and girls, and in the reestablishment of the system of hospitals and asylums for the sick, the helpless, and the insane, will long remain as a memorial of faithful and endlessly helpful service. There are a score of American officers in Havana, and other Cuban cities, who have done most faithful work in the effort to lay a broad and stable foundation for the future structure. If Cuban administration be not honest, if Cuban officials be not faithful, it will not be for lack of proper example. It will be because three years of financial honesty in official administration are not sufficient to eradicate the teachings of three centuries of systematic dishonesty.

Among the minor bequests incidental to the routine of governmental activities in Cuba, Mr. Robinson mentions the construction of bridges, the reestablishment and improvement of the lighthouse system, repairs to public parks and buildings, broadening of the marriage laws, improvements in the sanitary condition of penal institutions, the establishment of a free dispensary in Havana, and the promulgation of a law prohibiting cruelty to animals.

#### CHANGES IN LEGAL PROCEDURE.

After this enumeration of the undoubted blessings conferred on the Cuban people during the period of the American occupation, Mr. Robinson proceeds to set forth certain phases of American rule which, he thinks, may result in injury rather than benefit. These have chiefly to do with the administration of justice. Mr. Robinson holds that we were not called upon to reform the legal system inherited from Spain. As well might we

have remodelled Morro Castle because, forsooth, we objected to its architecture.

It is true that many of the existing laws in Cuba did not conform to American ideas. The same may be said of the laws which existed in Louisiana at the time of our acquisition of that section. The Louisiana country was ceded to the United States in 1803. In 1804, there was established the Territory of New Orleans, practically identical in its boundaries with those of the State of Louisiana, which was admitted to the Union in 1812. It was very many years before radical changes were introduced into the established code of that section, which was distinctly a part of the United States, although the laws were Spanish and basically the same as those of Cuba. Yet in Cuba, declared by our courts to be foreign territory, and in spite of our declaration against exercising 'sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control,' men having little or no knowledge of Spanish or any other law, and wholly unable even to read the laws of Cuba, have annulled, repealed, and amended at their own sweet will.

"Of practical reform in methods of procedure there has been little enough, and the courts of the island are not greatly different from what they were when we went there three years ago. It would appear that all sight has been lost of the fact that Cuban laws are for Cubans and not for Americans. It may be wholly within the functions of a temporarily established government of intervention to issue regulations which facilitate the necessary work of an administration. This would include such matters as the proper registration of births, the fixing of salaries, the obligation to contract for all public work, the quarantine of immigrants during the fever season, and all the numerous minor instances of frequent occurrence in purely administrative processes. It is difficult, however, to find any justification for many radical changes which have been introduced by methods which, at their best, are greatly confusing."

The burden of Mr. Robinson's complaint is that in dealing with Cuba we ignored, to a great extent, Cuba's past history, and attempted political and administrative reforms when it was the island's economic condition that most needed attention. For this we have done comparatively little.

"Whether that which we have really done for Cuba and the Cuban people shall prove of lasting benefit to them and to ourselves depends chiefly upon their own ability to do for themselves what we have failed to do for them, and toward the accomplishment of which we have contributed little or nothing. Cuba's weal or woe in days to



come will depend upon her industrial prosperity. The determining factor will, undoubtedly, be the investment of foreign capital in the development of her wonderful resources.

"Sooner or later, and probably at no distant day, Cuba is destined to become a part of the United States. The annexation of the island, after she shall have made an essay of such independence as is left her under the terms of the Platt amendment, will be the completion of an American policy of a hundred years' standing."

#### THE CORONATION OF EDWARD VII.

MANY articles apropos of the coronation appear in the leading British periodicals for June.

The *New Liberal Review* opens with a paper by Sir George Arthur on "King Edward the Seventh." He says that never before in English history has the distinguished yet strictly subordinate position of the heir to the throne been so happily filled. It is by no means the least of King Edward's qualifications to reign that through his long period of probation he has been the first to obey. The coronation is above all else a religious act of supreme solemnity; it is a pact made between King and people, with an appeal for the divine sanction. In these days we have attained to a synthesis of the conflicting principles of the claims of the ruler and the rights of the individual. In theory the King can perform every function of government, but in practice most of the work personally performed by the sovereign is wisely hidden from public view. The saying that the King reigns but does not govern, means that on his ministers, not on himself, rests the personal responsibility for all measures and acts of government. Sir George Arthur lays stress on the fact that the King has been brought up to the business of statesmanship. He has always been in office, and his knowledge of political affairs is actually greater than that of any other man in the country. His position is a common ground upon which all can meet, and the fact that the King is a *persona grata* to all the chief men in the realm serves to smooth down the acerbities of political life.

#### A MORIBUND SERVICE.

Mr. L. W. Vernon Harcourt, in the same review, deals with the coronation among "Dimorphous Ceremonies." His article gives an interesting account of the old ceremony of knightage; but his chief object is to point out certain incongruities in all such ceremonies. *Prima facie*, he says, it is not credible that a coronation service used for Ethelred II. can prove suitable for the

coronation of Edward VII. He does not think that the coronation service will be retained much longer. It cannot be regarded as an essential religious ceremony, because it may be deferred with impunity, while as a social function it is indefensible on account of the expense incurred. If it is merely a popular ceremony, it might be made a great deal more popular, at the price, by being held in the Albert Hall or in Hyde Park. From the point of view of a religious service it is altogether regrettable, for, ethically speaking, Westminster Abbey is as openly converted into a house of merchandise, for the purposes of the spectacle, as if oxen and sheep were sold there. Altogether, Mr. Harcourt is hardly a coronation enthusiast; and most persons would think that coronations are too far outside the sphere of logic to be criticised on such purely logical grounds.

#### In Bygone Times.

Mr. E. S. Hope, C.B., contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* a long article on "Bygone Coronation Progresses." He goes through the coronation records from William the Conqueror's time up to George the Fourth, and gives many interesting notes as to incidents that occurred and the evolution of the present ceremonial order. Richard the Second's coronation is the first in which any record of the "Court of Claims" appears, and also is notable for the first appearance of the Knights of the Bath. In those days a Norfolk was Earl-Marshal, a Hastings carried the Golden Spurs, a Dymoke was King's Champion, although he seems not to have known whether his challenge should be made at the Abbey or in Westminster Hall. The great cavalcade from the Tower was abandoned by James the Second on economical grounds. Several sovereigns have been crowned twice, Richard the First having the ceremony repeated after his return from captivity. But only one king, Edward the Fifth, went to his grave unanointed and uncrowned. Edward the First was the first sovereign to be crowned in the Abbey as it now stands; and his son, Edward the Second, was the first to be enthroned on the Stone of Destiny. Only once has this stone left the Abbey, and that was when Cromwell was installed upon it in Westminster Hall as Lord Protector. It is to be hoped that the present coronation will not end as did Charles the Second's, when a fight took place in Westminster Hall between the King's Footmen and the Barons of the Cinque Ports for the possession of the canopy, with its silvered spears and silver-gilt bells; or as did George the Fourth's, when the banquet tables were looted and very nearly cleared of all the coronation plate. George the Fourth's coronation is



also notable for its prodigious cost of nearly £240,000 (\$1,200,000). Mr. Hope says that at the coronation of George the Third seats on the line of the procession from Westminster Hall to the Abbey let for a guinea to five guineas each, as against a few shillings at the coronation of the first two Georges.

#### Alfred to Edward.

The magazines, singularly enough, indulge in very little poetry apropos of the coronation; but *Macmillan's Magazine* publishes a poem by E. H., entitled "King Alfred to King Edward, June 26, 1902." It begins:

"I, Alfred Athulfing, king, o'er this people kept watch and ward  
In the days when the wild sea-wolves swooped thither on foray and raid."

From his unknown grave King Alfred greets King Edward VII., and communicates to him kind messages of sympathy from all those who have served the state in camp or on council board:

"And they who have toiled with the pen, and they who have toiled with the sword,  
And broadened the bounds of Empire by arms, or by arts adorned."

It reminds him that guests unbidden throng chapel and chancel and nave.

"And the aisles of the Abbey, the unseen hosts who silently watch from the grave."

#### AFTER THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* for June, Sir Alexander Miller, writing upon "The Labor Problem in South Africa," pleads for the introduction of Hindu labor, of which the supply is practically inexhaustible, but he says that this cannot be done upon one-sided terms. He says the administration ought on no account to make itself responsible, directly or indirectly, for the supply of labor, but whatever steps can be taken short of violence or physical restraint to lead, drive, or push the natives into habits of industry and order ought to be adopted boldly and carried out unflinchingly, even though some of the measures may conflict with the unrestricted liberty so dear to the Anglo-Saxon.

#### HOW TO TAX THE MINES.

Mr. W. Bleloch calculates that the profits of the gold mines will average nine millions sterling (\$45,000,000) per annum. At 10 per cent. this would yield £900,000 per annum, at 15 per cent. £1,350,000. For the second period of ten years the profits would rise to £16,000,000 a year, 10 per cent. of which would give £1,600,000. Mr. Bleloch is strongly of opinion that the tax should

be a variable one, a changing percentage, rising and falling with the requirements of the government. He quotes figures to prove that there is little or no foundation for the cry that the 10 per cent. tax would bear hardly on the mines, provided, of course, that 5s. a ton can be saved upon the working costs. This, he thinks, is probable. In five years' time he calculates that, even after the 15 per cent. tax is paid, it is probable that the mines will be making two millions a year more than under the old system.

#### THE KAISER'S ONLY DAUGHTER.

IN the *Girl's Realm* for May there is an amusing article by Minka von Drachenfels on the most important little girl in Germany, a little girl, it seems, fully alive to her own importance,—Princess Victoria Louise of Prussia, born September 13, 1890. The Kaiser, speaking of his only daughter, has said more than once: "My daughter never forgets that she is the daughter of an emperor, but she often forgets that her father is the Emperor." The little princess is, however, devoted to her father, and her pride knew no bounds the first time she was allowed to drive out with him in the Tiergarten of Berlin.

"Very gravely, and with the utmost dignity, she returned the greeting of the people in the street. When, however, she looked up at her father, she almost smiled, and then again, as though conscious of what was expected of her, composed her features into the expression she thought proper for so great an occasion."

The Kaiser's two youngest children, Princess Luischen and Prince Joachim, generally play together, and almost always accompany their majesties when traveling. Two years ago, on arriving at Wiesbaden, the Kaiser and Kaiserin greatly delighted the crowd by driving to their Schloss with their children on their knees in the same carriage, although there were some complaints from those who had come long distances to see their sovereign, that they could not see the Kaiser because of the Princess Luischen's big hat. A story goes that once, when the two children were left alone together, they were driven through the village of Weimar, just then ravaged by a disastrous fire. It struck them that the best way to help the homeless people would be to write to their father; and by return of post came the imperial order to have the matter looked into, and help given.

The Kaiser's daughter is not, perhaps, quite so strictly brought up as her brothers; yet her lessons are never allowed to be interrupted. To her father's delight, she shows signs of becoming a good pianist, and is an excellent horsewoman.

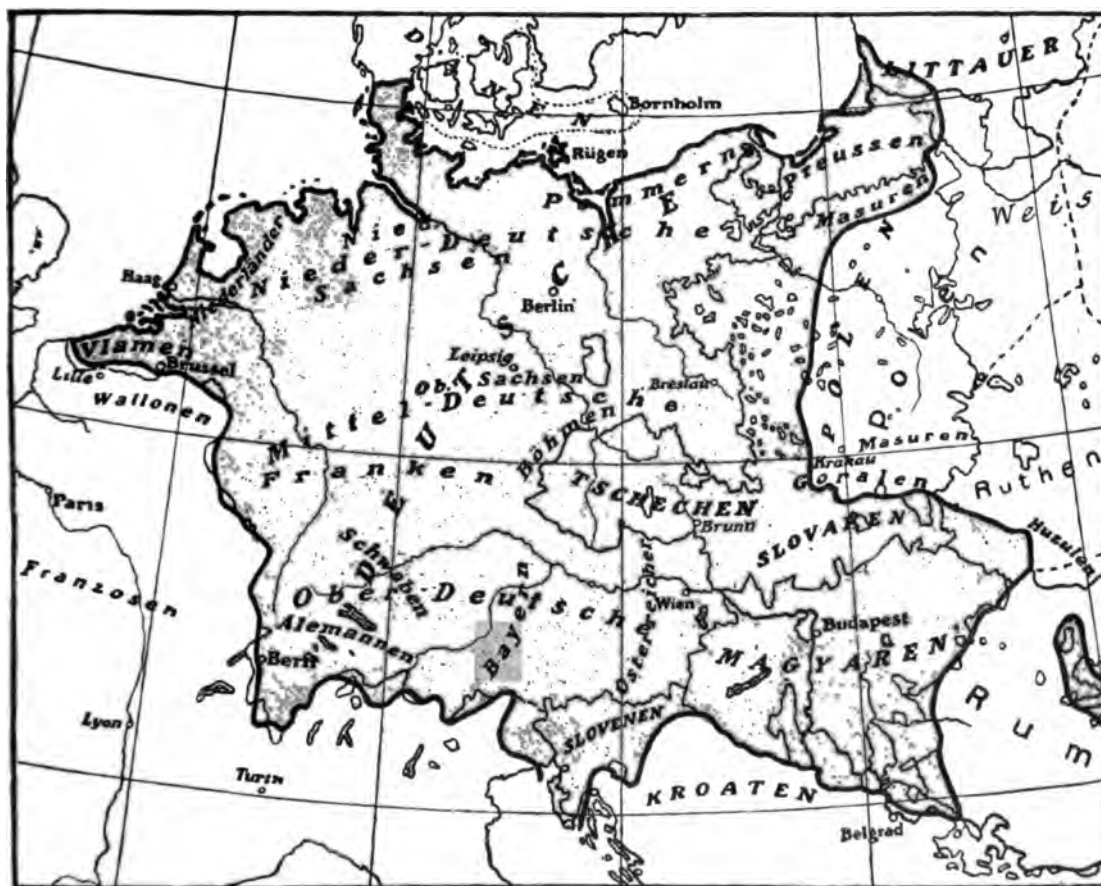
### THE PAN-GERMANIC MOVEMENT.

LOVERS of national unity will read with great pleasure the main facts presented by Sir Rowland Blennerhassett in the *National Review* under the heading "The Pan-Germanic." The anti-British feeling which the writer reports, and the anti-German feeling which he is at no pains to conceal, may be dismissed as the small dust of the balance. The great point disclosed is that the movement for the unification of the German Fatherland and of all who speak the German tongue still goes marching along; the glorious drama, of which Sedan and Versailles were only preliminary acts, still further unfolds itself.

In 1892 appeared a little book called "Ein Deutsches Weltreich" (a German world-empire), calling on all branches of the German race to work for political union. In 1894 was formed in consequence the Pan-Germanic League. In 1895 it had 7,700 adherents. Now it has 200 centers of propaganda. The map which is published in the *National* shows the nature of its aims. It is a map of the great German confed-

eration of 1950. The empire so formed is to comprise all Austria and Hungary except Galicia and the Bukowina, Trieste, Austrian Tyrol, German-Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium, and a piece of northern France. The eastern frontier shows only slight changes. The absorption of Holland is openly discussed in German newspapers generally. The Swiss-Germans have obscured their local patriotism with the "larger patriotism" of race and language. The movement *Los von Rom* is described by the writer as but another phase of the Pan-Germanic enthusiasm.

The writer laments that England has not a single cabinet minister who can read German with ease, and that consequently England does not understand the bitter enmity which Germans feel toward England. He insists that *Dolenda est Britannia* is the watchword of Pan-Germanism, and pleads that England prepare by suitable alliances, of which the Japanese is to him a welcome earnest, to worst Pan-German plans for the "annihilation" of England.



THE GREAT GERMAN CONFEDERATION OF CENTRAL EUROPE IN 1950. A FORECAST.

## THE RUSSIAN AWAKENING.

MR. FELIX VOLKHOVSKY contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an article under this heading. The greater part of his paper is taken up with the disturbances in the towns and villages, but he deals at length also with the alleged refusal of the soldiers to fire on the people,—a refusal which he regards as the chief factor in the Russian anti-governmental movement. He says that as soon as the rumors of the coming demonstration of March 3 (16) spread in St. Petersburg, the officers of the Cossack Bodyguard Regiment, headed by their commander, made a declaration to the home secretary that in case their regiment should be ordered to put down the demonstrators, they would obey in conformity with the military law, but would afterward resign their positions in a body.

Mr. Volkhovsky also says that twenty-eight soldiers were arrested in Poltava for refusing to fire on the peasants, and that an officer is being court-martialed for having ordered every tenth rifle to be loaded. The troops in general regarded their employment on what was strictly police duty as a degradation. Mr. Volkhovsky declares that in the Russian army there is none of the haughty military bully of Prussian manufacture, and the military insubordination is therefore a new impetus to the awakening of the citizen and Christian within the soldier.

Mr. Volkhovsky maintains that the anti-governmental propaganda has at last made progress among the peasantry. Large quantities of revolutionary literature had been smuggled into Russia and circulated among the peasants. The past liberalizing movements of Russia were ineffective only because the common people were indifferent. But all this is being changed, and the movement is now a popular one.

## THE LAST SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE.

IT is too soon to discuss the effect of the last French elections on any political party, since the influence of the new Deputies cannot yet be estimated, nor can one be sure that the reelected members return to the Chamber with their convictions unmodified. M. Gustave Rouanet, in the *Revue Socialiste*, however, gives some noteworthy information as to the socialist campaign *per se*. This campaign, it will be remembered, resulted in the gain of six seats in the Chamber. "The socialist party," says M. Rouanet, "whose position, until recently, had seemed undecided and ill-defined, has at last found its equilibrium, and marked its definite place at the extreme left of democracy, from which it is separated as the special representative of the working classes, and

with which it is identified as a factor in the work of civilization and general progress, which marks the future of democracy in the history of the human race. In vain some socialists, with views more confused than profound, have endeavored to discern a continuity in the social development and historical evolution of the classes; the isolation they desired to impose on socialism was an impossibility inherent to the very nature of things. To oppose socialism to democracy was an absurdity which recent events have just demonstrated. The socialist-democrats and the socialists proper have been struggling together, in the course of the electoral period just terminated, with the most formidable social reactionary movement that ever agitated a country. And, by one of those ironies abounding in the history of all epochs, it was those socialists styled 'uncompromising' who, in a way, smoothed the path for the reactionary and demagogical coalition which was preparing to attack the Republic. It was these socialists who had coined the epithet 'anti-ministerial' just in time for the reactionary forces to adopt it as their countersign. But the logic of events is stronger than the bad faith of polemics. In fact, in the battle waged against democracy, the ardor of the assailants was excited, above all, by the thought that they led their forces at the same time against both democracy and socialism. The most objectionable feature in the anathematized government was the part taken by socialists in the defense of the Republic, and the citizenship won from the Republic by the socialists. The defeat of the cabinet meant preëminently the defeat of the socialist party; so that the dissenting socialists were led, naturally, to make common cause with democracy, and, with her, attempt to repulse the furious assaults of the enemy. Many accepted this situation frankly from the very first; others waited for the danger to become personal before they appealed to democratic unity. This second attitude, if not admirable, is only the more significant.

## INTERNAL DISSENSIONS.

"If the socialistic divisions were united by the exigencies of the situation, they none the less weakened the efficacy of our action by reason of the internal competitions to which they gave rise. By competitions I mean to say endeavors, made at different points to urge the voters to decide between the two methods and the two conceptions. Unfortunately, some intrigues took place so equivocal that this name could not be applied to them. In a certain number of districts, the socialist candidate 'proper' (to employ an expression much used by some cliques), was evidently the agent of the reaction,

and cynically joined in reactionary work. For the corruption of the socialist candidates was so extensive as to become singularly compromising for the honor of the party under whose auspices they had been politically launched. The attitude of some among them, who had previously given grounds for suspicion, revealed at the test of the ballot a visible accord with the reaction, so that *intransigence* in many quarters proved only the mask for deliberate treachery.

#### OPPOSITION OF THE NATIONALISTS.

"The traditionary revolutionarism of some candidates of the labor party grew more savage, and their invectives against the ministerial socialist more bitter, as the latter's position became more difficult to defend on account of the nature of the campaign carried on against him. The electoral arguments directed by the nationalists against democracy and socialism were clothed in all colors and borrowed from all programmes. Generally, in the labor centers,—the districts where the advanced element forms the bulk of the electoral body,—the nationalist candidate set up a decidedly revolutionary plan of action. His diatribes against the radical or socialist candidates leaving office were the same grievances laid at our door since the formation of the cabinet by the dissenting socialists. All the occurrences exploited to our detriment by the members of the Revolutionary Socialist Union were descanted upon afresh, and dwelt upon by the reactionary candidate.

#### SOCIALISTS BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

"Assured of the bulk of the votes controlled absolutely by the church and the aristocracy, the reactionary candidate brought all the resources of the demagogue to bear on those republicans and socialists who could be bewildered by his wordy oratory and the appearance of *intransigence* he affected. The candidate of the dissenting socialists seconded him admirably in this work of recruiting by authenticating by his testimony the accusations and calumnies formulated against the socialist candidate. . . . Despite these regrettable circumstances, socialism was enabled, by the double test of April 27 and May 11, to determine the increasing importance it has attained in this country.

"Although we suffered some crushing defeats, they were less so by the extent of the victory won by the enemy than, by the value of our partisans left on the electoral battle ground. But a struggle like that we have just passed through is never entered into without the risk of losing comrades,—even the most valuable and illustrious."

#### THE NATURE OF VOLCANOES.

IN what has been written and published, since the Martinique catastrophe, regarding volcanoes, the contribution of personal experience has been comparatively slight. Very few students seem to have had actual contact with volcanic phenomena. An exceptional instance is the article written by Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard, for the June *North American Review*, which includes a most interesting narrative of a visit to the crater of Vesuvius during a slight eruption in 1882.

#### LOOKING INTO A CRATER.

Professor Shaler took advantage of a strong northwest wind, which inclined the materials thrown out of the crater to one side of the cone, and he approached the crater from the windward side. Although the cone was violently shaken by the successive explosions, Professor Shaler managed to reach the margin of the crater, and, with his face protected by a paper mask, it was possible for him to look down into the pit, and to see, perhaps, nearer to the seat of an eruption than any other geologist had been able to do. He describes the heat as almost unendurable, and the air as at times so charged with steam and sulphurous flames as to be suffocating. At most of the explosions Professor Shaler was thrown backward down the slope before he had a chance to note just what happened in the crater; but notwithstanding these unfavorable conditions, he was able to discern certain features which help to explain the processes of an eruption. These features he outlines as follows:

"The pit of the crater was several hundred feet in diameter and one or two hundred feet deep; there being nothing in view that would serve as a scale for measurement, its size could not be well determined. The inner slopes of the cavity led down, in the manner of a funnel, to a well-like shaft, about sixty feet in diameter, which descended nearly vertically. The upper part of the funnel was not hot enough to glow, but about the lower third it was of a dull red heat, and thence downward of a brighter hue, until, in the vertical shaft, it glowed like the eye of a furnace. About four or five times a minute, this shaft, usually empty, was partly filled with white, very fluid, hot lava, apparently as fluid as water, which rushed swiftly upward until it occupied the lower part of the crater to the depth of forty feet or more. Then the whirling pool swelled like a huge bubble, which burst open, so that the broken masses of lava were driven upward, as if shot from the mouth of a cannon. The action was very swift, so that from the time the lava came in sight in the shaft, perhaps fifty

feet below the base of the funnel, to the instant of the explosion was not more than three seconds. As soon as the discharge occurred, the lava not blown out fell back out of sight into the depths of the shaft.

#### STEAM THE MOTIVE POWER.

“Although, as before remarked, it was not possible narrowly to observe just what occurred at the moment of the successive explosions, for the reason that the shocks generally threw me away from the edge, some of them being less intense than others, I managed to get a sufficiently clear view of the process. It was evident that the explosion was due to the escape of gas or vapor at a very high tension. At the moment of explosion the cavity below the rent surface was apparent. The impelling vapor was at first perfectly transparent; in a moment, however, it took on a steel-gray hue, and in a second or two had the whitish color of steam. As the cloud swept about me, it was perfectly evident that it was the vapor of water with some sulphurous gas, and probably some chlorine and other gases. In four or five seconds the strong air currents due to the heat and the gale of wind drove the steam out of the pit, so that all parts of it were clearly visible. I reckoned the speed of ascent of the fragments that were cast upward as at least four hundred feet a second. The time that elapsed between the bursting of the bubble and the crash of the falling masses on the farther side of the cone indicated that they rose to the height of more than fifteen hundred feet above the point of discharge. My observations at the crater were suddenly interrupted by a lull in the gale which had made them possible. Masses of the lava, some of them as large as nail kegs, began to fall near me, so that I had to retreat, and that speedily. My valiant porter objected to my haste, saying that there was no grave danger, for the chunks of lava were *soft*!

“All that was visible in the crater whence this slight but instructive eruption came bore out the supposition that the motive power of volcanic outbursts is steam. Much else that could be seen was to the same effect. Thus, as the fragments of lava, whirled up at each explosion, swept through the air, their surfaces cooled, so that when they came back to the ground they had a darkened crust. As they burst open at the moment of contact with the earth, they visibly ejected steam. A small stream of lava flowing from the cone poured forth steam from every part of its surface. As the fragments sent up by the explosion rose in the air, they were enveloped in a cloud of steam, which, as it drifted away, yielded a little rain.”

#### THE AGENCY OF WATER.

If we assume that volcanic explosions are essentially due to the expansive force of steam at a very high temperature, the question at once arises, How does the water get access to the rocks? It is to be noted in this connection, as Professor Shaler points out, that all the active volcanic cones are either on islands of the sea or not more than three hundred miles inland. Professor Shaler finds the true basis of the relation of water to volcanic action in the following facts:

“Let us first note that, from the depths of the earth, heat in large quantities is constantly and everywhere passing forth into the cold spaces that wrap in the sphere. Each year enough heat thus creeps upward through the blanket of rocks, if it could be held in the crust, to raise the temperature of a layer of any ordinary stone a foot in thickness by some degrees of temperature. Now, beneath the sea-floor, strata are nominally accumulating at a geologically rapid rate; and every layer, because it is a non-conductor, serves to retain this heat, as does the mineral wool covering in a boiler or the ‘cosset’ on a teapot. The result is that a layer of rock laid down many geological periods ago on the cool surface of the ancient ocean floor, say at 40° Fahrenheit, if covered by successive strata to the depth of 100,000 feet, will acquire a very high temperature, probably somewhere near 2,000° Fahrenheit. We see by the remnants of strata which are exhibited on the land, that even much greater thicknesses of deposits may be heaped up over wide areas. Now, let us remember that, as beds of any kind are laid down in water, they are always made up of fragments; and between these bits are spaces which are filled by the fluid; and, furthermore, that the bits themselves are water-soaked. This water, as I have found by extended inquiry, amounts in different kinds of strapped rocks to from one-twentieth to one-fifth of their mass. Given this water, and the heat which must come to it with deep burial, and we have the fundamental conditions of a volcanic explosion,—conditions which do not exist beneath the lands where the blanket of strata is always wearing away (with the result that the temperature of the underlying rocks is ever lowering), and which exist only beneath the great water areas, where strata are accumulating, and, as a consequence, the deep-buried water is ever becoming hotter and ever straining more vigorously on the rocks that case it in.”

#### WHAT HAPPENED AT ST. PIERRE.

Professor Shaler regards the recent eruptions of Martinique and St. Vincent, frightful as they

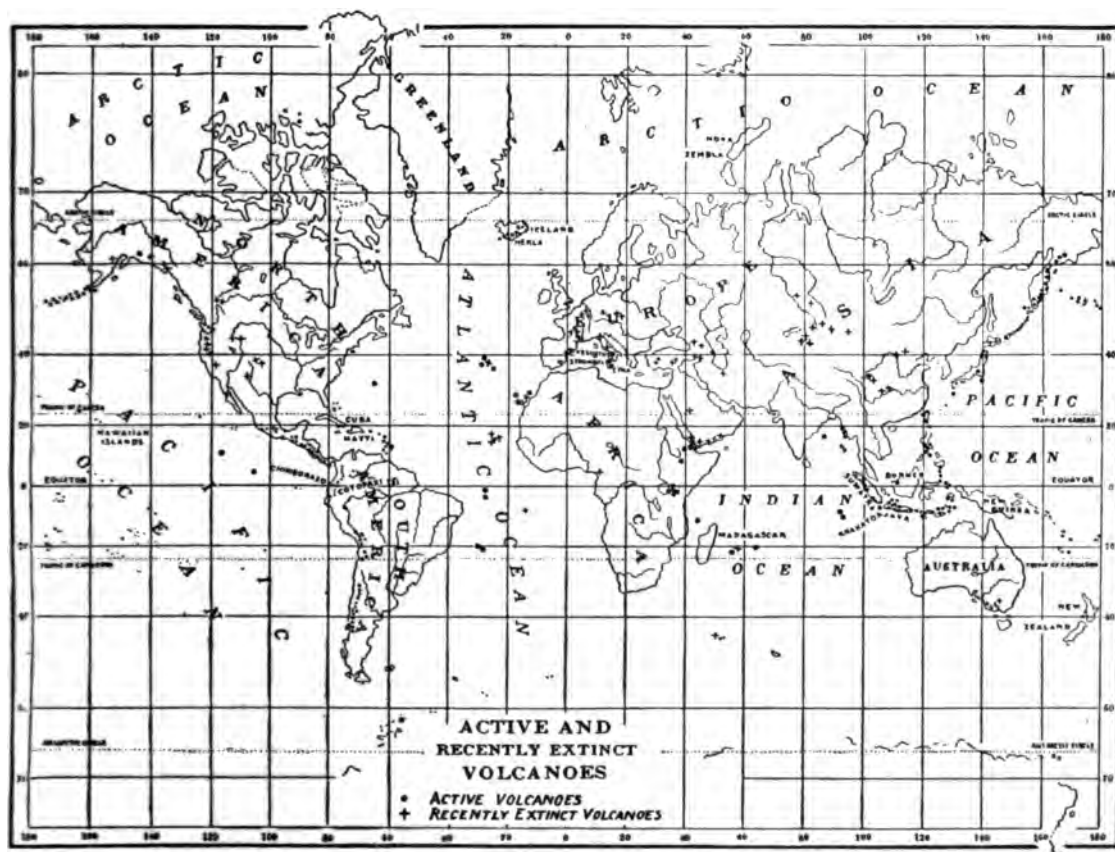
have been in their effect on human interests, as of relatively slight physical importance. The sounds of the eruptions were audible for a distance of no more than two hundred miles. In the case of Krakatoa, the explosions were heard two thousand miles from their source. The enormous loss of life is explainable on other grounds than the intensity of the eruptions:

"A glance at the position of St. Pierre in relation to the volcano which destroyed it shows that the city lay within four or five miles of the cone, and on the side whereto the prevailing winds would be likely to drive the vapor and ashes from the crater. The ash ejected appears to have been mainly of a coarse nature, and the quantity of volcanic bombs,—that is, masses of lava, which, whirling, take on a rudely spherical form,—more than usually great in quantity. The falling ash apparently served to force the heated air and steam down upon the surface, so that it flowed over the town; while the bombs,—molten lava within, though hard crusted without,—were as effective as hot shot in carrying

heat and setting fire. It is probable that, in this as in other eruptions from long-dormant volcanoes, much carbonic-acid gas, which had gathered in the caverns at the base of the cone, was mingled with the steam and sulphurous fumes, the whole forming an irrespirable air which quickly and mercifully suffocated the stricken folk. In some instances, this tide of mephitic vapors has been known to destroy all life for a radius of many miles about the point of discharge."

#### DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD'S VOLCANOES.

THE geographical distribution of active volcanoes has an important bearing on the scientific explanation of volcanic phenomena, as is fully brought out in Professor Shaler's discussion, quoted above. An interesting statement of facts regarding such distribution is presented in the *National Geographic Magazine* for June. From this compilation we extract the following data:



SKETCH MAP OF THE WORLD—SHOWING GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF VOLCANOES.

From "Volcanoes of North America," by Israel C. Russell (The Macmillan Company).

There are from three hundred to three hundred and sixty volcanoes on the globe. This estimate includes merely live volcanoes and volcanoes which within recent times have been in action. If we should count the many mountains scattered over the earth which show to-day signs of volcanic action in the more remote past, the estimate would have to be increased by many hundreds.

#### THE PACIFIC OCEAN GIRDLED BY VOLCANOES.

Volcanoes would seem to be arranged, with more or less symmetry, in belts circling the great oceans. A ring of fire surrounds the Pacific. Starting at the South Shetland Islands, several hundred miles south of Cape Horn, a belt of volcanoes extends up the west coast of South America, Central America, and North America; from Alaska it crosses the Pacific along the Aleutian Islands to Kamchatka; thence it follows the east edge of the Pacific through the Kurile Islands, Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, the Moluccas, the Solomon Islands, the North Hebrides, New Zealand, and finally ends in Mounts Terror and Erebus, on the Antarctic Continent. The volcanoes forming this great belt are in places ranged in chains, as along the west coast of Central America and in the Aleutian Islands; elsewhere they are separated by long distances, but nevertheless they would seem to have some connection with each other. Sometimes the line of volcanoes surrounding the Pacific is very narrow, as in Central America, and then again it broadens hundreds of miles, as in the western United States, where extinct volcanoes on the east edge of the belt are hundreds of miles from the ocean and distant from each other.

Within this great Pacific circle of volcanoes, twenty-five thousand miles in length, are many volcanic islands: the Ladrões, the Hawaiian Islands, with the famous Mauna Loa; the Galapagos, the Samoan Islands, as well as the Tonga and Fiji archipelagoes, and many smaller groups. The coral islands may be also classed as volcanic, as they rest in great part on volcanic foundations.

Eastward from the circle around the Pacific, a branch belt extends through Sumatra and Java. On the broken isthmus which ages ago joined Asia and Australia are over one hundred volcanoes, many of which are constantly belching forth mud, lava, or ashes. This is the great focus of volcanic action of the earth.

#### VOLCANOES OF THE ATLANTIC REGIONS.

Round nearly three sides of the Atlantic basin volcanic districts are scattered with some apparent symmetry. In the far north, Hekla and nearly one score others separate the Atlantic from the Arctic Ocean. Stretching from Ice-

land, from north to south, an irregular submerged ridge bears the volcanic mountains of the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands, Ascension, St. Helena, and Tristan da Cunha. On the west edge of the Atlantic are the volcanoes of the West Indies; but north or south of the Antilles there is not a single volcano on the east coast of America. The volcanic belt of the Mediterranean shore is prolonged to the mountains of Armenia and western Arabia. There are said to be some volcanoes in Tibet and Manchuria, but the explorer has not yet located them.

Elisée Reclus has drawn attention to the fact that the great centers of volcanic action in the western and eastern hemispheres are at exactly opposite ends of the globe—are at antipodes to each other—and that these centers of activity are near the poles of flattening. They also flank, one on the west and one on the east, the immense circle around the Pacific.

Hekla, in Iceland, and Mauna Loa, in the Hawaiian Islands, simply pour forth masses of lava that flows like molasses. Vesuvius and Mont Pelée, on the other hand, represent the explosive type of volcanoes, to which also belong the volcanoes of the Andes and of Mexico.

#### WHAT THE ASTRONOMERS ARE DOING.

PROF. SIMON NEWCOMB says, in his article in the July *Harper's*, that no field of science has seen a greater progress in the past forty years than astronomy, and he proceeds to show what the great astronomers of the world are doing just at present to carry this progress still further.

#### PHOTOGRAPHING THE SUN.

At Greenwich Observatory the sun has been regularly photographed every clear day for more than twenty years, with a view of determining the changes going on in its spots. More recently observations from India and Mauritius have been added, so that now it is a rare day which does not see at least one new photograph taken. The object of this work is to explain the cycle of change in the sun-spots which goes through a period of about eleven years. No one has been able to establish the cause.

#### MAPPING THE HEAT RAYS OF THE SUN.

"Professor Langley, at the Astro-Physical Observatory of the Smithsonian Institution, has just completed one of the most important works ever carried out on the light of the sun. He has for years been analyzing those of its rays which, although entire invisible to our eyes, are of the same nature as those of light, and are felt by us as heat. He invented a sort of arti-



ficial eye, which he called a holometer, in which the optic nerve is made of an extremely thin strip of metal, so slight that one can hardly see it, which is traversed by an electric current. This eye would be so dazzled by the heat radiated from one's body that, when in use, it must be protected from all such heat by being inclosed in a case kept at a constant temperature by being immersed in water. With this eye Langley has mapped the heat rays of the sun down to an extent and with a precision which were before entirely unknown.

#### CATALOGUING THE STARS.

As there are about 100,000,000 stars discernible through modern telescopes, it is a large task to study every one of them, but astronomers are doing their best in assigning the proper position and arrangement of the greatest possible number in their study of the structure and extent of the universe. The great national observatories are working on a catalogue giving the precise positions of the brighter stars, and up to the present time about 200,000 visible in our latitudes have been catalogued. In the southern hemisphere, Sir David Gill, astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, and other scientists are hard at work on the stars not visible in our latitudes.

In the mere matter of listing the stars there is an enormous amount of work. Four hundred thousand have been listed in the last half a century at the observatory at Bonn. Dr. Thorne, in the Argentine Republic, has listed a half million. As to the stars which it is impossible to handle individually, there is an association of observatories engaged in making a photographic chart of the sky on the largest scale. When the observatories all over the world have handed in their work, we shall have a picture of the whole sky, the labor of an entire generation of astronomers.

#### MEASURING THE DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

Most of the heavenly bodies are so far away that even the most expert astronomers find it impossible to measure their distance through the only means at hand,—that is, the slight change in the direction of the star produced by the swing of the earth around its orbit,—and there are probably not yet a hundred stars of which the parallax has been closely obtained.

Professor Newcomb tells of the wonderful perfection of the spectrograph, used to measure the speed of the stars approaching or receding. Our own moon is one of the enigmas of the astronomer. She is moving from her appointed place, and the deviation is increasing; but astronomers cannot account for it. Jupiter has been shown to be a miniature sun, and the suspicion that the

earth's axis of revolution varied from time to time has been verified.

#### THE SUCCESS OF AMERICAN ASTRONOMERS.

"A fact which will appeal to our readers on this side of the Atlantic is the success of American astronomers. Sixty years ago it could not be said that there was a well-known observatory on the American continent. The cultivation of astronomy was confined to a professor here and there, who seldom had anything better than a little telescope with which he showed the heavenly bodies to his students. But during the past thirty years all this has been changed. The total quantity of published research is still less among us than on the continent of Europe, but the number of men who have reached the highest success among us may be judged by one fact. The Royal Astronomical Society of England awards an annual medal to the English or foreign astronomer deemed most worthy of it. The number of these medals awarded to Americans within twenty-five years is just about equal to the number awarded to the astronomers of all other nations foreign to the English. Of its fifty foreign associates chosen for their eminence in astronomical research, no less than fourteen are Americans."

#### THE NEW STAR IN PERSEUS.

ONE of the most remarkable discoveries of the year 1901, astronomers say, was that of the brilliant new star in the constellation Perseus. On the night of its discovery, February 21, this star was nearly as bright as the brightest of the stars of the Great Dipper; two evenings later it had become the brightest of all the stars in the sky. Since that time the new star has been slowly fading away.

#### WHAT CAUSED THE OUTBURST OF LIGHT?

Several theories as to the sudden appearance of this new star are suggested in an article contributed to the *Journal of Geography* for May by Mr. Eric Doolittle, who says:

"It may be that it resulted from the collision of two dark suns, rushing toward each other under their mutual attractions with an inconceivable velocity. The impact would have been sufficient to vaporize and raise to incandescence much of the material of which the bodies are composed.

"Or, it may be that two suns having a more or less solid crust, passed near each other merely. In this case their mutual attractions would distort their figures and break up the crust of each star, thus liberating the pent-up, superheated





PHOTOGRAPH OF THE NEBULOSITY ABOUT NOVA PERSEI IN SEPTEMBER, 1901, BY C. W. RITCHEY; TWO-FOOT REFLECTOR, YERKES OBSERVATORY. EXPOSURE, 3 HR. 50 M.

(The concentric rings of nebulous matter are very strongly marked; it was from the measures on the sharper points to the right that the remarkable motion was discovered from this photograph. The rays of light emanating at right angles from the principal star are merely an optical effect arising from interference of rays in the reflecting telescope.)

gases within, which would then burst forth with great energy.

"It is also possible that the crust of a dark star became torn and broken simply through the natural shrinkage of the star itself, and that the imprisoned gases rushed out, and by their glow, combined with that produced by chemical union with the atmosphere of the body, created a great outburst of light.

"And finally, to these several theories may be added another explanation, equally plausible, namely, that the outburst was caused by the passage of a dark star through a cloud of cosmic material. Such clouds exist in great numbers in the sky, and it is at least possible that the friction would have been sufficient to raise the mass of cold matter to white heat, and then to change it into an incandescent vapor and possibly into the dissociated gaseous state, all in a few weeks or days."

#### THE NEW STAR AND ITS NEBULA PHOTOGRAPHED.

A photograph of the new star, secured by Mr. G. W. Ritchey, of the Yerkes Observatory, on September 20, 1901, showed it to be surrounded by a nebulous cloud extending to a great distance from the center. A comparison of this photograph with a similar one secured six weeks later by Professor Perrine, of the Lick Observatory, showed that the nebula was in extremely rapid motion away from the central star.

"Even were the star as near as the nearest of the fixed stars, this motion would be so great as 1,640 miles a second. But measures of the parallax, by means of the micrometer and heliometer, indicate that the distance is at least sixty or seventy-five times as great as the velocity of light. It has been suggested that the central star may be surrounded by a nebulous cloud, and that the particles of which this cloud is composed become visible to us as they are successively illuminated by the light emanating outward from the central star. In other words, that we here actually see the light traveling outward with the inconceivable velocity of 186,330 miles a second. Whether this is the case or not, it seems improbable that it can be actual material

which is being ejected from the central star with this velocity."

The sudden formation of such a nebula is a phenomenon new to astronomers.

#### HOW THE GOVERNMENT AIDS PRIVATE OWNERS OF FORESTS.

IN *Harper's* for July, Mr. Overton W. Price, of the National Bureau of Forestry, has an interesting account of the work done by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operating with the private owners of forests. There are now on hand applications for expert advice in the handling of over three million acres of private forest, the result of a circular issued in October, 1898, offering assistance to farmers, lumbermen, and others in the management of their forest lands. Mr. Price says that it is no longer necessary to argue with private

owners concerning the value of scientific forestry. The only difficulty is to find trained men to put the principles of forestry into effect. The worst error of the private owner in the unscientific treatment of the forest is his ignoring its productive capacity. Immature trees are not cared for, and the forest is not able to reproduce itself. Mr. Price explains that practical forestry is always a compromise between what should be done for the good of the forest and what is necessary to do in order that the property may yield a fair return on the capital it represents.

#### THE YOUNG GROWTH IS WORTH SAVING.

The attempt of the national government to cooperate with private owners of forests was begun in the Adirondacks in 1898. It was based on a careful preliminary study on the ground, by which the financial soundness of lumbering spruce with a view to taking a second crop in the same area, was established. In other words, it was found by measurements of the number of mature and immature spruce trees, and by a study of their habit and rate of growth, that the return from lumbering renders it profitable to protect spruce trees of less than merchantable diameter, and to favor the reproduction of the tree.

#### THE RULES OF SCIENTIFIC LUMBERING.

"It was found that the customary method of logging spruce seriously impairs the advantage of holding the logged-off area for a second crop, through its great attendant damage to small trees and young growth generally. It was, therefore, necessary to so modify this method that without encroaching too far upon present profits the productive capacity of the forest might be preserved. Rules were drawn up to govern lumbering, the main objects of which were the following:

"The leaving of a sufficient number of seed-bearing spruce in the forest to invite reproduction, and of those smaller trees which, although of merchantable size, can be harvested much more profitably when they have reached a larger diameter.

"The elimination of all unnecessary waste of merchantable timber, as in high stumps, lodged trees left in the woods, and failure to run the logs well up into the tops.

"The avoidance, wherever practicable, of damage to young growth.

"It is believed that the application of these rules by a large paper company to its own lands in Maine is the strongest argument in their favor which has yet been made. The purpose and practice of forestry on lands of private ownership in the Adirondacks are fully described in Bulletin 26 of the Bureau of Forestry,—*"Practical*

*Forestry in the Adirondacks,"* by Mr. Henry S. Graves, now director of the Yale Forest School.

#### PRACTICAL EXAMPLES FOR PRIVATE OWNERS.

"The cooperation which is now carried on between private owners and the Bureau of Forestry has been undertaken with the belief that example will prove more powerful than precept in the institution of improved methods upon private forest-lands. It is intended to provide practical examples which show that conservative lumbering not only leaves the forest in better condition than does ordinary lumbering, but that it is usually a sounder financial policy. There has been in this country a good deal of severe criticism of lumbermen and lumbermen's methods which has done the cause of forestry no good. The American lumberman will not modify his methods until he has been shown that it is profitable for him to do so.

#### THE FORM OF COÖPERATION.

"In the cooperation between the Bureau of Forestry and a private owner, the first point to be decided is whether the application of forestry will be profitable upon the forest-land in question. A preliminary examination is accordingly made by a forester, the result of which is embodied in a report to the owner. If the conditions be favorable, a working-plan is then made, should the owner desire it. This working-plan is a comprehensive and detailed scheme for the management of the forest. It forecasts the profits from lumbering and the present yield of merchantable timber. It fixes the diameter limit to which trees shall be cut, and prescribes all modifications of ordinary logging methods which are practicable and profitable in hastening the production of a second crop. It states how large this second crop will be in a given number of years, estimates the cost to the owner of obtaining it, and sums up what will be the result of conservative forest management from a business point of view. The working-plan entails careful measurements of the stand of merchantable timber, and of the number and size of immature trees. It includes a thorough study of the habits and rate of growth of the local trees, and the effect of lumbering upon the forest, and of those modifications of ordinary methods which are both silviculturally and financially advisable. Based upon this study on the ground, the working plan is a plain statement of the most profitable way in which a forest may be handled for its own good and for the good of the owner."

Owners of wood-lots and forest lands, from a few acres to thousands of acres, all over the United States, are eagerly availing themselves of this valuable aid.

## THE MEN OF THE [LONDON] "TIMES."

THE *Caxton Magazine* for May has an illustrated article on "The Men of the *Times*," by Mr. J. C. Woollan. The three chiefs of the *Times* who are dealt with are Mr. Walter, Mr. G. E. Buckle, and Mr. Moberley Bell. Mr. Buckle has been editor of the paper for no less



MR. G. E. BUCKLE.  
(Editor of the *London Times*.)

than eighteen years, having been only twenty-nine years old when called to the editorial chair in 1884. Mr. Woollan says that he was chosen chiefly because he had large mental gifts which had been highly cultivated, and had, moreover, most excellent talent for expressing himself in good English. Mr. Buckle's enthusiasms are golf and privacy, the latter being no doubt the reason why

he is so little known in the general world. The other strong man behind the *Times* is Mr. Moberley Bell, who is officially described as assistant-manager, but whose position is a very different one. Mr. Bell was formerly *Times* correspondent in Egypt, having inherited that post from his father. Mr. Bell has been described as the "De Blowitz of Egypt," and he has been credited with being the original author of the British occupation. Judging from what Mr. Woollan says, the *Times* is by no means under the control of old Tories. Mr. Moberley Bell is a Liberal-Unionist, while Mr. Buckle is a member of the Reform Club, which fact is given as "a hint as to his personal politics."

## MAXIM GORKY.

MAXIM GORKY, "a new star in the firmament of Russian literature that has excited much attention not only in Russia, but also in other countries," is the subject of an article by M. von Brandt in the *Deutsche Rundschau* for May. The writer is not sure whether Gorky will turn out to be a fixed star, or will eventually dwindle down to a star of smallest magnitude after a brief period of brilliance. But the question is immaterial, since Gorky is, in any case, interesting as a product of his surroundings.

Maxim Gorky,—i.e., "the Bitter,"—was born March 14, 1868, at Nishni Novgorod, the son of a paper hanger. He lost both his parents at the

age of five; four years later he was apprenticed to a shoemaker by his grandfather, a dyer. The boy soon ran away, and for fifteen years thereafter he led a wandering life. He tried his hand at many occupations to support himself, but never staid long enough in one place to gain a foothold. However, during these years he unconsciously gathered the material he was to use later on for his stories. His education he gained through omnivorous reading, to which he was first directed by a cook on a Volga steamer, where he served as scullion. His first literary attempt was a story, "Makar Tschudra," that appeared in 1892 in a magazine at Tiflis, where he was working in a railroad shop. The success of this story determined his career.

Gorky, with his antecedents, would naturally be in sympathy with the movements of the Russian people, that now and again find expression in the student riots. Attracting the attention of the police by his last works and his intercourse with suspected persons, he was arrested this year at Nishni, but soon liberated, and is now living in the Crimea, under police surveillance, it seems. Gorky, as an exponent of the life of the Russian people, takes a place in its literature, the tendencies of which he exemplifies.

## TENDENCIES OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

"Russian literature in its normal development for the last fifty years, and even more on its abnormal side, is the product of the view of life of the great mass of the Russian people that has remained entirely untouched by western European ideas. The vague, dreamy longings of the inhabitant of the steppes, who has scarcely come under the influence of culture, the unconscious groping for more truth and light which has for centuries produced innumerable sects within the Russian Church, and finally the Russian peasant's love for the soil,—these have given to Russian literature its local color and its power. The outlook upon 'little Mother Volga,' the mighty river, the immense steppes, and the still more immense sea, the attempt to fathom the heart of the peasant, which is unfathomable, as everything that is not bounded by knowledge,—these have given to Russian literature that dreaminess, vagueness, and undefinableness that exerts such great charm upon the Russian himself, and is even influencing the more critical West-European. Tolstoy is in this respect the most characteristic figure of modern Russian literature."

## GORKY'S COMMUNISTIC VIEWS.

Gorky is a product of the communistic tendencies of Russian socialism and of the moral conditions of the Russian people. "Brandy plays

a large part in his stories ; but he also expresses admirably the vague longing for something higher, that seems to fill every Russian of the lower classes, the love and comprehension of the broad expanse of the steppes and the sea, for what we might call the distant, which drives the peasant from his glebe and the vagabond from the work just found, the chasm that divides the tramp from the breadwinners and the proprietors. . . . Hatred against ownership, and perhaps even more against work that produces more than the mere daily bread, is the red thread running more or less distinct through all of Gorky's work, and which gives to it its socialistic color. This is most apparent in the novel 'Foma Gordjejew.' . . . These communistic-socialistic views, though neither very intellectual nor especially new, evidently characterize the point of view that Gorky himself takes, or that he presupposes in the majority of his readers. Hence they deserve more attention than they could otherwise claim, as they also are subject to the old error that only manual labor is work, a point of view that corresponds to a low state of culture, but that would hardly obtain in a more advanced state of society."

#### A RUSSIAN REALIST.

Von Brandt sums up his impressions of Gorky as follows : "Gorky's stories display great power,—and one is often tempted to add, great beauty,—in spite of the unpleasant material, so long as he tells of what he has seen and felt himself. But when he goes into psychological questions, as in 'Foma Gordjejew,' he weakens or sinks into the mud of the French immoral novels. As long as he remains Russian he gives us at least a faithful description of the lower, or perhaps the lowest, classes of the Russian people. His figures have the advantage of being true to life. They are not appetizing ; they smell of sweat, brandy, rags, and misery, and the lack of soap and water is unpleasantly apparent ; but they are people of flesh and blood, and not pale phantoms. Hence the reading of his works is not such a trial to the nerves as that of many other products of the northern school. We are moved, and may even turn with disgust from many of his creations, but we must admit that he has gone straight to the life of the people, leading us to the depths, if not to the heights. If it had been his intention to represent to us the classes that he has drawn as being ready for liberation, we should have to designate the attempts as a failure ; on the contrary, he has placed many of the measures of the Russian Government in a clearer light. His works so far have given no proof that he is equal to the task of exerting an

educative influence on his people. His story, 'A Curious Reader,' seems to indicate that he himself has sometimes doubts as to his work and his powers. He here speaks of the bitter hatred that is continually smouldering in his soul, but also of the doubts that beset him, he and his kind being 'like torches that burn fitfully by the grace of Satan, the smoke they send out penetrating deep into the mind and heart, saturating them with the poison of disbelief in one's self.'"

#### IN PRAISE OF THE CHINESE.

A THOROUGHGOING eulogist of China is Prince Ukhtomsky. He contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an article on "The Genius of China," which is enough to make us all weep that we were not born Chinese. Prince Ukhtomsky has been in China many times, and has fallen in love with the yellow man. He believes in him down to the ground, and in this article he ventures to prophesy various things which, when they happen, will occasion disturbances in the world at large.

#### THE EXPANSION OF CHINA.

China is something so immense and potent that it is impossible to foresee to what it may grow within a few decades. It is certain that the current of modern life will drag China into its strenuous whirlpool, will stir up and stimulate the naturally good-natured giant to demand a proportionate share of power, glory, and wealth, of success and weight in the assembly of nations. Already the yellow race begins to struggle with difficult problems ; and in the twentieth century, whatever it may cost, China will acquire as natural colonies Annam, Cochin-China, with Cambodia, Siam, and Burmah, the great Malay regions, Formosa, the Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, and Java. Whoever rules China, it will certainly in time acquire a formidable fleet, and then the struggle for existence will follow its course with pitiless logic. The Chinese have energy, sagacity, and capital. Until the year 1400, China kept a whole generation ahead of Europe. Since then she has fallen behind, perhaps some thirty years. But she is waking up. There are no signs whatever of decline or decrepitude. Unable to repel the invading foreign devils, they have made themselves indispensable to the newcomers, and man-aged in a certain sense to bind them hand and foot. Already being unrivaled in the field of commercial resourcefulness, the Chinese little by little crowd out the foreigners from their territory, and the time can hardly be far distant



## FACULTY.

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German—one instructor.....	1,000
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Music—one instructor.....	1,000
Drawing—one instructor.....	900
Pedagogics must now be provided for—one professor.	1,800
Elocution—one instructor.....	1,000
Physical culture—one instructor.....	800
	<b>\$31,000</b>

These estimates call for a faculty of eight professors and sixteen instructors or assistants, twenty-four teachers in all. It is assumed that not more than twenty-five students shall be taught in one class. A smaller number of teachers, it is believed, cannot do the work thoroughly, and lower salaries would probably result in the loss of the best teachers.

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A good library, selected and purchased (not a collection of patent-office reports, etc.), at least.....	40,000
The annual additions should be at least.....	1,000

These estimates do not include cost of buildings.

The annual budget of such an institution would be approximately as follows :

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Cost of repairs and improvements.....	2,000
Cost of additions to apparatus.....	1,000
Cost of care of buildings and grounds.....	1,000
Cost of insurance.....	500
Cost of financial administration.....	1,000
Total annual disbursements.....	<b>\$37,500</b>

## INCOME.

Endowment fund, at 3 per cent.....	\$12,000
Gifts and fees of students, at \$50 per year.....	10,000
Gifts and fees of graduates at \$5 per year.....	1,000
	<b>\$23,000</b>

This would leave a deficit of \$14,500 to be made up by annual gifts until the endowment fund can be very materially increased. As a matter of fact, scores of institutions having inferior resources to those outlined above are now conferring college degrees in this country, but the tenor of Professor Henderson's article goes to show that they do not and cannot meet modern requirements.

## A CENTURY'S LOSS IN GAMBLING.

"**M**ONEY Lost by Gambling" is the title of a paper by Mr. W. Greenwood in the *Sunday Strand*. It resumes the tragedy of the turf as enacted in the lives of plungers like the notorious Marquis of Hastings, who lost the weight of two race horses in gold in a single race, but builds chiefly on the estimate given in the following paragraph :

"It is, for obvious reasons, impossible to arrive at the exact amount of money squandered in betting every year ; but not long before his death, it was stated on the authority of Mr. Mulhall, the most famous of latter-day statisticians, that during the last hundred years no less a sum than £3,000,000,000 (\$15,000,000,000) had been won and lost on the turf and at the card-table ; and there are many well-qualified judges who would say that this is rather an underestimation than an exaggeration."

This total is estimated to equal in weight 66,000 race horses. It would, if portioned out among the British army in South Africa, give each soldier a load of 2 cwt. of gold. It would require ten strong locomotives to pull it. "A century's betting money would form a rectangular column of sovereigns ten feet square, and more than twice as high as St. Paul's Cathedral." Invested, the sum would have yielded £90,000,000 (\$450,000,000) a year. The calculations and illustrations are ingenious and suggestive.

## THE DEADLY AUTOMOBILE.

**R**ECENT fatal accidents,—if such they may be termed,—resulting from the speeding of automobiles in the vicinity of New York City, have drawn public attention to this new peril, and may serve to crystallize public sentiment into a demand for the more rigid enforcement of existing laws, if not for the enactment of new measures that will more effectually safeguard the lives of pedestrians and others who venture on the public highways.

## DANGERS OF UNRESTRICTED AUTO-DRIVING.

Some of the dangers that follow in the wake of the recklessly driven "autos" on many city

when all the import and even the export trade will be in the hands of Chinamen, whose diligence is exemplary, and who rapidly learn and master every industry. The day must surely come when America, England, Sweden, and Germany will cease to be necessary to China, grown aware of her own boundless resources.

#### A PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY.

Prince Ukhtomsky maintains that the Russians alone, of all foreign nations, are regarded by the Chinese as their friends. He quotes a story told by the Russian poet, Maikoff, which tells how he once asked the Kirghiz Sultan Vailkhanoff what was his philosophy of history. He answered, "God Almighty gave the sovereignty of the earth to my ancestor, Jenghis Khan. For our sins it has been taken away from his descendants and given to the White Czar. That is my philosophy of history." It is not quite clear, however, whether the White Czar means the Son of Heaven or the Russian Czar. It is possible that Prince Ukhtomsky may expect that the Russian Czar will become the ruler of China, and so acquire a double right to the title of the Son of Heaven, which included the idea of White Prince, White Czar.

#### RUSSIA AS CHINA'S SAVIOUR.

The prince says western Europe has broken a terrible breach in the great wall of China, spiritually considered :

"Who and what can save China from falling entirely under the foreign yoke? We believe Russia alone can. From Russia's example the Western peoples will learn to understand and value an active faith which gives peace not less than Buddhism with its assuagement of the rebellious will, and, at the same time, brings the gladdening dawn of man's regeneration. This is the key of our unique success, unparalleled in history in subjecting kingdom after kingdom, not merely by open hostility and military achievement, but also by the secret powers of emotional sympathy and the irresistible necessity under which we lie of finding in every intelligent creature of whatever race, of whatever race, a comrade and brother with equal rights before God and the Czar."

He dreads the possibility of Great Britain converting the yellow man into a sepoy, and he declares boldly that the chief problem of Russia in the yellow East is to guard against such possibilities.

#### CHINESE VIRTUES.

Leaving the political question of the future relations of China to the great powers, Prince

Ukhtomsky waxes eloquent in praise of the Chinese. He denies indignantly that they are indifferent to religion and believe in nothing. The veneration of departed parents and ancestors, the recognition of the existence of their forefathers as living spirits who are able to enter into communication with their descendants, takes the place of religion. They see the presence and activity of spirits in everything. There is not a kingdom in the world where learning is so highly esteemed and revered as in China. Every scrap of paper marked with hieroglyphics is honored by the Chinese. A Chinaman is ready to study with incredible industry up to any age, overcoming the greatest obstacles. The respect of the people and of the authorities to those who have shown special assiduity and intelligence is extended also to their parents for having given birth to sons so useful for their country. The Chinese administration consists of an incredibly small number of persons of at all important rank. For the whole colossal empire there are only 9,000. The representative of power temporarily appointed is to such an extent identified with the population intrusted to his charge that he has sometimes to suffer a heavy penalty for crimes committed within the region intrusted to him, and he is repeatedly fined for the misdoings of others. He is guilty before the Son of Heaven for floods, droughts, famines, fires, and other natural calamities.

#### BUDGET FOR A SMALL COLLEGE.

WHAT shall be done with the small college? is a question that has been freshly brought to mind during the commencement season just closed. Dr. D. K. Pearsons has done something toward the solution of this problem, as was shown in the character sketch published in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for November, 1901, but all the small colleges of the country have not shared in his bounty, and many such are confronted by a crisis that seems to involve their very existence.

In the discussion of the place of the traditional small college in our educational system that has been in progress for several years nothing has been more noticeable than the absence of any recognized standard of equipment or expenditure for such an institution. An attempt to supply data of this character is made by Prof. Charles R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, who offers, in the *American Journal of Sociology* for May, a series of estimates based on his own experience in the administration of a small college, and a comparison with the experience of others similarly situated.

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## INCOME.

endowment, \$300,000, at 4 per cent. ....	\$12,000
From tuition fees of 300 students, at \$50 per year.....	10,000
From other fees, 200 students at \$5 per year. ....	1,000
<b>Total annual income.....</b>	<b>\$23,000</b>

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This total is estimated to equal in weight 66,000 race horses. It would, if portioned out among the British army in South Africa, give each soldier a load of 2 cwt. of gold. It would require ten strong locomotives to pull it. "A century's betting money would form a rectangular column of sovereigns ten feet square, and more than twice as high as St. Paul's Cathedral." Invested, the sum would have yielded £90,000,000 (\$450,000,000) a year. The calculations and illustrations are ingenious and suggestive.

## THE DEADLY AUTOMOBILE.

**R**ECENT fatal accidents,—if such they may be termed,—resulting from the speeding of automobiles in the vicinity of New York City, have drawn public attention to this new peril, and may serve to crystallize public sentiment into a demand for the more rigid enforcement of existing laws, if not for the enactment of new measures that will more effectually safeguard the lives of pedestrians and others who venture on the public highways.

## DANGERS OF UNRESTRICTED AUTO-DRIVING.

Some of the dangers that follow in the wake of the recklessly driven "autos" on many city



streets and suburban roads are hinted at in an article on "Vexations of City Pedestrians," contributed by Mr. Louis Windmüller to the spring number of *Municipal Affairs*:

"Ordinances which restrict their speed to eight miles an hour in cities are seldom heeded. The most flagrant violations rarely are punished with adequate severity. Gliding noiselessly and swiftly over smooth pavements, these vehicles are apt to run down the unfortunate who may cross their paths. In turning corners they seldom reduce speed to the rate ordained by law. Frequently they collide before they can signal their approach. The cyclist on such occasions is apt to suffer with the pedestrian, and consequently is more careful than the chauffeur, who relies on the superior strength of his vehicle. Of horseless carriages driven at reckless speed, the greater number circulate in suburbs of French cities. The driver of one who had made a run of some hundred kilometers an hour in a race near Paris, when recently called upon to explain some accidents laid to his charge, could remember the jolting of his wheels, 'but had no time to stop for investigation!' The impudence of autoists made the London police desperate until they discovered an old ordinance which limited the speed of vehicles in city streets to three miles an hour. Every one had to be announced by a footman swinging a flag a hundred feet ahead. When customary British conscientiousness enforced this rule, the automobiles disappeared.

#### EFFECT OF REDUCED PRICES.

"While they remain expensive, the use of these vehicles is naturally confined to the few who can indulge in the luxury. But a widely felt popular demand for them, stimulated by the desire to go with little effort as fast as possible, will increase production and improve quality. Increasing sales will reduce cost, until a fair mobile may be had for the price of a good cycle. When their use becomes universal they will be more dangerous than trolleys, which are confined to their tracks. Notwithstanding innumerable laws to prevent them, casualties are of daily occurrence; it will be difficult to restrain autos from killing pedestrians, from destroying the slower vehicles, and from injuring each other when thousands race at the rate of forty miles an hour over the common highways. They should then be restricted to inclosed roads of their own, as locomotives very properly are."

#### LIFE AND DEATH.

IT is difficult to imagine an article on the tremendous problems of life and death in an English or American review, but the French are extremely fond of such articles. M. Dastre's paper in the first May number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is a good example of its type. He begins by denying flatly that science has thrown any real light on the mysteries of life and death, while philosophy offers us merely hypotheses,—the old ones,—thirty years, a hundred years, and and even two thousand years old. In biology,—to return to science,—there are three main systems by which it is attempted to explain the vital phenomena,—in fact, the various biologists may be divided into animists, vitalists, and unicists.

#### THE EMANCIPATION OF SCIENCE FROM "THEORY."

Of course, it must not be supposed that science has made no progress. The neo-animists of to-day have traveled some distance from Aristotle, St. Thomas, or Stahl; so, too, Darwin and Haeckel have developed the modified ideas of Descartes. In M. Dastre's opinion, the most striking change has been that theories have ceased to tyrannize over scientific research. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the science of vital phenomena had not progressed in the same manner as the other natural sciences, but remained to a large extent wrapt in the scholastic fog. Vital force was regarded as a capricious thing, which acted arbitrarily in a healthy body, and still more arbitrarily in a sick one.

#### TRUE FIELD OF PHYSIOLOGY.

Then came the revolution which separated the sphere of experimental science from that of philosophical interpretation. As M. Dastre says, Ludwig and Claude Bernard drove out of the domain of experimental science these three chimeras,—vital force, the final cause, and the caprice of living nature. Physiology found its limits in a perception that the living being is not merely an organism completely constituted,—such as a clock, for example,—but it is a piece of machinery which constructs itself and perpetuates itself, and is thus distinguished from anything of the kind in inanimate nature. The true field of physiology was thus found to be the study of those phenomena by which the organism constructs and perpetuates itself.



## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

### HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

FROM *Harper's Magazine* for July we have selected Prof. Simon Newcomb's account of "What the Astronomers Are Doing," and Mr. Overton W. Price's explanation of the national government's coöperation with private forest owners, for quotation in the "Leading Articles of the Month."

A pleasant feature for bookish folks is Mr. Edmund Gosse's article on 'Elizabethan Dedications of Books.' At the close of the sixteenth century a book, or even a pamphlet, without a dedication excited suspicion that there was something disreputable in it. "The usual mode was to find some man of high social position, if possible a lord, who would accept the dedication as a gift. It has been too much taken for granted that the patron was expected, if he accepted the book, to make an immediate present of money to the author. I have come to the conclusion that, although no doubt this was sometimes done, it was not the custom in the Elizabethan age, as it became later in that of Anne."

Benjamin H. Ridgely has a delicious travel sketch in pictures and text in "Summer Life in Andalusia." Prof. George E. Woodberry, of Columbia College, contributes an essay on "Beginnings of American Literature," in which he places the first appearance of an American spirit, indigenous and of the soil, in folk-literature such as "The Song of Braddock's Men," the ballad of "Nathan Hale," and "Yankee Doodle," our first name distinctly literary being that of Philip Freneau. Vance Thompson has a capital sketch of "Falconry of To-day;" A. J. Grout describes "Some Vegetable Air-ships," and George L. Kittredge writes of "Ways of Words in English Speech."

### THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

THE July *Century*, an unusually attractive and well-varied number, takes up as a matter of seasonable interest "A Campaign Against the Mosquito." Dr. L. O. Howard, of the Department of Agriculture, says, to show what an interest is taken in the subject of mosquito extermination throughout the country, that during the past year he has received thousands of letters, most of them inquiring about methods for relieving individual houses, neighborhoods, and communities from the pests. Several towns in New Jersey are beginning to take scientific measures, and are doing some drainage work on a large scale. A city appropriation in Baltimore is about to be made for such work, and two physicians are making a mosquito topographic survey of the suburbs of that city. New Orleans, Nashville, Rome, Ga., Talladega, Ala., Winchester and Norfolk, Va., and a number of other places in all sections of the country either have plans under consideration, or are already beginning work. Mr. H. C. Weeks follows Dr. Howard in a detailed account of the extensive operations at Oyster Bay, L. I., undertaken by the North Shore Improvement Association of Long Island. The work there consists of the employment of drainage and petroleum. In using petroleum it is not necessary to consider the depth of a stagnant pond, as the film of oil on the surface does the work. The preliminary

engagement with the mosquito pests at this place have already had pronounced and satisfactory results.

### FRANCIS WILSON ON EUGENE FIELD.

There is a very pleasant reminiscent article on Eugene Field and his humor by his warm friend, Francis Wilson, the actor. Mr. Wilson says that "Field loved all things that were beautiful. He had a wonderful tenderness toward childhood and motherhood. He detested sham and pretense. He lost no opportunity to assail these vices. His feeling for sweetness and truth is shown in many of his writings, but is best seen in his exquisitely written short stories, such as 'The First Christmas Tree.'"

### LORD SALISBURY AS A SCIENTIST.

Mr. Julian Ralph contributes a character sketch of the Marquis of Salisbury, and gives a picture of the private life of the premier. Lord Salisbury's recreations have been found in books and scientific purposes. He has been an omnivorous reader of all that is best in the old and the new literature of the times, and there has seemed to those who both shared his tastes and enjoyed his society nothing of note or moment that he has not read. "Still pleasanter to him are the hours he spends in his laboratory, which is said to be unsurpassed in completeness and modernness by any private laboratory in England. From his youth he has had a bent for this work, and in physics especially he has attained such knowledge as to be sought, for counsel and discussion, by some of the greatest minds in that field. It is even said of him that if he had not been a great statesman he would have made a greater scientist."

There is a timely article on "The Volcano Systems of the Western Hemisphere," by Robert T. Hill, a further installment of Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's valuable papers on "The Great Southwest," and a number of short stories, among them one by the late Paul Leicester Ford.

### THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN the July *Cosmopolitan*, D. A. Willey describes a new social institution, "The Trolley Park." The street and suburban railway companies, realizing the profit arising from appealing to the pleasure of the people, have begun to establish parks not only for the cities, but for clusters of small communities on the trolley system. From the few acres of grove with some rough benches and a shed or so for protection from the weather, these pleasure grounds have been developed into resorts even more attractive than the public parks of the city. On a holiday one may see more than fifty thousand people gathered in some of the more extensive trolley parks owned by companies in Philadelphia, Detroit, Minneapolis, Baltimore, and other centers of population, listening to the band concerts, watching or taking part in ball games, boating on the lake or river, strolling along the shady walks, having a family picnic under the trees, or enjoying the summer opera. Except for the nickel, dime, or quarter which admits to the concert, rents the boat, or provides some other special amusement the park is free to all, the company obtaining its profit in the fares which it collects.



PHOTOGRAPH OF THE NEBULOSITY ABOUT NOVA PERSEI IN SEPTEMBER, 1901, BY C. W. RITCHEY; TWO-FOOT REFLECTOR, YERKES OBSERVATORY. EXPOSURE, 3 HR. 50 M.

(The concentric rings of nebulous matter are very strongly marked; it was from the measures on the sharper points to the right that the remarkable motion was discovered from this photograph. The rays of light emanating at right angles from the principal star are merely an optical effect arising from interference of rays in the reflecting telescope.)

gases within, which would then burst forth with great energy.

"It is also possible that the crust of a dark star became torn and broken simply through the natural shrinkage of the star itself, and that the imprisoned gases rushed out, and by their glow, combined with that produced by chemical union with the atmosphere of the body, created a great outburst of light.

"And finally, to these several theories may be added another explanation, equally plausible, namely, that the outburst was caused by the passage of a dark star through a cloud of cosmic material. Such clouds exist in great numbers in the sky, and it is at least possible that the friction would have been sufficient to raise the mass of cold matter to white heat, and then to change it into an incandescent vapor and possibly into the dissociated gaseous state, all in a few weeks or days."

#### THE NEW STAR AND ITS NEBULAE PHOTOGRAPHED.

A photograph of the new star, secured by Mr. G. W. Ritchey, of the Yerkes Observatory, on September 20, 1901, showed it to be surrounded by a nebulous cloud extending to a great distance from the center. A comparison of this photograph with a similar one secured six weeks later by Professor Perrine, of the Lick Observatory, showed that the nebula was in extremely rapid motion away from the central star.

"Even were the star as near as the nearest of the fixed stars, this motion would be so great as 1,640 miles a second. But measures of the parallax, by means of the micrometer and heliometer, indicate that the distance is at least sixty or seventy-five times as great as the velocity of light. It has been suggested that the central star may be surrounded by a nebulous cloud, and that the particles of which this cloud is composed become visible to us as they are successively illuminated by the light emanating outward from the central star. In other words, that we here actually see the light traveling outward with the inconceivable velocity of 186,330 miles a second. Whether this is the case or not, it seems improbable that it can be actual material

which is being ejected from the central star with this velocity."

The sudden formation of such a nebula is a phenomenon new to astronomers.

#### HOW THE GOVERNMENT AIDS PRIVATE OWNERS OF FORESTS.

IN *Harper's* for July, Mr. Overton W. Price, of the National Bureau of Forestry, has an interesting account of the work done by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operating with the private owners of forests. There are now on hand applications for expert advice in the handling of over three million acres of private forest, the result of a circular issued in October, 1898, offering assistance to farmers, lumbermen, and others in the management of their forest lands. Mr. Price says that it is no longer necessary to argue with private

owners concerning the value of scientific forestry. The only difficulty is to find trained men to put the principles of forestry into effect. The worst error of the private owner in the unscientific treatment of the forest is his ignoring its productive capacity. Immature trees are not cared for, and the forest is not able to reproduce itself. Mr. Price explains that practical forestry is always a compromise between what should be done for the good of the forest and what is necessary to do in order that the property may yield a fair return on the capital it represents.

#### THE YOUNG GROWTH IS WORTH SAVING.

The attempt of the national government to cooperate with private owners of forests was begun in the Adirondacks in 1898. It was based on a careful preliminary study on the ground, by which the financial soundness of lumbering spruce with a view to taking a second crop in the same area, was established. In other words, it was found by measurements of the number of mature and immature spruce trees, and by a study of their habit and rate of growth, that the return from lumbering renders it profitable to protect spruce trees of less than merchantable diameter, and to favor the reproduction of the tree.

#### THE RULES OF SCIENTIFIC LUMBERING.

"It was found that the customary method of logging spruce seriously impairs the advantage of holding the logged-off area for a second crop, through its great attendant damage to small trees and young growth generally. It was, therefore, necessary to so modify this method that without encroaching too far upon present profits the productive capacity of the forest might be preserved. Rules were drawn up to govern lumbering, the main objects of which were the following:

"The leaving of a sufficient number of seed-bearing spruce in the forest to invite reproduction, and of those smaller trees which, although of merchantable size, can be harvested much more profitably when they have reached a larger diameter.

"The elimination of all unnecessary waste of merchantable timber, as in high stumps, lodged trees left in the woods, and failure to run the logs well up into the tops.

"The avoidance, wherever practicable, of damage to young growth.

"It is believed that the application of these rules by a large paper company to its own lands in Maine is the strongest argument in their favor which has yet been made. The purpose and practice of forestry on lands of private ownership in the Adirondacks are fully described in Bulletin 26 of the Bureau of Forestry,—“Practical

Forestry in the Adirondacks,” by Mr. Henry S. Graves, now director of the Yale Forest School.

#### PRACTICAL EXAMPLES FOR PRIVATE OWNERS.

"The cooperation which is now carried on between private owners and the Bureau of Forestry has been undertaken with the belief that example will prove more powerful than precept in the institution of improved methods upon private forest-lands. It is intended to provide practical examples which show that conservative lumbering not only leaves the forest in better condition than does ordinary lumbering, but that it is usually a sounder financial policy. There has been in this country a good deal of severe criticism of lumbermen and lumbermen's methods which has done the cause of forestry no good. The American lumberman will not modify his methods until he has been shown that it is profitable for him to do so.

#### THE FORM OF COÖPERATION.

"In the cooperation between the Bureau of Forestry and a private owner, the first point to be decided is whether the application of forestry will be profitable upon the forest-land in question. A preliminary examination is accordingly made by a forester, the result of which is embodied in a report to the owner. If the conditions be favorable, a working-plan is then made, should the owner desire it. This working-plan is a comprehensive and detailed scheme for the management of the forest. It forecasts the profits from lumbering and the present yield of merchantable timber. It fixes the diameter limit to which trees shall be cut, and prescribes all modifications of ordinary logging methods which are practicable and profitable in hastening the production of a second crop. It states how large this second crop will be in a given number of years, estimates the cost to the owner of obtaining it, and sums up what will be the result of conservative forest management from a business point of view. The working-plan entails careful measurements of the stand of merchantable timber, and of the number and size of immature trees. It includes a thorough study of the habits and rate of growth of the local trees, and the effect of lumbering upon the forest, and of those modifications of ordinary methods which are both silviculturally and financially advisable. Based upon this study on the ground, the working plan is a plain statement of the most profitable way in which a forest may be handled for its own good and for the good of the owner."

Owners of wood-lots and forest lands, from a few acres to thousands of acres, all over the United States, are eagerly availing themselves of this valuable aid.

## THE MEN OF THE [LONDON] "TIMES."

THE *Caxton Magazine* for May has an illustrated article on "The Men of the *Times*," by Mr. J. C. Woollan. The three chiefs of the *Times* who are dealt with are Mr. Walter, Mr. G. E. Buckle, and Mr. Moberley Bell. Mr. Buckle has been editor of the paper for no less



MR. G. E. BUCKLE.  
(Editor of the *London Times*.)

than eighteen years, having been only twenty-nine years old when called to the editorial chair in 1884. Mr. Woollan says that he was chosen chiefly because he had large mental gifts which had been highly cultivated, and had, moreover, most excellent talent for expressing himself in good English. Mr. Buckle's enthusiasms are golf and privacy, the latter being no doubt the reason why he is so little known in the general world. The other strong man behind the *Times* is Mr. Moberley Bell, who is officially described as assistant-manager, but whose position is a very different one. Mr. Bell was formerly *Times* correspondent in Egypt, having inherited that post from his father. Mr. Bell has been described as the "De Blowitz of Egypt," and he has been credited with being the original author of the British occupation. Judging from what Mr. Woollan says, the *Times* is by no means under the control of old Tories. Mr. Moberley Bell is a Liberal-Unionist, while Mr. Buckle is a member of the Reform Club, which fact is given as "a hint as to his personal politics."

## MAXIM GORKY.

MAXIM GORKY, "a new star in the firmament of Russian literature that has excited much attention not only in Russia, but also in other countries," is the subject of an article by M. von Brandt in the *Deutsche Rundschau* for May. The writer is not sure whether Gorky will turn out to be a fixed star, or will eventually dwindle down to a star of smallest magnitude after a brief period of brilliance. But the question is immaterial, since Gorky is, in any case, interesting as a product of his surroundings.

Maxim Gorky,—i.e., "the Bitter,"—was born March 14, 1868, at Nishni Novgorod, the son of a paper hanger. He lost both his parents at the

age of five; four years later he was apprenticed to a shoemaker by his grandfather, a dyer. The boy soon ran away, and for fifteen years thereafter he led a wandering life. He tried his hand at many occupations to support himself, but never staid long enough in one place to gain a foothold. However, during these years he unconsciously gathered the material he was to use later on for his stories. His education he gained through omnivorous reading, to which he was first directed by a cook on a Volga steamer, where he served as scullion. His first literary attempt was a story, "Makar Tschudra," that appeared in 1892 in a magazine at Tiflis, where he was working in a railroad shop. The success of this story determined his career.

Gorky, with his antecedents, would naturally be in sympathy with the movements of the Russian people, that now and again find expression in the student riots. Attracting the attention of the police by his last works and his intercourse with suspected persons, he was arrested this year at Nishni, but soon liberated, and is now living in the Crimea, under police surveillance, it seems. Gorky, as an exponent of the life of the Russian people, takes a place in its literature, the tendencies of which he exemplifies.

## TENDENCIES OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

"Russian literature in its normal development for the last fifty years, and even more on its abnormal side, is the product of the view of life of the great mass of the Russian people that has remained entirely untouched by western European ideas. The vague, dreamy longings of the inhabitant of the steppes, who has scarcely come under the influence of culture, the unconscious groping for more truth and light which has for centuries produced innumerable sects within the Russian Church, and finally the Russian peasant's love for the soil,—these have given to Russian literature its local color and its power. The outlook upon 'little Mother Volga,' the mighty river, the immense steppes, and the still more immense sea, the attempt to fathom the heart of the peasant, which is unfathomable, as everything that is not bounded by knowledge,—these have given to Russian literature that dreaminess, vagueness, and undefinableness that exerts such great charm upon the Russian himself, and is even influencing the more critical West-European. Tolstoy is in this respect the most characteristic figure of modern Russian literature."

## GORKY'S COMMUNISTIC VIEWS.

Gorky is a product of the communistic tendencies of Russian socialism and of the moral conditions of the Russian people. "Brandy plays

a large part in his stories ; but he also expresses admirably the vague longing for something higher, that seems to fill every Russian of the lower classes, the love and comprehension of the broad expanse of the steppes and the sea, for what we might call the distant, which drives the peasant from his glebe and the vagabond from the work just found, the chasm that divides the tramp from the breadwinners and the proprietors. . . . Hatred against ownership, and perhaps even more against work that produces more than the mere daily bread, is the red thread running more or less distinct through all of Gorky's work, and which gives to it its socialistic color. This is most apparent in the novel 'Foma Gordjejew.' . . . These communistic-socialistic views, though neither very intellectual nor especially new, evidently characterize the point of view that Gorky himself takes, or that he presupposes in the majority of his readers. Hence they deserve more attention than they could otherwise claim, as they also are subject to the old error that only manual labor is work, a point of view that corresponds to a low state of culture, but that would hardly obtain in a more advanced state of society."

#### A RUSSIAN REALIST.

Von Brandt sums up his impressions of Gorky as follows : "Gorky's stories display great power,—and one is often tempted to add, great beauty,—in spite of the unpleasant material, so long as he tells of what he has seen and felt himself. But when he goes into psychological questions, as in 'Foma Gordjejew,' he weakens or sinks into the mud of the French immoral novels. As long as he remains Russian he gives us at least a faithful description of the lower, or perhaps the lowest, classes of the Russian people. His figures have the advantage of being true to life. They are not appetizing ; they smell of sweat, brandy, rags, and misery, and the lack of soap and water is unpleasantly apparent ; but they are people of flesh and blood, and not pale phantoms. Hence the reading of his works is not such a trial to the nerves as that of many other products of the northern school. We are moved, and may even turn with disgust from many of his creations, but we must admit that he has gone straight to the life of the people, leading us to the depths, if not to the heights. If it had been his intention to represent to us the classes that he has drawn as being ready for liberation, we should have to designate the attempts as a failure ; on the contrary, he has placed many of the measures of the Russian Government in a clearer light. His works so far have given no proof that he is equal to the task of exerting an

educative influence on his people. His story, 'A Curious Reader,' seems to indicate that he himself has sometimes doubts as to his work and his powers. He here speaks of the bitter hatred that is continually smouldering in his soul, but also of the doubts that beset him, he and his kind being 'like torches that burn fitfully by the grace of Satan, the smoke they send out penetrating deep into the mind and heart, saturating them with the poison of disbelief in one's self.'"

#### IN PRAISE OF THE CHINESE.

A THOROUGHGOING eulogist of China is Prince Ukhtomsky. He contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an article on "The Genius of China," which is enough to make us all weep that we were not born Chinese. Prince Ukhtomsky has been in China many times, and has fallen in love with the yellow man. He believes in him down to the ground, and in this article he ventures to prophesy various things which, when they happen, will occasion disturbances in the world at large.

#### THE EXPANSION OF CHINA.

China is something so immense and potent that it is impossible to foresee to what it may grow within a few decades. It is certain that the current of modern life will drag China into its strenuous whirlpool, will stir up and stimulate the naturally good-natured giant to demand a proportionate share of power, glory, and wealth, of success and weight in the assembly of nations. Already the yellow race begins to struggle with difficult problems ; and in the twentieth century, whatever it may cost, China will acquire as natural colonies Annam, Cochin-China, with Cambodia, Siam, and Burmah, the great Malay regions, Formosa, the Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, and Java. Whoever rules China, it will certainly in time acquire a formidable fleet, and then the struggle for existence will follow its course with pitiless logic. The Chinese have energy, sagacity, and capital. Until the year 1400, China kept a whole generation ahead of Europe. Since then she has fallen behind, perhaps some thirty years. But she is waking up. There are no signs whatever of decline or decrepitude. Unable to repel the invading foreign devils, they have made themselves indispensable to the newcomers, and managed in a certain sense to bind them hand and foot. Already being unrivaled in the field of commercial resourcefulness, the Chinese little by little crowd out the foreigners from their territory, and the time can hardly be far distant

when all the import and even the export trade will be in the hands of Chinamen, whose diligence is exemplary, and who rapidly learn and master every industry. The day must surely come when America, England, Sweden, and Germany will cease to be necessary to China, grown aware of her own boundless resources.

#### A PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY.

Prince Ukhtomsky maintains that the Russians alone, of all foreign nations, are regarded by the Chinese as their friends. He quotes a story told by the Russian poet, Maikoff, which tells how he once asked the Kirghiz Sultan Vaikhanoff what was his philosophy of history. He answered, "God Almighty gave the sovereignty of the earth to my ancestor, Jenghis Khan. For our sins it has been taken away from his descendants and given to the White Czar. That is my philosophy of history." It is not quite clear, however, whether the White Czar means the Son of Heaven or the Russian Czar. It is possible that Prince Ukhtomsky may expect that the Russian Czar will become the ruler of China, and so acquire a double right to the title of the Son of Heaven, which included the idea of White Prince, White Czar.

#### RUSSIA AS CHINA'S SAVIOUR.

The prince says western Europe has broken a terrible breach in the great wall of China, spiritually considered :

"Who and what can save China from falling entirely under the foreign yoke? We believe Russia alone can. From Russia's example the Western peoples will learn to understand and value an active faith which gives peace not less than Buddhism with its assuagement of the rebellious will, and, at the same time, brings the gladdening dawn of man's regeneration. This is the key of our unique success, unparalleled in history in subjecting kingdom after kingdom, not merely by open hostility and military achievement, but also by the secret powers of emotional sympathy and the irresistible necessity under which we lie of finding in every intelligent creature of whatever face, of whatever race, a comrade and brother with equal rights before God and the Czar."

He dreads the possibility of Great Britain converting the yellow man into a sepoy, and he declares boldly that the chief problem of Russia in the yellow East is to guard against such possibilities.

#### CHINESE VIRTUES.

Leaving the political question of the future relations of China to the great powers, Prince

Ukhtomsky waxes eloquent in praise of the Chinese. He denies indignantly that they are indifferent to religion and believe in nothing. The veneration of departed parents and ancestors, the recognition of the existence of their forefathers as living spirits who are able to enter into communication with their descendants, takes the place of religion. They see the presence and activity of spirits in everything. There is not a kingdom in the world where learning is so highly esteemed and revered as in China. Every scrap of paper marked with hieroglyphics is honored by the Chinese. A Chinaman is ready to study with incredible industry up to any age, overcoming the greatest obstacles. The respect of the people and of the authorities to those who have shown special assiduity and intelligence is extended also to their parents for having given birth to sons so useful for their country. The Chinese administration consists of an incredibly small number of persons of at all important rank. For the whole colossal empire there are only 9,000. The representative of power temporarily appointed is to such an extent identified with the population intrusted to his charge that he has sometimes to suffer a heavy penalty for crimes committed within the region intrusted to him, and he is repeatedly fined for the misdoings of others. He is guilty before the Son of Heaven for floods, droughts, famines, fires, and other natural calamities.

#### BUDGET FOR A SMALL COLLEGE.

WHAT shall be done with the small college? is a question that has been freshly brought to mind during the commencement season just closed. Dr. D. K. Pearsons has done something toward the solution of this problem, as was shown in the character sketch published in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for November, 1901, but all the small colleges of the country have not shared in his bounty, and many such are confronted by a crisis that seems to involve their very existence.

In the discussion of the place of the traditional small college in our educational system that has been in progress for several years nothing has been more noticeable than the absence of any recognized standard of equipment or expenditure for such an institution. An attempt to supply data of this character is made by Prof. Charles R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, who, offers, in the *American Journal of Sociology* for May, a series of estimates based on his own experience in the administration of a small college, and a comparison with the experience of others similarly situated.

## FACULTY.

As the standard of "a small college with a full classical course and adequate provision for a reasonable amount of instruction in modern languages and natural science," Professor Henderson gives the following estimates:

Faculty.	Medium cost.
Psychology, philosophy, ethics—one professor.....	\$2,500
History and sociology—one professor.....	1,800
Economics and politics—one professor.....	1,800
Greek—one professor.....	1,800
Greek—two assistants at \$900 each.....	1,800
Latin—one professor.....	1,800
Latin—two assistants at \$900 each.....	1,800
English—one professor.....	1,800
English—two assistants at \$900 each.....	1,800
French—one instructor.....	1,000
German—one instructor.....	1,000
Mathematics, chemistry, and physics—one professor.	1,800
Mathematics, chemistry, and physics—two assistants at \$900 each.....	1,800
Biology, zoölogy, botany—two instructors.....	2,000
Music—one instructor.....	1,000
Drawing—one instructor.....	900
Pedagogics must now be provided for—one professor.	1,800
Elocution—one instructor.....	1,000
Physical culture—one instructor.....	800
	<b>\$31,000</b>

These estimates call for a faculty of eight professors and sixteen instructors or assistants, twenty-four teachers in all. It is assumed that not more than twenty-five students shall be taught in one class. A smaller number of teachers, it is believed, cannot do the work thoroughly, and lower salaries would probably result in the loss of the best teachers.

## EQUIPMENT.

Professor Henderson estimates the cost of equipping a college with apparatus for instruction in the elements of chemistry, physics, and the biological sciences as follows:

Chemical laboratory.....	\$5,000
Physical laboratory.....	5,000
Biology, including botany and zoölogy.....	\$5,000 to 9,000
A good library, selected and purchased (not a collection of patent-office reports, etc.), at least.....	40,000
The annual additions should be at least.....	1,000

These estimates do not include cost of buildings.

The annual budget of such an institution would be approximately as follows:

Cost of instruction.....	\$31,000
Cost of library.....	1,000
Cost of repairs and improvements.....	2,000
Cost of additions to apparatus.....	1,000
Cost of care of buildings and grounds.....	1,000
Cost of insurance.....	500
Cost of financial administration.....	1,000
<b>Total annual disbursements.....</b>	<b>\$37,500</b>

## INCOME.

endowment, \$800,000, at 4 per cent. ....	\$32,000
From tuition fees of 300 students, at \$50 per year.....	10,000
From other fees, 300 students at \$5 per year. ....	1,000
<b>Total annual income.....</b>	<b>\$43,000</b>

This would leave a deficit of \$14,500 to be made up by annual gifts until the endowment fund can be very materially increased. As a matter of fact, scores of institutions having inferior resources to those outlined above are now conferring college degrees in this country, but the tenor of Professor Henderson's article goes to show that they do not and cannot meet modern requirements.

## A CENTURY'S LOSS IN GAMBLING.

"**M**ONEY Lost by Gambling" is the title of a paper by Mr. W. Greenwood in the *Sunday Strand*. It resumes the tragedy of the turf as enacted in the lives of plungers like the notorious Marquis of Hastings, who lost the weight of two race horses in gold in a single race, but builds chiefly on the estimate given in the following paragraph:

"It is, for obvious reasons, impossible to arrive at the exact amount of money squandered in betting every year; but not long before his death, it was stated on the authority of Mr. Mulhall, the most famous of latter-day statisticians, that during the last hundred years no less a sum than £3,000,000,000 (\$15,000,000,000) had been won and lost on the turf and at the card-table; and there are many well-qualified judges who would say that this is rather an underestimate than an exaggeration."

This total is estimated to equal in weight 66,000 race horses. It would, if portioned out among the British army in South Africa, give each soldier a load of 2 cwt. of gold. It would require ten strong locomotives to pull it. "A century's betting money would form a rectangular column of sovereigns ten feet square, and more than twice as high as St. Paul's Cathedral." Invested, the sum would have yielded £90,000,000 (\$450,000,000) a year. The calculations and illustrations are ingenious and suggestive.

## THE DEADLY AUTOMOBILE.

**R**ECENT fatal accidents,—if such they may be termed,—resulting from the speeding of automobiles in the vicinity of New York City, have drawn public attention to this new peril, and may serve to crystallize public sentiment into a demand for the more rigid enforcement of existing laws, if not for the enactment of new measures that will more effectually safeguard the lives of pedestrians and others who venture on the public highways.

## DANGERS OF UNRESTRICTED AUTO-DRIVING.

Some of the dangers that follow in the wake of the recklessly driven "autos" on many city



streets and suburban roads are hinted at in an article on "Vexations of City Pedestrians," contributed by Mr. Louis Windmüller to the spring number of *Municipal Affairs*:

"Ordinances which restrict their speed to eight miles an hour in cities are seldom heeded. The most flagrant violations rarely are punished with adequate severity. Gliding noiselessly and swiftly over smooth pavements, these vehicles are apt to run down the unfortunate who may cross their paths. In turning corners they seldom reduce speed to the rate ordained by law. Frequently they collide before they can signal their approach. The cyclist on such occasions is apt to suffer with the pedestrian, and consequently is more careful than the chauffeur, who relies on the superior strength of his vehicle. Of horseless carriages driven at reckless speed, the greater number circulate in suburbs of French cities. The driver of one who had made a run of some hundred kilometers an hour in a race near Paris, when recently called upon to explain some accidents laid to his charge, could remember the jolting of his wheels, 'but had no time to stop for investigation!' The impudence of autoists made the London police desperate until they discovered an old ordinance which limited the speed of vehicles in city streets to three miles an hour. Every one had to be announced by a footman swinging a flag a hundred feet ahead. When customary British conscientiousness enforced this rule, the automobiles disappeared.

#### EFFECT OF REDUCED PRICES.

"While they remain expensive, the use of these vehicles is naturally confined to the few who can indulge in the luxury. But a widely felt popular demand for them, stimulated by the desire to go with little effort as fast as possible, will increase production and improve quality. Increasing sales will reduce cost, until a fair mobile may be had for the price of a good cycle. When their use becomes universal they will be more dangerous than trolleys, which are confined to their tracks. Notwithstanding innumerable laws to prevent them, casualties are of daily occurrence; it will be difficult to restrain autos from killing pedestrians, from destroying the slower vehicles, and from injuring each other when thousands race at the rate of forty miles an hour over the common highways. They should then be restricted to inclosed roads of their own, as locomotives very properly are."

#### LIFE AND DEATH.

IT is difficult to imagine an article on the tremendous problems of life and death in an English or American review, but the French are extremely fond of such articles. M. Dastre's paper in the first May number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is a good example of its type. He begins by denying flatly that science has thrown any real light on the mysteries of life and death, while philosophy offers us merely hypotheses,—the old ones,—thirty years, a hundred years, and and even two thousand years old. In biology,—to return to science,—there are three main systems by which it is attempted to explain the vital phenomena,—in fact, the various biologists may be divided into animists, vitalists, and unicists.

#### THE EMANCIPATION OF SCIENCE FROM "THEORY."

Of course, it must not be supposed that science has made no progress. The neo-animists of today have traveled some distance from Aristotle, St. Thomas, or Stahl; so, too, Darwin and Haeckel have developed the modified ideas of Descartes. In M. Dastre's opinion, the most striking change has been that theories have ceased to tyrannize over scientific research. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the science of vital phenomena had not progressed in the same manner as the other natural sciences, but remained to a large extent wrapt in the scholastic fog. Vital force was regarded as a capricious thing, which acted arbitrarily in a healthy body, and still more arbitrarily in a sick one.

#### TRUE FIELD OF PHYSIOLOGY.

Then came the revolution which separated the sphere of experimental science from that of philosophical interpretation. As M. Dastre says, Ludwig and Claude Bernard drove out of the domain of experimental science these three chimeras,—vital force, the final cause, and the caprice of living nature. Physiology found its limits in a perception that the living being is not merely an organism completely constituted,—such as a clock, for example,—but it is a piece of machinery which constructs itself and perpetuates itself, and is thus distinguished from anything of the kind in inanimate nature. The true field of physiology was thus found to be the study of those phenomena by which the organism constructs and perpetuates itself.



## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

### HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

FROM *Harper's Magazine* for July we have selected Prof. Simon Newcomb's account of "What the nomers Are Doing," and Mr. Overton W. Price's notion of the national government's coöperation private forest owners, for quotation in the "Lead-articles of the Month."

Pleasant feature for bookish folks is Mr. Edmund's article on 'Elizabethan Dedications of Books,' a close of the sixteenth century a book, or even a hlet, without a dedication excited suspicion that was something disreputable in it. "The usual was to find some man of high social position, if a lord, who would accept the dedication as a patron was expected, if he accepted the book, to an immediate present of money to the author. I come to the conclusion that, although no doubt as sometimes done, it was not the custom in the sixteenth age, as it became later in that of Anne."

Jamin H. Ridgely has a delicious travel sketch in verse and text in "Summer Life in Andalusia." George E. Woodberry, of Columbia College, contributes an essay on "Beginnings of American Literature in which he places the first appearance of an American spirit, indigenous and of the soil, in folk-lore such as "The Song of Braddock's Men," "Dad of "Nathan Hale," and "Yankee Doodle," the first name distinctly literary being that of Philip Van Vance Thompson has a capital sketch of "Sonny of To-day;" A. J. Grout describes "Some Able Air-ships," and George L. Kittredge writes "Days of Words in English Speech."

### THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

THE July *Century*, an unusually attractive and well-varied number, takes up as a matter of special interest "A Campaign Against the Mosquito."

O. Howard, of the Department of Agriculture, shows what an interest is taken in the subject of mosquito extermination throughout the country, that in the past year he has received thousands of letters from them inquiring about methods for relieving individual houses, neighborhoods, and communities the pests. Several towns in New Jersey are being to take scientific measures, and are doing some large work on a large scale. A city appropriation of time is about to be made for such work, and physicians are making a mosquito topographic survey of the suburbs of that city. New Orleans, Nashville, Ga., Talladega, Ala., Winchester and Norfolk, and a number of other places in all sections of the country either have plans under consideration, already beginning work. Mr. H. C. Weeks follows Mr. Howard in a detailed account of the extensive operations at Oyster Bay, L. I., undertaken by the Shore Improvement Association of Long Island. Work there consists of the employment of drainage ditches. In using petroleum it is not necessary to consider the depth of a stagnant pond, as the film of oil on the surface does the work. The preliminary

engagement with the mosquito pests at this place have already had pronounced and satisfactory results.

### FRANCIS WILSON ON EUGENE FIELD.

There is a very pleasant reminiscent article on Eugene Field and his humor by his warm friend, Francis Wilson, the actor. Mr. Wilson says that "Field loved all things that were beautiful. He had a wonderful tenderness toward childhood and motherhood. He detested sham and pretense. He lost no opportunity to assail these vices. His feeling for sweetness and truth is shown in many of his writings, but is best seen in his exquisitely written short stories, such as 'The First Christmas Tree.'"

### LORD SALISBURY AS A SCIENTIST.

Mr. Julian Ralph contributes a character sketch of the Marquis of Salisbury, and gives a picture of the private life of the premier. Lord Salisbury's recreations have been found in books and scientific purposes. He has been an omnivorous reader of all that is best in the old and the new literature of the times, and there has seemed to those who both shared his tastes and enjoyed his society nothing of note or moment that he has not read. "Still pleasanter to him are the hours he spends in his laboratory, which is said to be unsurpassed in completeness and modernness by any private laboratory in England. From his youth he has had a bent for this work, and in physics especially he has attained such knowledge as to be sought, for counsel and discussion, by some of the greatest minds in that field. It is even said of him that if he had not been a great statesman he would have made a greater scientist."

There is a timely article on "The Volcano Systems of the Western Hemisphere," by Robert T. Hill, a further installment of Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's valuable papers on "The Great Southwest," and a number of short stories, among them one by the late Paul Leicester Ford.

### THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN the July *Cosmopolitan*, D. A. Willey describes a new social institution, "The Trolley Park." The street and suburban railway companies, realizing the profit arising from appealing to the pleasure of the people, have begun to establish parks not only for the cities, but for clusters of small communities on the trolley system. From the few acres of grove with some rough benches and a shed or so for protection from the weather, these pleasure grounds have been developed into resorts even more attractive than the public parks of the city. On a holiday one may see more than fifty thousand people gathered in some of the more extensive trolley parks owned by companies in Philadelphia, Detroit, Minneapolis, Baltimore, and other centers of population, listening to the band concerts, watching or taking part in ball games, boating on the lake or river, strolling along the shady walks, having a family picnic under the trees, or enjoying the summer opera. Except for the nickel, dime, or quarter which admits to the concert, rents the boat, or provides some other special amusement the park is free to all, the company obtaining its profit in the fares which it collects.

The *Cosmopolitan* continues its series of brief character sketches of American "Captains of Industry" with articles on Charles M. Schwab, D. O. Mills, Charles Frohman, Andrew Carnegie, and John A. McCall.

#### MR. SCHWAB AS A SOCIALIST.

Mr. Samuel E. Moffett, writing on Mr. Schwab, thinks that the president of the United States Steel Corporation represents the highest development of the salaried employee, and that the real value of his career is in the light it throws upon the possibilities open to those vast wage-earning masses of which Mr. Schwab has chosen to remain a member. He calls the president of the Steel Trust a socialist in disguise, because of his theory of managing labor by making it a partner in the business that employs it. "A hard overseer," says Mr. Moffett, "may make his men afraid to shirk—Mr. Schwab has learned the nobler and more profitable art of encouraging every man to do his best."

#### INSURANCE AND POLITICS.

Mr. Charles S. Gleed, in his article on Colonel McCall, the president of the New York Life Insurance Company, calls attention to the connections of the insurance business with politics, both State and national. "To how many would it occur that a statute in Kansas governing railway cattle-guards had anything to do with the value of a policy in a New York insurance company held in Maine? But the connection is direct. If the new law costs a Kansas railroad a good deal of money, and if the insurance company holds the securities of that railroad, the value of the policy held in Maine is more or less affected. The enactment of an insurance-commissioner law in California or Minnesota or Texas has a very direct effect upon the policies of the companies doing business in that State. If the effect of legislation in Washington is to depreciate the value of government bonds, then every insurance company is harmed by such legislation." Such considerations suggest sufficiently why great insurance companies find it absolutely necessary to have a man of broad understanding and the firstability at its head.

#### THE GREAT KRUPP WORKS OF GERMANY.

One of the departments tells of the magnitude of the great Krupp gun factories of Germany: "The present head of the great Krupp works represents the third generation of this family of gun-founders. The original Krupp was named Friedrich. His son Alfred, who died in 1887, first gave world-wide fame to the Krupp establishment. Alfred's son, Friedrich Alfred, is now the director and owner of the vast enterprise, whose principal seats are in Essen and Kiel. A few figures will give an idea of the magnitude of these establishments, where practical science achieves some of its greatest results. The Krupp works altogether consume more than five thousand tons of coal per day, and employ more than forty-six thousand men, of whom not far short of four thousand are engineers, superintendents, accountants, clerks, etc. At Essen alone, where the great gun shops are located, between six and seven hundred million cubic feet of gas are burned annually, enough to supply all the needs of a city of four hundred thousand inhabitants. The amount of water used is no less surprising—between five and six hundred million cubic feet in a year, which is also on the scale of a great city's consumption."

#### McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the July *McClure's* we have selected Dr. Henry C. Rowland's account of "Fighting Life in the Philippines" for quotation among the "Leading Articles of the Month." The magazine begins with an exact recital of "The Oversea Experiments of Santos Dumont." In his last winter's flights over the Mediterranean the balloonist was occupied with experiments very different from those which took him around the Eiffel Tower in Paris. There the goal was to win a prize by accomplishing a special task. In the Mediterranean he was experimenting scientifically for his own information. Leading aeronautists think that Santos Dumont's Mediterranean experiments, in spite of his final catastrophe, are as important as any that have been made. Mr. Heilig, the author of this article in *McClure's*, describes a novel feature of the Mediterranean experiments in the maritime guide-rope,—a long thick rope dangling from the air-ship, with eight or ten feet of its still thicker extremity dragging in the water. The very slight dragging resistance through the water does not sensibly retard the motion of the air machine, and according to its greater or less immersion the dragging rope ballasts or unballasts the airship. The great and essential virtue of this new form of ballasting a balloon is that the effect is produced without loss of ballast. Santos Dumont is now in possession of his seventh great balloon, the first one of his machines which is designed to carry an assistant with the owner, and there is a job open for an aspiring engineer. Mr. Heilig calls attention to the fact that in Europe, Santos Dumont is the only navigator of the air who actually navigates.

Capt. A. T. Mahan gives an estimate of the late Admiral Sampson's professional service and character in "Sampson's Naval Career." Captain Mahan reviews the services to the nation of Admiral Sampson, and especially those in the Santiago campaign, and has frequently to call attention to Sampson's really marvelously calm and equable temperament, which made responsibilities of the heaviest sort sit on him easily. "Disregardful of all but the necessity of success, he was heedless of personal danger and daring in professional risk. The mastery which the service had over his interest and affections, united to entire self-mastery in temper and under responsibility, assured his eminence as an officer, which history will unquestionably recognize and affirm." There is a further installment of Miss Stone's experiences among the brigands, dealing with Mrs. Tsilka and her little baby; several first-class stories appear in this number, with further chapters of Booth Tarkington's serial.

#### MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD writes in the July *Munsey's* of "The Folk of the Cumberland Gap," and what the Lincoln Memorial University is doing for the people of the Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia mountains in this neglected corner of the United States. Within a radius of 50 miles from the university there is a population of more than 230,000 people, with no well-equipped school. The Lincoln University has admitted as high as 368 in one year. The students are given an academic education, and many of them are also given work in typesetting, carpentering, gardening, and farming. The university has sent more than twenty teachers into

neighboring districts. The students pay their way entirely at the university, but some of them pay it in money, some in work, and some part in work and part in money. The board averages only two dollars a week for the students, and General Howard says that a scholarship of \$100 will carry a student through one year. He thinks it one of the greatest opportunities, if not the greatest, in the country for the effective use of half a million dollars in furthering education where it is most needed and will have the best use made of it.

Mr. Frank S. Arnett, in an article on "American Country Clubs," shows how they had their origin in Boston, and how they have become an important element in the social life of America, this country being the only one having such institutions. Mr. Arnett thinks the country club was originally a protest against the old-time summer hotel, "probably the most ghastly aid to the killing of time ever devised."

Katherine Hoffman discusses some "Memorials of Ruskin," chiefly the medallion in Westminster Abbey, the monument on Friar's Crag, and the tomb at Coniston; John Brent describes "The World's Bathing Places," such as the Belgian Ostend, the English Brighton and Scarborough, our own Atlantic City, and the Dutch Zandvoort; Douglas Story writes on "The Art of the Needle Point," the fascinating form of artistic expression of which Dürer was the first, and Rembrandt the greatest master, and of its modern renaissance in Rajon, Flameng, Evert van Muyden, and Henner; there is a Martinique article by F. A. Ober under the title, "A Ruined American Eden," and an interesting essay on "Railroad Superstitions," by Herbert E. Hamblen. With the locomotive engineer Friday is a bad day, as with others, but it is number nine that is fatal, and not thirteen.

#### COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA.

THE July *Country Life*, in its series of articles on "The Making of a Country Home," treats this month various architectural details, especially the porch, or doorway. Mr. Buckham emphasizes the importance, architecturally, of the entrance to the home, and says it should express both refinement and hospitality. "It should smile, like the host, yet not too blandly nor too consciously. If it is too severe or too sumptuous, it vitiates, to a degree, the whole exterior of which it is the focus. It is unfortunate that in so many otherwise beautiful houses the doorway is overshadowed by the great piazza or belittled by the portecochère."

Mr. John Burns makes a "Plea for the Pony," as a really useful member of society. He calls attention to the effective family use of ponies in England, where large horses are more valuable proportionately than in this country. "People in moderate circumstances dwelling in the country, clergymen, small farmers, physicians, and others who cannot afford to maintain a regular stable, would indeed be at a loss without the familiar pony, which does twice as much work as a large horse could do, on half as much food and care."

Mr. James Watson has an authoritative article on the beagle in America—apropos of the revival of interest in these animals. A beautifully illustrated discussion of "The Japanese Garden in America" will make every suburbanite want to have one of his own. The most elaborate feature of the number is a sumptuously illustrated description of the beautiful Sloane estate at Lenox, in the Berkshire Hills.

#### THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

IN the *New England Magazine* for July, Mr. G. F. Mellen writes on "Thomas Jefferson and Higher Education," sketching the latter's broad influence on the development of American educational institutions. Mr. Mellen considers that Jefferson, more than any other American, Franklin not excepted, interested foreign scholarship in America and brought foreign educators to this country. Attention is drawn to the fact that all through the building up of Albemarle College and the University of Virginia, Jefferson kept in view the same end—a real university for Virginia, manned, in the main, by European specialists.

Under the title "Whale Oil and Spermaceti," Mary E. Starbuck writes of Nantucket and its vanished industry of whaling. The decline of whaling which swept away Nantucket's wealth and population was due chiefly to two causes,—the increasing rarity of the whale supply, and the introduction of petroleum.

In "The Stars and Stripes—A Boston Idea," George J. Varney tells how "Old Glory" came to be devised. In 1775 Congress appointed a special committee to confer with General Washington, and to devise a flag for the army. The committee consisted of Dr. Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas Lynch of Carolina, and Hon. Benjamin Harrison of Virginia. The committee were the guests of a lady at Cambridge, Mass., who has left a diary telling of the choice of the flag design. An old college professor was staying in the house, and he and the hostess were invited to furnish the motive and composition of the flag. Their suggestion of a design consisted of alternate red and white stripes, thirteen in number, for the field, with the union jack in the upper flag corner. The model was received and adopted. It was later, in June, 1776, that General Washington, together with Col. George Ross and Hon. Robert Morris, brought to Mrs. Ross the rough design of a flag with thirteen red and white stripes, and bearing a union with thirteen stars.

#### OUTING.

AMONG the many pleasant summer and vacation subjects presented in the July *Outing* there is a description of a new field for sportsmen by Alger M. Fredericks, who tells of the country lying west of Lake Temiskaming, the boundary between the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. In this part of northern Ontario, Mr. Fredericks says, the big game is just as plentiful and the country is just as wild as in the province of Labrador, where there is a population of only one man to every thirty-five square miles.

#### ADVICE TO CAMPING PARTIES.

Mr. Edwyn Sandys gives complete advice to vacation venturers into the wilderness, in "A Chat About Camping," advocating, instead of the regulation tent, a big sheet of waterproof stuff with an eyelet and a long tie-string in each corner, with a thirty-foot clothes-line, to use instead of a pole. The most important part of this coaching for camping parties he considers an injunction to put out the fire beyond any possibility of life, "so that you can go away satisfied that no criminal carelessness on your part will add a scar to the face of North America."

Miss A. C. Laut, in her serial, "The Story of the Trapper," considers this month "The Buffalo Runners." Mr. Alexander Kidd tells in detail how A. F.

Duffey recently cut down the world's record for a hundred-yard sprint to nine and three-fifths seconds, and J. P. Thompson furnishes "A Short Cut to Swimming," with a suggestion of the easiest and most natural method of learning the art.

#### LIPPINCOTT'S.

"LIPPINCOTT'S" for July contains an account of the operation of laying a modern cable, by Percie W. Hart. At present there are forty-two fully equipped vessels employed solely in laying and caring for the telegraphic cables of the world, which aggregate 180,000 nautical miles. Deep sea cables weigh about two tons to the mile, while the inshore variety weighs about fourteen tons to the mile, so that it requires a stout vessel to carry any considerable length of cable. The cable is coiled in big iron tanks thirty or forty feet in diameter in the cargo hold of the vessel. "There seems to be no logical reason why cables cannot be laid across any section of the oceans of the world, no matter how great the depth. Some portions of the Atlantic cables are over three miles below the surface, and this is not necessarily the extreme depth, for the cable may, and probably does, pass from the top of one submarine hill to another without drooping materially into the deep valleys between. The greatest depth of the sea is 40,236 feet, or seven and three-fifth miles, found in the South Atlantic about midway between the island of Tristan d'Acunha and the mouth of the Rio de la Plata."

This midsummer number of *Lippincott's* is chiefly occupied with fiction and verse, the complete novelette of the month being Mabel N. Thurston's "On the Road to Arcady."

#### FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.

"FRANK LESLIE'S" for July is enterprising in printing an illustrated article on the Martinique disaster containing the actual observations of the explorer, C. E. Borchgrevink, who was one of the party that visited the scene of the cataclysm. He says that it is not at all probable the recent eruptions have terminated the present geological events in the West Indies. "There evidently still exists a very strong pressure below the earth-crust in this locality. The escape of steam from the craters will momentarily lighten the pressure, but when the molten conglomerate stiffens a fresh outbreak is likely to take place wherever the facilities for breaking are the best." This writer thinks that electricity plays a much larger part in the eruptions than has hitherto been supposed, and that the study of volcanic problems will have to be pursued along very different lines from those which have hitherto been followed by scientists.

In "Drying Up a Sea," Mr. R. Beckles Wilson gives a very good account of the enormous undertaking of the Dutch in reclaiming the greater part of the Zuyder Zee, a sea covering no less than 1,460 square miles. The lands to be reclaimed should support from 20,000 to 50,000 persons in comfort and plenty, whereas at present 8,500 fishermen only get a precarious living from the waters. The engineering aspects of this huge work were presented in the May number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

*Frank Leslie's* opens with an article on "Crowning a British King," by His Grace, the Duke of Argyll, fol-

lowed by a description of the coronation ceremony proper by Curtis Brown; there is printed in this number the personal narrative of Chief Officer E. S. Scott, of the *Roraima*, describing the destruction of that vessel in the harbor of St. Pierre, on May 8, and a discussion of the representation of the Southern States in the House and the Electoral College, by the Hon. E. D. Crumpacker, author of the plan to cut down the Southern delegation to Congress.

#### THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

DR. PETER MACQUEEN advocates in the July *National Magazine* "An Island Republic for the Filipinos." He thinks Dean Worcester gave the wrong impression of the situation in merely making the statement that there are about ninety different tribes in the islands. Dr. MacQueen says eighty-seven of these tribes do not number a half a million, whereas the three great Malay divisions number nearly seven millions. This writer suggests the formation of three co-operate states under a central republican government. The Tagalos, the Visayans, and the Morros each to have a state, and the national capital to be located at Manila. Douglas Malloch describes the unveiling of "The First McKinley Statue," at Muskegon, Mich. The statue was presented to the city by the philanthropist, Charles H. Hackley. It was the work of the sculptor Niehaus, and was unveiled last Memorial Day in the presence of 50,000 people. The commission for the statue was given within a few weeks after the President was shot.

Harriet O. Clendenin describes "An Army Woman's Voyage to Manila," the journey being taken by way of the Suez Canal. There is a sketch of Gen. E. S. Bragg, recently appointed to be the first consul-general of the United States at Havana, another of Secretary Cortel-you, and other timely features.

#### THE WORLD'S WORK.

IN the July *World's Work* Commander Richard Wainwright describes "The New Naval Academy" and the imposing buildings that will cost \$8,000,000. Commander Wainwright, who is superintendent of the academy, says that the plans designed by Mr. Flagg will produce not only commodious buildings well suited to the needs of the academy, but also a splendid architectural masterpiece well worthy of the country. The buildings the Naval Academy has had to get along with have always been behind the needs of the institution.

#### SALARIES OF CLERGYMEN.

The Rev. David M. Steele, writing on "The Ministry as a Profession," says that no clergyman can become rich. According to him, the largest incomes ever had by any clergymen were those of the late Drs. Brown, Hall, and Babcock, of New York, each of whom received nearly \$30,000 a year; but in the entire Episcopalian and Presbyterian denomination Dr. Steele says there are not ten men to-day in the United States with salaries of \$10,000 a year, while there are men at work with salaries of not \$1,000 in ten years. He gives the average salary of the average clergyman of the average denomination in the average community as about \$900. Dr. Steele calls attention to two dangers to which a clergyman is subject, and to which other professions are not subject. The first is that of being a failure, the second is that of

being overtaken in a fault which would not be a fault with other people.

#### TWO CANNIBAL COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Mr. Samuel P. Verner, of Stillman Institute, Alabama, has an account of a very interesting educational experiment with two cannibal boys from Central Africa who are now in an American school. One is the son of a chief, the other the son of a fisherman. The country from which they came is the most remote from outside influence in Africa, two thousand miles from either coast, and just south of the equator. The tribe are such confirmed cannibals that it has been repeatedly asserted that they eat their own dead, and have bone-yards instead of cemeteries. Mr. Verner carried the boys to Alabama, and is educating them at the Stillman Institute. He proposes to carry them even to the university, and to some special education if their progress and promise demand it. The progress so far has been extraordinary. They can read and write, and know elementary geography and arithmetic, write letters, have professed Christianity, and have decided and decidedly good character. They are faithful workmen on the farm, and can use the ordinary mechanical tools fairly well. One is leading his class with an average of 93, and the other is not far behind. Mr. Verner hopes ultimately to secure a concession of land for them from King Leopold of Belgium, that they may return to elevate their people.

Dr. W. H. Tolman, in "Lifting up the Liquor Saloon," discusses the various substitutes for the saloons that have been tried, such as the People's Refreshment House Association, in England; Donald Murray tells "How Cables Unite the World," and describes the growth of the vast system of submarine telegraphy and the recent achievements in swift automatic transmission; Waldon Fawcett gives a picture of "The President's Business Office;" H. M. Stephens writes on "Some Living American Historians;" C. H. Matson tells of the mammoth Sherman farm in Kansas, which has a fence line more than 100 miles long, and includes 52 square miles of wheat, corn, and pasturage; and there are articles on "The Northwest Boundary," the coal strike, and "The Revival of Skilled Handwork."

#### THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IN the *Atlantic Monthly* for July appears a careful *resumé* of legislation in Porto Rico in the two years of American occupancy, by W. F. Willoughby. We have quoted extensively from this in the department of "Leading Articles of the Month." The editor of the *Atlantic* has the courage in his essay on "Keeping the Fourth of July" to confess a boyish fondness for the old-fashioned reckless and noisy day. However grandiloquent sound the Websterian phrases of half a century ago, and however superior we think we have grown to spread-eagleism, barbecues, and buncombe, to the early firecracker and the long-awaited sky-rocket, the *Atlantic's* editor is willing to be awakened at an unseemly hour if only for the memory of dewy-wet dawns of long ago, and the imminent deadly breech-rusty cannon under the windows of frascible old gentlemen, of real battle-flags waving, and perspiring bands pounding on "The Star-Spangled Banner," and impassioned orators who twisted the British lion's tail until it looked like a corkscrew.

An important literary contribution to the *Atlantic*

is the publishing of extracts from the manuscript diaries of Ralph Waldo Emerson, appearing in this number with the consent of the philosopher's children. They describe, with utter and engaging frankness, his walks, talks, and excursions with his younger neighbor and friend, the late William Ellery Channing. Mr. Higginson well says of these extracts, in a prefatory note, "With all our previous knowledge of Emerson, it may yet be truly said that he has nowhere been revealed in so sweet and lovable a light, combined with an attitude so open and independent, as in these detached fragments."

In the course of a very pleasant article on the sport of sailing, Mr. W. J. Henderson maintains that we owe a big debt to the leading yacht clubs of the country, as they are the propagators of the true nautical spirit. The small-boat sailor but follows in the wake of the large yacht. Even the professional fishermen sailors are thoroughly versed in the doings of the cup defenders, and learn all that is to be learned from international yacht races. The yacht-club membership is a small percentage of the myriad of sailors these associations give to the country. Dallas L. Sharp presents a really delightful nature study in his symphonic description of "The Marsh;" James A. Le Roy discusses "Race Prejudice in the Philippines," and there is an essay by Edward Dowden on Walter Pater.

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE June number of the *North American Review* opens with an article by M. Santos Dumont on "Air-Ships and Flying Machines." The young Brazilian aeronaut makes the frank admission, at the close of his article, that "it is shorter and more convenient to pen a system of aerial navigation on paper than to set it in motion and make it perform its functions." Indeed, M. Santos Dumont seems quite aware of the fact that the American people are more interested in the coming aerial competition at St. Louis and elsewhere than they can possibly be in any series of magazine articles theorizing on the subject. Nevertheless, he announces his resolve to write a series of such articles; and, if it proves impossible to set forth the principles of aeronautics within such narrow limits, M. Santos Dumont promises to give to the world, in different languages, the voluminous manuscript in which he has summed up for his own instruction, in the form of a treatise, the scientific principles and historic facts of aerial navigation from the more remote times to the present day.

#### RAILROAD DISCRIMINATION.

In an article entitled, "How to Curb the Trusts," Mr. Henry Michelsen makes an argument for the nationalization of railroads. He admits that the present state of affairs in our American transportation system has been brought about in a perfectly legitimate manner, and that the establishment of the business of the nation upon its present large scale is due to the genius and administrative ability of the men who handle the railroads. The rates of freight and passenger traffic, he says, are low compared with those exacted abroad, while the service is being constantly improved. What the public complains of, he says, is "not that the transportation lines are willfully and arbitrarily exacting, by means of excessive rates, undue advantages for themselves, but that they discriminate in favor of trusts and

corporations, thus destroying the chances of individual citizens, retarding the establishment of new enterprises, and placing the control of the markets in the keeping of the favored few, who, in turn, coerce the railroads into a continuance of these discriminations." Mr. Michelsen proposes that in the nationalization of the railroads the Government should not pay more than is warranted by the intrinsic value of the property, and the transfer would have to be effected with proper safeguards, similar to those under which several European governments have proceeded. It has been objected that one consequence of the purchase of the lines by the Government would be the great accumulation of wealth in a few hands, but to this objection Mr. Michelsen replies that the present system has a tendency to bring about precisely this result; and that, as the purchase of the railroads would probably be effected by means of bonds bearing a very low rate of interest,—redeemable after a reasonable length of time at the option of the Government,—the result would be that these securities would be employed as the bases for other investments for which the undeveloped resources of our country offer an unlimited field. The effect of the creation of a large office-holding class, dependent on the party in power, is not deemed by Mr. Michelsen to be ominous to the general welfare, since such a class already exists in the railway service, numerous attempts having been made at different times by the railway officials to control the vote of their employees, always without success.

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combed by the inroads of freethought; a new education; a new social spirit; an unparalleled advance in internal improvements; a reformed judiciary with attendant reforms in legal procedure and punishments; the rigors of militarism humanized; the concessions of autocracy to practical constitutionalism; the emancipation proclamation; the peace manifesto! What a century! Compared with the endless debates and forensic reforms and pamphlet victories of Europe and Europeanized America, Russia's day is as our thousand years."

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The Hon. Samuel C. Parks writes on "Causes of the Philippine War;" Dr. Charles Rollin Keyes on "The Physical Basis of History;" Mr. C. W. Penrose on "The Plural Marriage Problem;" Mr. B. O. Flower on "A Bit of Old Mexico;" and Mr. William Bailie on "The Ancient Working People." Mr. Elliott Flower quotes statements from several business men going to show that women are themselves to blame for failures to achieve marked success in the world of business.

## GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

THE leading article in *Guntton's* for June is an ably written paper by Sixto Lopez, formerly a representative of Aguinaldo's government, entitled, "Do the Filipinos Desire American Rule?" This writer admits that it may be possible, by force of overwhelming numbers and superior equipment, ultimately to reduce the Filipinos to submission. But why, he asks, should all this be necessary, when the end can be attained by other and more humane means, and without crushing a laudable aspiration for national liberty, which America, of all nations, ought to encourage! A promise of ultimate independence, says Mr. Lopez, or even an intimation that such is the policy of the Administration, would remove not only all cause for a continuance of armed conflict, but all the sorrow of heart and bitterness of spirit on the part of the weaker contestant. "Under such a promise the Filipinos would willingly yield everything America is now demanding, or can in righteousness demand, and there would be additional mutual advantages. The Filipinos would learn of everything that is good in the institutions of America,—in its religion, its morality, its wisdom, and its law; while America would have a wider market for its products, a new field for commercial enterprises, and a basis of trade and military operations in the far East."

## LANDSTHING AND FOLKETHING IN DENMARK.

In an article on "Anomalies of Danish Politics," Mr. Harold C. Peterson explains why the Landsting is opposed to the transfer of the Danish West Indies, while the Folkething has favored it. The reasons for this apparent political anomaly are as follows: the Folkething, being elected by popular suffrage, is radical; while the Landsting, aristocratic in composition, is naturally conservative. The Folkething is elected by citizens twenty five years of age, and is composed of members elected for two years, representing each 16,000 inhabitants. The Landsting, on the other hand, is composed of sixty-six members, twelve of whom are nominated by the King, while the rest are elected for a period of seven years by electors who enjoy the income of a professional man in good standing, or who pay a certain amount of taxes; so that, according to Mr.

Peterson, the mass of citizens have even less control over the Landsting than the American voter has over the United States Senate. As to the general attitude of the Danish Government toward the transfer of the islands to the United States, Mr. Peterson says: "The West Indian question may properly be styled the Sindbad of present Danish politics. Even in the ranks of the radicals there is some discussion as to the advisability of the transfer, and it is known that the cabinet is also divided on the subject, the prime minister and four of his *confrères* being opposed to it. Nevertheless, they are sworn to carry it through, for the sale was one of the planks by which the left got to power."

## THE COAL INDUSTRY.

In an article on "The Development of the Coal Industry," Mr. William Gilbert Irwin says: "The aggregate value of the coal marketed in this country last year exceeded \$300,000,000 at the mines, and the sum total of the capital invested in the industry is almost beyond computation. Making due allowance for barren areas, the some 200,000 square miles embraced in the coal fields of the country are capable of producing 1,000,000,000,000 tons of coal. Had the operations in these fields been conducted on the same scale during the past six thousand years these fields would still be undepleted. Thus we get some idea of those vast mineral fuel resources which are destined to perpetuate the industrial supremacy of the country."

## THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY.

THE opening article of the *International Monthly* for June, by Prof. Scipio Sighele, of Rome, contrasts two kinds of imperialism,—the Latin and the Teutonic. The first, characteristic of the Latin race, was military and aristocratic; while the second, characteristic of the Teutonic race, is economic and capitalist. According to Professor Sighele, the ancient imperialism personified in the military conqueror, having the soldier as its only means of victory, and taxation as its only object, has been succeeded by the modern imperialism, impersonated in the successful trader. "Its best troops, those that have gained the greatest victories, do not consist of armed men, but of artisans, agriculturists, manufacturers, and engineers; its weapons of war do not carry sterility and death, but serve to perfect and to increase agriculture and industry, and are called railways, roads, electric ploughs, etc." While this imperialism, like the ancient form, seeks gain from the countries it subdues, it gains without impoverishing; instead of making the land a desert, as did the ancient imperialism, it improves and fertilizes it, often discovering natural wealth previously unsuspected.

## FROM WAR TO PEACE.

Mr. Henry Rutgers Marshall predicts that war will eventually become as perfunctory as dueling in our day has for the most part become. As the rules of procedure, which enabled the "seconds" at times to prevent mortal combat, so, says Mr. Marshall, the complex rules of diplomacy in our day serve to delay, and, at times, to prevent, international wars. Whereas, in former times war was carried on for destruction and rapine, it has now advanced to a stage where it is waged merely that one of the combatants may obtain acknowledgement of superiority, just as dualists nowadays fight only for acknowledgment of defeat, not, as

formerly, to cause the disablement or death of the antagonist.

#### TEMPERANCE AS A JEWISH NATIONAL QUALITY.

In an article on "Anti-Semitism in Europe," Rabbi Gottheil, of New York, dwells on the virtue of temperance which characterizes the Jews wherever they are placed, and makes them an object of envy to their non-Jewish neighbors. The Jew's home, says Rabbi Gottheil, is not in the church, but rather the church is in the home. The Jew's salvation is in no wise dependent upon rabbi and synagogue, but upon wife and children. The deepest roots of the Jewish faith rest on domestic soil. No man becomes a drunkard with wife, and children, and aged parents near him for guardian angels. The Jew, says Rabbi Gottheil, is a natural ally of the temperance advocates,—and if he is not in their ranks, it is simply because he never knew from experience the need of that reformation.

#### THE SOCIAL LIFE OF ANTS.

In concluding his sketch of "The Social Life of Ants," Prof. August Forel says:

"Compared to the manners of other sociable animals, and especially to those of man, the manners of ants exhibit a profound and fundamental aggregation of facts of convergence, due to their social life. Let me mention devotion, the instinctive sentiment of duty, slavery, torture, war, alliances, the raising of cattle, gardening, harvesting, and even social degenerescence through the attraction of certain harmful means of enjoyment. It would be ridiculous and erroneous to see in the fulfillment of this series of acts, individual reasoning, the result of calculated reflection, analogous to ours. The fact that each is fixed and circumscribed within one species, as well as the fatalistic character it has in that species, prove this superabundantly. But it would be as grave a mistake to refuse to recognize the deep natural laws that are concealed under this convergence. Is the case different as regards our actions though they are infinitely more plastic and more complex individually? I do not believe it.

#### THE SHIPPING TRUST AND THE WORLD'S PEACE.

Mr. Joseph B. Bishop, writing on "The International Shipping Trust," argues that the more closely the nations of the world are brought together in business interests and enterprises, the more firmly will they stand against war, or against anything that will disturb or injure their common welfare. "With the leading nations of the earth united in the ownership of a fleet of commerce, the need of naval armaments for the protection of the commerce of each nation will be eliminated."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Prof. Charles Diehl writes on "The Byzantine Empire and the Crusades;" Mr. Frank Miles Day on "The Formal Garden and its Revival," and Miss Ethel D. Puffer on "The Ideal of Beauty."

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for June is a good and varied number. The revival of interest in South African matters, which has resulted from the peace negotiations, is indicated by three articles dealing with South African affairs. We have dealt with these elsewhere. The first six pages are allotted to a not very

remarkable Coronation Ode by Mr. James Rhoades, and the number ends with Mr. W. L. Courtney's "Undine."

#### AMERICAN WIVES AND ENGLISH HOUSEKEEPING.

There is a brightly written paper under this title by Mrs. John Lane. Mrs. Lane is severe on the subject of English houses and housekeeping, and she finds the belief that it is cheaper to live in England than in America a delusion. The English coinage, by its divisions and subdivisions, conduces to waste; English houses, considering their inferiority, are dear; and in England the expense of service is greater, more servants being required to do the same amount of work. Mrs. Lane declares that English furniture is dearer and in worse taste than American, and that most articles of food are dearer in England.

"How I wish I could clap a big, stolid, conservative, frost-bitten English matron into a snug American house, with a furnace, and heaps of closet (cupboard) room, and all sorts of bells and lifts and telephones, and then force her to tell me the absolute, unvarnished truth! What would she say? I know!"

#### LIFE IN SPAIN.

"D" has a paper on "Social Life in Spain,"—a very interesting paper, dealing largely with the position of women in the peninsula. His verdict is a mixture of condemnation and approval. The subjection of women exists everywhere in Spain, but it is accompanied by many advantages.

"No other country in Europe can offer such a striking example of the solidarity of relationship, and in none other is the love of hearth and home so marked. The devotion in all classes between father and son, husband and wife, brother and sister, are among the finest traits of the popular character, and recall a time when, prior to the disintegrating process of civilization, blood was, in the best sense of the word, thicker than water."

#### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. Marconi's article upon the practicability of wireless telegraphy is a simple narrative of what has been done since the first message by etheric wave in wireless telegraphy was sent by Lord Kelvin in 1898 down to November 15, 1899. The paper, therefore, does not touch in any way upon recent controversies as to the alleged telegraphy without wires across the Atlantic.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Arthur Symons writes on the sculptor Rodin; Mr. J. P. Hartog contrasts the English methods of teaching composition and style with the French methods, much to the disparagement of the English method; Mr. Joseph Morris writes on the dramatist Webster.

#### THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

WE have noticed among the "Leading Articles" Prince Ukhtomsky's "Genius of China" and Mr. Volkovsky's "Russian Awakening," from the *June Contemporary*.

#### WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE.

Two papers deal with questions of importance concerning agriculture. Mrs. Bertram Tanqueray gives a lamentable account of the manners and morals of "gangs" of female agricultural laborers. She says that the tone of female field workers is exceedingly

low, their ideas of morality are small, and their speech full of expletives and obscenities. The Agricultural Gangs act of 1898 does not operate against this state of things, as there is no appointed inspector. The character of the gang-mistress is not always satisfactory, and Mrs. Tanqueray argues that an inspector should be empowered to see to this. Work in the fields is apparently not good even for the health of girls, as Mrs. Tanqueray says that the majority of the girls are physically weak and seldom healthy-looking. Colonel Pedder, in another paper, deals with the disintegration of country life, and foreshadows the time when farming will be carried on by great syndicates.

#### THE GROWTH OF FRAUD.

This is the title of one of Mr. Holt Schooling's statistical articles. It appears that while all other crimes have fallen in number within recent years, the various offences which come under the general title of "fraud" have largely increased. In 1885-89 there were in England and Wales 85,024 crimes reported to the police, and in 1895-99 the number of crimes had fallen to 76,860; but whereas the number of frauds reported in the first period was only 1,879, in the second it had risen to 2,599. While crime decreased nearly 10 per cent., frauds increased 38 per cent. Per million inhabitants the number of frauds had increased from 67 to 84. Mr. Schooling regards this as a very undesirable phenomenon, for whereas crimes generally usually inflict injury upon only one person, frauds very often injure or ruin thousands. Another serious phenomenon is, that while the number of frauds increased the percentage of persons tried for frauds diminished. In 1885-89, 54 persons were brought to trial for every 100 frauds committed, while in 1895-99 only 38 persons were brought to trial for every 100 frauds.

#### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for June is largely devoted to economic problems. The papers on the shipping combine are dealt with elsewhere.

#### LONDON UNIVERSITY.

The most important of the other papers is Mr. Sidney Webb's, on London University. It is a long and elaborate article:

"What London University wants is a British 'Charlottenburg,'—an extensive and fully equipped institute of technology, with special departments for such branches as mining and metallurgy, naval architecture and marine engineering, railway engineering and hydraulics, electric traction and power-transmission, electro-chemistry, optics, the various branches of chemical technology, and all possible applications of biology. Such an institution, which could be begun on any scale on the land lying vacant at South Kensington, should admit only graduate students, or others adequately qualified, and should lay itself out from the first to be a place of research in which there would be no teaching, in the ordinary sense, but only opportunities for learning,—for every sort of investigation, carried out by professors and advanced students, individually and in coöperation."

Such an institute would cost £500,000 (\$2,500,000) to build. Mr. Webb adds that £250,000 (\$1,250,000) more would be needed for building and equipping a school of preliminary medical science; £250,000 more for the

extension and reëquipement of University College, and £30,000 or £40,000 a year for a great school of languages.

#### THE CHINESE DRAMA.

Mr. Archibald Little has an interesting article on the drama in China. The stage in China, he says, is almost exactly identical with the English stage in Shakespeare's time. There is a total absence of scenery. A motto adorns the rear of almost every stage in China with the words "We hold the mirror up to Nature." Actors are apprenticed as children, and many learn their parts without books. A mark of attention to a distinguished visitor is to hand him the repertoire and ask him to choose a play out of some hundred in the list, and Mr. Little says that he has often selected an unpopular and seldom-performed play and never found the test too much for them. Rough indications of scenery are given in a primitive way. Cavalry are indicated by a whip held in the hand, and when dismounting or attempting to ride off they go through the action of bestriding a horse. Women are forbidden on the stage; and actors, with barbers, are the only degraded caste in China, their children being inadmissible to the official examinations. The Chinese theater is always educative and moral; the *dénouement* is always the triumph of virtue.

#### ENGLAND AND THE LITTLE STATES.

Mr. Demetrius Boulger writes on this subject. He gives an account of the proposed union of Holland with Great Britain, which nearly came off, owing to Dutch fear of Prussian designs. Bismarck had been making speeches about Prussia's need of ports; and it was said that he had prepared an ultimatum calling on Holland to come into the North German Confederation. Holland, having failed to propitiate France by the sale of Luxembourg, turned to England as champion against Prussia. King William of Holland had then no likely heir, he had no thought of marrying a second time, and his sons were dead or dying. The negotiations for the union were carried on by secret channels; and Mr. Boulger says that one of the points discussed was Dutch representation in the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Boulger has no information as to why these secret negotiations broke down.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Capt. L. Oppenheim describes the fight with the Boers at Roival. Mr. W. L. Clowes deals with the career of Admiral Edward Vernon, who was dismissed from the navy in the eighteenth century for insubordination. Sir Joshua Fitch deals with the education bill.

Mr. Herbert Paul has a paper on George Eliot, written in his usual charming and penetrating way. Mr. Paul does not agree with Mr. Leslie Stephen, that George Eliot could not portray male character. In the end of his article he compares George Eliot with Tolstoy. "Resurrection," in its breadth and humanity, in the depth of its feeling, in the vividness of its satire, and in the width of its charity, reminds Mr. Paul of George Eliot at her best, the George Eliot of "Middlemarch."

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE June number strenuously maintains the anti-German policy of the *National Review*. The editor warns his readers against the German astuteness which would employ the Morganeering shipping deal to set Britain against the United States. "Ignorant" be-

wails, under the title of "Another Graceful Concession," the permission given to Prince Henry and his German squadron to visit and use British bases in Irish waters. After Count Bülow's insolence to Mr. Chamberlain, this courtesy is, the writer affirms, sure to be misunderstood by Germany. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, as reported elsewhere, sees in the rapid extension of the Pan-Germanic idea a deadly menace to England. Mr. Maurice Low reports that, in spite of Prince Henry's visit, it is always the German navy by which the American navy compares itself.

## OCTROIS OR CUSTOMS?

Sir Vincent Caillard replies to Sir Robert Giffen's *Nineteenth Century* argument against "the dream of a British Zollverein." He explains that what he asks for is, first, free trade between the colonies and the mother country, leaving free trade among themselves as an after consideration. He would distinguish duties on goods coming from other parts of the empire as *octroi* duties from the customs imposed on foreign goods. The editor rests his hope of the coming conference with colonial ministers resulting in a preferential system on Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Chamberlain alone. He even urges Mr. Chamberlain to leave the government and set up a new standard, rather than allow the colonies to think that Great Britain values her shibboleths more than her children.

## LADY SERVANTS.

Mrs. Francis Darwin writes on "Lady Servants" as the one way left of establishing domestic service on a reasonable and dignified basis. She mentions "The Guild of Dames of the Household," established in 1900. She insists that the arrangement by which servants sleep out of the house, possibly in boarding houses set apart for the purpose, is essential to a right basis of domestic service.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

M. J. Cornély, late editor of the *Figaro*, writes on the meaning of the French elections. They demonstrated the devotion of France to the Republic and to M. Waldeck-Rousseau's form of republicanism.

The editor applauds the *Times* history of the war, with its damning disclosures of British incapacity, but is courageous enough to adopt Mr. Seddon's views of the peace negotiations, that nothing short of unconditional surrender will be acceptable to the empire. So the *National* ushers in the month which sees peace established, but certainly not a peace based on the unconditional surrender of the Boers.

## THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE June number enforces the duty of national amendment with sermonic earnestness. Mr. W. D. MacGregor continues his review of the cause of the South African war, and refers to the annexation of the Kimberley diamond fields as a national disgrace. Mr. Alfred Marks neatly turns the tables on British critics of the Boer by showing how the English invented the expansive bullet and hailed the invention with delight; "how we rejected with lofty scorn all remonstrances against its use, how the invention has been turned against us, first by the Afriids, later by the Boers, till at last we have come to denounce as a criminal worthy of instant execution, without trial, an enemy using the weapon which we ourselves invented."

## BRITISH TAXATION.

"Tory Finance Exposed" is a vigorous attack on Great Britain's "patriotic" government. The writer contrasts the new taxes on "the workers" with the doles, old and new, to "the shirkers," and finds that during the last three years the "balance against workers and in favor of shirkers" reached the figure of £82,000,000 (\$410,000,000). The favorite specific of levying the land tax of four shillings in the pound on present values is insisted on; and with the £43,000,000 (\$215,000,000) which would be the result a democratic Chancellor of the Exchequer might pay members and election expenses (one million), abolish breakfast-table duties (five millions), give an old-age pension of seven shillings a week to every person over sixty-five (twenty-five millions), and repeal "Black Michael's" twopence-on-income tax, halfpenny a pound on sugar, and the shilling a ton on exported coal. The writer waxes jubilant over the statement that 750,000 persons affiliated to the Labor Representation League are paying 3d. a quarter, making an annual total of £37,500 (\$167,500).

## OTHER ARTICLES.

"Mugwump" strenuously pleads the cause of federation *versus* imperialism; and another article, on "Liberalism and Empire," urges on nations, as on individuals, the principle of "the liberty of each limited only by the equal liberties of all."

Mr. Lydston S. M. Newman contributes an eloquent plea for justice to Ireland. Mr. P. Barry argues for the development of South Africa, apart from the gold mines, by means of liberal outlay of credit. Mr. H. H. Smith would encourage the hard-working small proprietors, who have been the backbone of the West Indies, as opposed to the insatiable large landlord.

A very salutary lesson in critical humility is taught by J. M. Attenborough, in a paper on the first Edinburgh school of literary critics. The judgments passed by Hume and Blair on Shakespeare are ludicrous.

## THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for June opens with an editorial article upon "Profit and Loss on the Atlantic Deal," which we have dealt with elsewhere.

## THE POSITION OF NAVAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs, R.N., has a paper on "The Navy and the Engineers," in which he criticises unfavorably the contentions of naval engineers. The engineer performs mechanical duties in which ordinary professional ability qualifies for promotion by seniority; while the combatant officers, having the entire direction of the ships and a power of choice involving judgment, initiative, and courage to an abnormal extent, have to be carefully selected for employment and promotion. The navy must be based on the requirements of naval efficiency, and the directive power of a fleet cannot be undermined merely because the heart of the ship is mechanism.

"Greater responsibility for the safety of the ship must carry with it enlarged powers, and in all seriousness it must be asked, Is this the time to introduce into our ships a royal navy corps of engineers, with the titles and none of the essential functions of executive officers? Such a division of the part from the whole is known in politics as an *impertum in impertio*, and in a navy we know it well as the dry rot of a fighting force."

## THE TRUTH ABOUT SPION KOP.

Mr. Basil Worsfold contributes a defense of General Warren under the title of "The True Story of Spion Kop." His article is illustrated with a very good map. His contention is that the two allegations against Warren, that he failed to carry out Buller's instructions for the turning movement, and that he failed to make adequate arrangements for providing the force on Spion Kop with reinforcements and supplies, are both unfounded. Mr. Worsfold's argument is too elaborate to be summarized here, but he undoubtedly makes out a good case for Sir Charles Warren.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

There is an interesting story from "A British Official's Station Studies." The article deals with the customs of the Bechuanas in a charming manner, and it is a pleasure to find some one who can write sympathetically of the South African natives, and who does not regard them merely as potential mine-labor. There are two poems,—one by Mr. Newbolt; the other, a very short one, by Mr. Thomas Hardy. The illustrated article this month deals with musical instruments in Italian art. It is written by Mrs. Kemp-Welch. Mr. M. A. Gerothwohl deals with Maeterlinck's new play, "Monna

Vanna." Mr. Horace Round writes on the history and functions of the office of Lord Great Chamberlain.

## BLACKWOOD.

THE June number of *Blackwood's Magazine* recognizes the grave import of the *Times* history of the war for England's national reputation. The writer of "Musings Without Method" girds at Mr. Carnegie's depreciation of university education, and observes sardonically that his gift to the Scottish universities must have been intended to injure the business aptitudes of a whole nation. The writer laments that "presently the American ideal of life will be our own. 'All round people are ringing bells,' once wrote a witty critic of New York, 'telephoning, telegraphing, stenographing, polygraphing, and generally communicating their ideas about money to their fellow creatures by any means rather than the voice which God put in the larynx for the purpose of quiet conversation.' Before long London will tell the same tale; and though we are confident that reaction will follow some day, it is not an agreeable interlude that lies before us." The villain of the whole South African drama, the writer later avers, is Mr. Gladstone, with Mr. Froude next in turpitude.

## THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

## REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Dastre's article on "Life and Death." In addition to this paper, the most important contribution to the first number of the *Revue* deals with German ambitions in the East. The anonymous writer regards the incessant movements of Germanism, its ebb and flow, and the transformations of the German power as forming in reality the history of Continental Europe. Toward the West the rehabilitation of France, which has followed the war of 1880, is rightly regarded as forming a counterpoise to German expansion in that direction. But toward the East the domestic difficulties of Austria, the decay of the Ottoman Empire, and the feuds of the Danubian and Balkan nationalities have smoothed the path of German activities. In fact, Germanism tends more and more to concentrate on the East the whole force of its national action, and to regard the Slav race as its most serious adversary.

## THE BEGINNINGS OF TAINE.

Some early letters of Taine, the great historian, are noteworthy as revealing the state of mind of those struggling men of letters who flourished in the late forties and early fifties,—that is, on the eve of the Second Empire. That period of French history is beginning to prove very fascinating to the modern writer; and this is further shown in the second number of the *Revue*, containing several very good articles, of which profoundly interesting to the student of modern history is M. Ollivier's account of Napoleon III.'s half-brother, the brilliant and unscrupulous Duc de Morny, who may be said to have engineered the *coup d'état*, and who, had he lived, would certainly have prevented the Franco-Prussian war. It is often said that the existence of no human being is really indispensable to his friends and his country; that of Morny seems to have been of practically indispensable value to his

sovereign and to France. Louis Napoleon never alluded to their common origin; to have done so would have been to throw a slur on his much-loved mother's memory, but he was well aware that in his half-brother he had had a devoted friend and helper, and that his premature death struck a blow at the Second Empire from which it never recovered. M. Ollivier gives a striking account of Morny's last interview with the Emperor and with the Empress, but the same scene has been described with incomparable art by Alphonse Daudet, who made Morny the hero of one of his novels under the transparent pseudonym of "Duc de Mora."

## IN FAR UKRAINE.

Everything Russian is still the fashion in France, and Mme. Bentzon will find many readers for her vivid account of a journey through that portion of the great northern empire known as Little Russia. She considers that the peasantry of Ukraine have remained mediæval in many of their personal habits, in their ardent patriotism, and notably in their love of religious observances. While not caring for the Greek Orthodox rites, she was touched and charmed to find that in the Greek Church little children communicate, brought to the altar by their mothers in response to our Lord's words, "Suffer little children to come unto me."

## REVUE DE PARIS.

THE editors of the *Revue de Paris* are devoting more and more space to fiction. Of the sixteen contributions published in the two May numbers, seven consist of works of the imagination, the place of honor being given to a translation of d'Annunzio's "Giacocca" and Maeterlinck's drama "Monna Vanna."

## BELGIUM'S AFRICAN EMPIRE.

M. Wilmotte contributes an interesting paper on the Congo, and incidentally he gives a striking account of



Leopold II., the astute sovereign of Belgium to whom one of the smallest of European states owes what may develop into one of the most important of African territories. A little over twenty-five years ago Leopold II. convened at Brussels a meeting of explorers, of famous travelers, and of scientists. From this conference sprang the International African Association, and in the five years which followed six Belgian African expeditions admirably organized, and in each case commanded by Belgium military officers, had started for Central Africa with the full approval of the King. And so, little by little, Belgium acquired more and more territory, until, in 1885, King Leopold was proclaimed sovereign of the Independent Congo State. Leopold II. is apparently a believer in chartered companies, and at the present moment there are twenty-five such associations in the Congo State.

#### FROM GREECE TO SOUTH AFRICA.

M. Bérard is represented by two very different articles. The one entitled "Greek Origins" deals with the topography of old Greece. Under the somewhat ominous title of "The South African Affair," the same writer gives a most careful and intelligent analysis of Mr. Conan Doyle's now famous pamphlet, written avowedly with a view of presenting the British Imperialist case to the world at large. M. Bérard treats his adversary,—for adversary he considers the author of "The Great Boer War" to be,—with admirable courtesy and fairness; indeed, he goes further, and when telling the story of the concentration camps he admits frankly that far more was done to remedy the state of things than would have been done by any other country in a state of war. As he puts it, the famous English novelist's contribution to the war literature is a piece of very clever special pleading. Of course, M. Bérard entirely denies that the British empire has any special mission to fulfill to the world at large. In a striking passage he sums up the character and aspirations of Cecil Rhodes. Those who styled him the Napoleon of the Cape, he writes, were wrong; the title which would have best fitted him was the Alexander of Africa. Like Alexander the Great, his outlook was nobler and greater than that of Bonaparte. He bases his view of Rhodes' character on two articles which have appeared in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*,—that of November, 1899, and that published this last May. He tells the story of the negotiations which led to the outbreak of the war, and of the press agitation in favor of the Uitlanders; but he is willing to admit that the outbreak of hostilities would probably not have taken place when it did had it not been for the action of "that strange knight-errant, who, with his all-powerful name, William II., signed the famous telegram on the morrow of the Jameson raid."

#### NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE May numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue* are not as interesting as is sometimes the case with this publication.

Algiers has always been supposed to be the one prosperous French colony. M. de Pourville, who has made a special study of France's colonial empire, views the whole state of things there with profound pessimism. He points out that the French population of the colony does not increase, and indeed shows a tendency to grow less; while the native races, notably the Arabs, become more powerful, and are practically untouched by French

civilization. The Jew element is taking larger and larger proportions, and includes many Jews who, while nominally of French nationality, are really by birth Levantines, Greeks, Egyptians, and Italians. So important a part do the Jews now play in Algerian commerce and society that there has arisen a powerful anti-Semitic party, composed in a great measure of members of the old colonial families, who were very indignant at a law passed in 1870, which admitted every Jew showing a very short residence in Algiers to the full privileges of French nationality.

#### THE ROMANCE OF AUGUSTE COMTE.

Positivists will read with mixed feelings M. Pascal's very frank account of the curious love episode which so powerfully influenced Auguste Comte during the whole of the last part of his life. Unhappily married to a woman who from first to last proved utterly unworthy of him, and yet whom he had rescued from a degraded and wretched life, he came across, when forty-six years of age, the now famous Clotilde de Vaux, who, some sixteen years younger than himself, lived a life of austere grass widowhood, also the victim of a wretched marriage. Till this lady's death Comte cherished for her what must be called for want of a better name a platonic passion which powerfully influenced his whole views of life, and which seemed to increase in feeling after her somewhat premature death.

#### A REPUBLIC IN SPAIN?

Is Spain drifting toward a republic? Yes, says M. de Ricard, and to prove his belief he analyzes the various forces which are now contending against one another under the feeble rule of the newly crowned King. Unlike most foreign critics, he is no believer in the Queen mother, and indeed goes so far as to say that at no time during the last ten years has she known how to find a solution to any of the difficulties which confront the responsible ruler of Spain; on the contrary, she has gone on,—and so probably will her son, who is wholly under her influence,—much as did Napoleon III. during the later years of the Second Empire.

#### LA REVUE.

"LA REVUE" for May contains, as usual, a number of excellent literary articles, among which are some notes on Ibsen contributed by Mme. Rémusat, and a long article weighing the *pros* and *cons* as to whether Petrarch's house at Vacluse still exists; and if so, which it is. An article which is really fact, though it reads like fiction, is on Langallerie, a seventeenth-century adventurer, in the toils of Mme. de Maintenon.

M. de Croze discusses the ravages of alcoholism in Lower Brittany. Out of 6,885 young Bretons who came up for examination last year, 1,657 were referred to a second examination, and 702 exempted altogether,—and this largely because of the perpetual habit of drinking, especially among the women.

A curious article, suggested by the recent Holy Shroud discussions, is contributed by Dr. Cabanès on "The Death of Jesus in the Light of Contemporary Science." Dr. Cabanès' impartiality sums up the views of all the different scientists on the subject of how the crucifixion actually took place; to what death was actually due,—whether to exhaustion, to strain on the heart, or what; where the piercing with the spear took place, and the possibility of burial alive. Dr. Cabanès concludes that no definite theory is possible.



# THE NEW BOOKS.

## NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### BIOGRAPHIES AND MEMOIRS.

TWO handsome volumes recently issued contain the Hon. George S. Boutwell's "Reminiscences of Sixty Years in Public Affairs" (McClure, Phillips & Co.). To few American public men has it been granted to participate actively in political movements for so long a period of time. Mr. Boutwell began his service in the Massachusetts Legislature in the forties, became governor of Massachusetts more than half a century ago, represented his State in Congress during and after the Civil War, was Secretary of the Treasury in President Grant's first administration, and served as Senator from Massachusetts in the seventies. During the last quarter of a century, while Mr. Boutwell has held no public office, he has written and spoken much on political topics, retaining a virility of thought and expression such as many a younger man might envy. The fact that his career has included long periods of activity in the legal profession has made his experiences the more varied, and contributes greatly to the interest of his memoirs. His acquaintance with men in many walks of life has been extensive, and his recollections are vivid. Not since the appearance of Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress" has so important a collection of personal reminiscences in American politics come from the press.

"Herbert B. Adams: Tributes of Friends" is the title of a memorial volume published by the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore in recognition of the distinguished service rendered by the late Professor Adams as head of the department of history. A unique and fitting contribution to the volume is the bibliography of the members of the department for the entire quarter-century of Dr. Adams' leadership. Many of the books and articles enumerated in this list were directly due to the suggestions of this inspiring teacher. Few, if any, university instructors in this country have influenced the literary activities of so large a number of students.

In the Appletons' series of "Life Histories," Secretary Thwaites, of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, contributes an interesting sketch of "Father Marquette." Mr. Thwaites, as editor of the last complete edition of the famous "Jesuit Relations," has made a thorough and scholarly review of all the documentary materials pertaining to the historic Mississippi expedition of Marquette and Joliet. Mr. Thwaites, moreover, is intimately acquainted with the region traversed by Marquette, having himself made canoe voyages over the inland waterways made memorable by the Jesuit explorer, and from his knowledge of the country he is able to impart an unusual sense of reality to the entire narrative of Marquette's adventures. Marquette and Joliet, in the month of June, 1673, entered the Mississippi from the Wisconsin River, and descended as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas. They returned northward by way of the Illinois and Chicago rivers and the west shore of Lake Michigan, reaching the Jesuit mission at the rapids of De Pere, Wis., in September. Two years later, Marquette died on the site of the present city of Ludington, Mich., and the following

year some friendly Indians removed his bones to St. Ignace, where they were buried by his fellow Jesuits in a vault beneath the floor of their mission chapel.

The oration delivered by Mr. Samuel W. McCall at the centennial of Daniel Webster's graduation from Dartmouth College, which was celebrated in September last, has been published in book form (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). This address has been generally accepted as a truthful and well-balanced estimate of Webster's character and career, and it well deserved the attractive garb in which it now appears.

A paper on Webster introduces a little volume of "Biographical and Other Articles," by William C. Todd (Boston: Lee & Shepard). Caleb Cushing, Thomas Hart Benton, and "Lord Timothy Dexter," of Newburyport, are among the other famous characters treated by Mr. Todd. Bits of rare and curious information, much of which was never before published, are incorporated in the papers.

At last, in "The True Aaron Burr," by Charles Burr Todd (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.), we have an enthusiastic defense of an American in whom the historians, early and late, have found little to praise. The recently-circulated statement that the archives of the British, Spanish, and French governments reveal evidence of Burr's treason is repudiated by Mr. Todd, who challenges the production of such evidence. He asserts, on the other hand, that the Spanish archives at New Orleans and Mexico show that Burr intended by his "conspiracy" only the capture of Mexico and its ultimate annexation to the United States.

One of the most readable books of the season is a study of the Revolutionary patriot and martyr, Nathan Hale, by Mr. William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, who has been occupied for five years in working out in marble his conception of the face and form of the young Yale graduate and school teacher whose unusual lot it was to dignify the office of a military spy and to become through this service, ennobled by its object, a national hero. (Funk & Wagnalls Company.)

A little book made up of tributes to the late Lewis G. Janes has been published at Boston (James H. West & Co.). Dr. Janes was distinguished in life for his contributions to philosophy, notably in the department of ethics. Most of the tributes included in this volume are from representative students and teachers who were associated more or less intimately with Dr. Janes in various educational activities.

"The True Napoleon," by Charles Joasselyn (New York: R. H. Russell), is a chronological record of events in the life of the First Napoleon, based upon many trustworthy authorities, and making no pretensions on its own account to originality. It is, in fact, what its title-page indicates—"a cyclopedia of events." A dozen very interesting and effective illustrations are included in the volume.

The matter of chief interest to American readers in the "Diary and Correspondence of Count Axel Fersen, Grand-Marshal of Sweden, Relating to the Court of France" (Boston: Hardy, Pratt & Co.), is contained in the count's letters to Field-Marshal Fersen, who was

his father, during the American Revolution. The count served as aide-de-camp to the Comte de Rochambeau. These letters are all included in the second chapter of the volume. Young Fersen embarked at Brest with the expeditionary corps of the French army of assistance to the American revolutionists in the spring of 1780. After taking part in the expedition to Rhode Island, he was present at the siege and capitulation of Yorktown, being employed by the Comte de Rochambeau in preference to the other aides during the conferences with Washington and the other officers of the American army. In fact, it is said that it was he who conducted the negotiations, and that this preference was founded not less on his personal qualities than on his knowledge of the English language. As in the case of the volumes of memoirs already published in this series, the translation from the French is the work of Katherine Prescott Wormeley.

"Meditations of an Autograph Collector," by Adrian H. Joline (Harpers), contains much anecdotal material of an entertaining nature relating to such historical characters as Charles Lamb, W. M. Thackeray, Laurence Sterne, Charlotte Brontë, Robert Burns, Samuel Johnson, John Keats, Joseph Addison, Alexander Pope, David Garrick, Sir Walter Scott, and Charles Darwin.

The stereograph record of William McKinley as President of the United States (New York: Underwood & Underwood) is a work of genuine historical interest and value. It consists of a series of sixty stereoscopic photographs of the late President at his official duties in Washington and on the memorable railroad journeys made across the country in the last year of his life. With the exception of the latest ones, each of the stereographs was examined through the stereoscope by the President, and received his personal approval. The descriptive text accompanying the pictures greatly enhances the educational value of the series. The stereograph as a means of instruction has already commended itself to educators, and is being introduced in a number of public schools. It offers an effective method of impressing the importance of historical events on the mind of the child. The Government uses stereoscopic photographs for instruction in the Military Academy at West Point.

#### A FEW RECENT VOLUMES OF HISTORY.

"The Boer Fight for Freedom," by Michael Davitt (Funk & Wagnalls Company), has been heralded as "the first authentic history of the Boer war from the Boer side." It will be remembered that Mr. Davitt resigned his seat in the British Parliament at the outbreak of the war, in October, 1899, as a protest against what he deemed to be the unjust aggressions of Great Britain. He soon proceeded to South Africa, and there was a personal witness to many of the dramatic incidents of the contest, becoming acquainted with such leaders among the Boers as President Steyn and Generals Botha, De Wet, and Delarey. In his account of the war, Mr. Davitt's style is journalistic, at times dramatic, and always entertaining, even though the partisanship which he is at no pains to conceal to a great extent vitiates the value of his work as history. The book amply fulfills the promises made in the advertisements. It gives the Boer side, and for that reason it will be read with avidity in this country, where the Boer cause from first to last had thousands of intense sympathizers.

"Uncle Sam, Trustee," by John Kendrick Bangs (New York: Riggs Publishing Company), is something of a surprise. We confess that Mr. Bangs, thanks to his brilliant reputation already made in other and very different literary lines, is not the writer to whom we should have looked for a concise, matter-of-fact record of the American administration in Cuba. Such a record, however, Mr. Bangs has given us in a dignified volume in which the only hint of whimsicality is suggested in the title. The book opens with an excellent summary of Cuban history, beginning with the era of discovery and Spanish settlement and coming down through the centuries to the memorable year of 1898. Then follows a brief account of General Wood's work at Santiago, a general survey of conditions in Cuba at the close of the Spanish war, and a series of chapters covering the progress made in the several departments of administration during the past four years. Mr. Bangs closes with a glowing tribute to General Wood and his corps of assistants for the magnificent manner in which they have fulfilled their tasks.

"The Rise of Religious Liberty in America," by Sanford H. Cobb (Macmillan), is not in any sense a history of the churches or of religion in America. The aim of the work is political rather than religious. In the language of the preface, "it attempts a systematic narrative,—so far as the author is aware, not hitherto published,—of that historical development through which the civil law in America came at last, after much struggle, to the decree of entire liberty of conscience and of worship." The author introduces the work with the definition of the American principle of religious liberty. This he follows with a description of the Old World idea of Church and State which was in force in Europe at the time of American colonization. He then proceeds to an account of colonial beginnings and the various church establishments in the colonies,—the Church of England in Virginia and the Carolinas, Puritanism in New England, Dutch Calvinism in New York, Catholicism in Maryland, and so forth. There are numerous footnote references to leading historical authorities.

"The Story of the Mormons," by William Alexander Linn (Macmillan), may also be described as a secular, rather than a religious, narrative. The writer classifies the books on Mormonism already in existence as follows: "Histories written under the auspices of the Mormon Church, which are hopelessly biased as well as incomplete; more trustworthy works which cover only certain periods; and books in the nature of 'exposures' by former members of the Church, which the Mormons attack as untruthful, and which rest in the mind of the general reader under a suspicion of personal bias." Mr. Linn has undertaken to present a consecutive history of the Mormons, from the date of their origin to the year 1901, and as regards the facts included in his account, he has relied largely on Mormon sources of information. Notwithstanding the almost universal acceptance of the belief that Joseph Smith, Jr., was the founder of the sect, Mr. Linn declares that the real originator of the whole scheme for a new church and of its doctrines and government was the now little-known Sidney Rigdon, for many years one of Smith's influential associates.

The second volume of "The Spanish Conquest in America," by Sir Arthur Helps (John Lane), now appearing in a new edition edited by M. Oppenheim, covers the colonization schemes of Las Casas, the ex-

ploring expeditions of Hernando Cortez, and the siege of Mexico by the Spaniards and their Indian allies. Facsimiles of sixteenth-century maps accompany the text.

"A History of Slavery in Virginia," by James Curtis Ballagh, constitutes an extra volume in the Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press). This is a study of the institutional character of American slavery. The author has investigated the legal and customary treatment of slaves in Virginia, from the beginnings of the colony down to the period of emancipation. He has given special attention to the social statistics of slavery and to penal legislation concerning slaves.

An interesting story of the Moravian Church, founded at what is now Salem, N. C., is related in "The History of Wachovia," by Dr. John Henry Clewell (Doubleday, Page & Co.). This history is based chiefly on original manuscripts and records preserved by the Salem Historical Society.

"The Lower South in American History" is the title of a volume of papers by Mr. William Garrott Brown (Macmillan). These papers have to do chiefly with the period preceding the Civil War, covering: (1) "The Rise of the Cotton States," (2) "The Ascendancy of the Lower South in the Union," and (3) "The Final Struggle in the Union." There are also papers on "The Orator of Secession," "The Resources of the Confederacy," "The Ku Klux Movement," "A New Hero of an Old Type" (Hobson), and "Shifting the White Man's Burden." These attempts to depict conditions of life in the old South, while confessedly incomplete, serve to suggest the outlines of what may eventually grow under Mr. Brown's hand into an elaborate and well-proportioned history of that important section of the Union.

Varied subjects are treated in a volume of papers by Mr. Charles Francis Adams (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Besides the study of "Lee at Appomattox," which gives the title to the book, there are two papers dealing with phases of the South African war, an essay on the need of a higher tone in our political discussions, and "A Plea for Military History," which is mainly a criticism on the defective treatment of military operations by historians. All of these essays embody the results of many years of experience in public affairs, and are written in a style that is always enjoyable.

In the "Cambridge Historical Series" (Macmillan), Mr. P. Hume Brown has written a two-volume "History of Scotland." The writer's preface to this work informs us that the latest critical opinion is inclined to reject or modify the conclusions accepted even by recent authorities on Scottish history. Especially is this true of the Roman occupation and the centuries that immediately follow. From materials that have come to hand in recent years, very much of the history of the last five hundred years has had to be virtually rewritten, so that we have in the present work an essentially new and distinctive history of Scotland.

Two new volumes in the series of "Mediæval Towns" (Macmillan), are devoted, respectively, to Cairo and Chartres. The former of these towns may be regarded as in the fullest sense a mediæval city, since it came into existence and had its most vigorous life during the Middle Ages, while it still retains much of its mediæval character and aspect. Chartres is also full of monuments of the Middle Ages, and with Mr. Headlam's book in hand the traveler who has only a few hours to spend in the old town may find much to interest him.

#### SOCIOLOGY.

Under the auspices of the Department of Social Sciences of Yale University there has been published a volume of "Statistical Studies in the New York Money Market," by John P. Norton (Macmillan). In this work the author has made an elaborate attempt to apply the mathematical methods of interpolation and correlation to the financial statistics of discount rates and banking items as published weekly by the financial journals. He has, however, tried as far as possible to subordinate the mathematical side of the work, and has made large use of graphic representation by means of charts.

A welcome addition to the publications of the New York State Library (Albany: University of the State of New York) is a bulletin giving a review of State legislation for 1901, edited by Dr. Robert H. Whitten, the sociology librarian. This review is made up of contributions by many specialists, each of whom gives a useful survey of the enactments of the year in the various States, with a special review of the subjects in which he is interested. Such treatment as this makes doubly valuable to legislators and students of comparative legislation a "Comparative Summary and Index" which has been issued by the New York State Library for possibly twelve years. As an introduction to the present bulletin, Dr. Whitten gives a brief review of modern work in comparative legislation.

The first course of "Yale Lectures on the Responsibilities of Citizenship," delivered by Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, has been published in a small volume entitled "American Citizenship" (Scribners). In these lectures Justice Brewer presents what he terms a few plain, simple, commonplace truths. The line of treatment followed by the justice is indicated roughly by the titles chosen for the five lectures: "Obligations of Citizenship," "The Maintenance of a Good Character a Primary Obligation of Every Citizen," "Service a Responsibility of Citizenship," "Obligation of Obedience," and "The Duty of Striving to Better the Life of the Nation."

#### LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Several works dealing with modern industrial problems have recently appeared, and of these the one that is likely to attract the most general attention is the volume entitled "Labor and Capital: A Discussion of the Relations of Employer and Employed," edited by John P. Peters, D.D., of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York (Putnams). This book is made up on the "symposium" plan, and includes contributions from many well-known writers on various phases of the modern labor movement. The general subject of "Labor Unions" is treated by Mr. James B. Reynolds, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, President Keefe of the International Longshoremen's Association, and Secretary White of the United Garment Workers of America. There is also a discussion of "Trusts and Labor Unions from a Legal Aspect," by Messrs. George C. Holt, John Brooks Leavitt, and John De Witt Warner. The arguments for conciliation and arbitration of labor disputes are presented by Bishop Potter and Cardinal Gibbons, supplemented by the views of such specialists as Chairman Reed of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation, Commissioner Carroll D. Wright of the United States Department of Labor, Labor Commissioner McMackin of New York State, and Mr. Charles Buxton Going of the *Engineering*.

ing Magazine. On the topic of "Compulsory Arbitration, favorable views are presented by Messrs. Walter Fieldhouse, Henry Demarest Lloyd, Conrad Reno, and Hugh H. Lusk, and unfavorable views by Chief Clark of the Order of Railway Conductors, President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, and Secretary John M. Stahl of the Farmers' National Congress. Representative employers of labor give their opinions on "Voluntary Arbitration and Conciliation," while the sentiments of the employees on the same subject are voiced by President Martin Fox of the Iron Moulders' Association of America, and Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. A section of the book is devoted to "Model Industries," covering schemes of profit-sharing and coöperation, and there is a full discussion of socialism and the single tax as remedies for modern industrial ills. Two questions relating to the unemployed—"Is Permanent Work with Comfortable Living Wage Possible for All in This Country?" and "How May Work and Workers Be Brought Together?" are briefly answered by Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, of the "East Side Settlement House in New York," and Mr. Jacob A. Riis, the author of "How the Other Half Lives."

In the collocation and arrangement of the utterances of so many experts on labor problems, Dr. Peters has rendered a valuable service to all earnest students of the subject. Not only are theorists represented in these discussions, but many practical men whose interests are involved in a speedy and equitable decision of the questions under discussion. In fact, the staff of contributors is made up on essentially the same lines as the well-known Arbitration Committee of the National Civic Federation, whose work was so prominently inaugurated in December last. The employers, the labor organizations, and the general public have all been invited to share in this expression of opinion.

To obtain a clear view of modern British trade-unionism in its various phases, the American student can do no better than to consult what has come to be regarded as the standard authority on the subject, namely, "Industrial Democracy," by Sidney and Beatrice Webb, of which a new edition has just been issued, the two volumes of the original work being bound in one (Longmans). Some idea of the scholarly thoroughness of this work may be gained from the fact that the investigation on which it was based occupied six years, in the course of which the authors examined, inside and out, the constitution of practically every trade-union organization, together with the methods and regulations which it uses to attain its ends. In an earlier work the authors traced the history of trade-unionism, and in the present volumes they attempt to give a scientific analysis of trade-unionism as it is to-day in the United Kingdom. An introduction to the new edition gives a full exposition of the various statutory changes made between 1897 and 1902, and the Australian legislation of that period is noted in detail.

Passing from the consideration of the rights and wrongs of organized labor, we find an exceptionally clear presentation of the claims of organized capital in "The Trust: Its Book," edited by James H. Bridge (Doubleday, Page & Co.). The latest phases of indus-

trial evolution as manifested in the United States are here set forth by Messrs. Charles R. Flint, James J. Hill, S. C. T. Dodd, Francis B. Thurber, all well-known and active representatives of the modern movement along the lines of capitalistic combination. The subjects discussed are "Combination and Critics," "History and Influence of Capital," "The Gospel of Industrial Steadiness," "Combinations and the Public," "An Alliance of Work, Brains, and Money," "Influence of Trusts upon Prices," and "What Combination has Done." There is also a collection of representative opinions on trusts from eminent public men, together with a carefully selected list of books relating to trusts.

#### ESSAYS ON SOCIAL THEMES.

Three recent volumes by clever British essayists deal with various social topics in an interesting manner. "Philosophy and Life," by Prof. J. H. Muirhead (Macmillan), while the psychological point of view is much in evidence, is an attempt to apply general principles of conduct to actual present-day problems, as in the essays on "What Imperialism Means," "The Science of Poor-Law Relief," and "Modern Methods of Temperance Reform." Of the papers not so strictly sociological in character, American readers will be attracted by this writer's presentation of "Robert Louis Stevenson's Philosophy of Life," "Abstract and Practical Ethics," "A Liberal Education," and "Psychology and Education."

Better known to Americans generally is Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll, the English critic and editor, who, under his well-known pseudonym "Claudius Clear," has collected "Letters on Life" (Dodd, Mead & Co.), a series of entertaining essays many of which have already appeared in publications accessible to American readers.

The third book in the group is said to be the work of "one of England's best-known statesmen." It is entitled "An Onlooker's Note-Book" (Harpers), by the author of "Collections and Recollections," and is composed of papers that appeared in the Manchester *Guardian* during the year 1901. Naturally the themes selected for treatment are largely political in character, and the author's exposition of "Individualism and Collectivism," "The Failures of Democracy," and "The Hope for Democracy" is especially interesting as an expression presumably representative of British thought on these subjects. There are also chapters on "Monarchy," which briefly sketch the history of the British throne from 1760 to the present day. The book as a whole is a book of anecdote and reminiscence rather than of philosophical speculation.

In this connection two little books by an American writer, Mr. Richard R. Bowker, on "The Arts of Life" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) deserve our attention. In one of these books Mr. Bowker treats of "Politics," and in the other of "Business." The latter volume contains a simple and straightforward exposition of current questions connected with the relations between labor and capital. The essay on politics is elementary, and contains a clear and succinct account of the modern American political system and its development.

# INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the June numbers of periodicals.  
For table of abbreviations, see last page.

- Acadia, Roundabout Journey in, J. B. Carrington, PhoT.  
Acts, Portions of, Notes and Comments on, R. J. Knowling, Bib.  
Adelaide, Marie, of Orleans, Mary S. Smith, NEng.  
Africa: In Khama's Country, Bechuanaland Protectorate, MonR.  
Africa, West, What Britain is Doing in, W. F. W. Carstairs, Can.  
Agricultural Experiment Station Work, W. S. Harwood, Scrib.  
Air-Ships and Flying-Machines, A. S. Dumont, NAR.  
Alabama, Story of, J. C. DuBose, Pear.  
Alaska, Coal Resources of, NatGM, May.  
Alcohol, Heat, Light, and Power from, F. H. Mason, CasM.  
Alcoholism in Lower Brittany, A. de Croze, Revue, May 15.  
Alexander, George, Conversation with, W. Archer, PMM.  
Alexandra, Queen, at Sandringham, Dora M. Jones, YW.  
Algerian Problems, A. de Pourville, Nou, May 1.  
Aluminum, A. Jamieson, Cham.  
America and France, G. Deschamps, NAR.  
Amos and His Modern Message, C. C. Jarrell, MRN.  
Anarchism—A Present Peril, J. K. Richards, ALR.  
Angier, An Early Seventeenth Century, R. L. Bower, SR, April.  
Anglo-Saxons and Their Pretended Superiority, J. Novicow, Revue, June 1.  
Animal, Lower: Is It Immortal? C. J. Adams, Mind.  
Annals, Old, Kathleen Knox, Gent.  
Antoinette, Marie—V., H. Francis, Era.  
Ants, Social Life of—II., A. Forel, Int.  
Apostolic Succession as an Historical Truth, P. Carus, OC.  
Architecture:  
Capri, A Villa in, C. de Kay, Arch, May.  
Country Homes for \$500 to \$2,000, L.H.J.  
Paris, An "Art Nouveau" Edifice in, F. Mazade, Arch, May.  
Rich Men and Their Houses, H. Croly, Arch, May.  
Work of W. H. Bidlake, A. S. Wainwright, IntS.  
Arctic Exploration: The Story of the Drift Casks, G. W. Melville, Mun.  
Arizona, Harriet Monroe, Atlant.  
Armor and Arms in the European Armory at Windsor Castle, G. F. Laking, AJ.  
Armor and Guns of Fighting Ships, P. R. Alger, CasM.  
Arnold, Matthew, Study of—II., L. Lewisohn, SR, April.  
Art:  
American Water-Color Society, Exhibition of the, C. H. Dudley, BP.  
Antiques, Purchasing of, Cham.  
Bass, Robert William, G. S. Layard, MA.  
Buying of Pictures, H. Quilter, Cham.  
Christian Art, Classic Age of, R. T. Kerlin, MRN.  
Coronation Weaving, R. E. D. Sketchley, AJ.  
Coronations, Some Illustrations of, H. M. Cundall, AJ.  
Dalon, Jules, Sculptor, E. Lantéri, MA.  
Delasalle, Madame Angèle, B. Dufernez, MA.  
Dicksee, Frank, F. Dolman, Str.  
Illustration of the Daily Press, W. Jenkins, IntS.  
Jewelry, Modern Art in, J. Schopfer, Arch, May.  
King Edward's Collections of Works of Art, L. Cust, AJ.  
King Edward's Prints, Drawings, Miniatures, and Gems at Windsor Castle, R. R. Holmes, AJ.  
Kitson, Henry H., Sculptor, Elizabeth N. Hepburn, AI.  
Making of a Picture, H. E. R. Fyffe, BP.  
Ornament, Study of—II., L. Rhead, AI.  
Outdoor Art, Influence of Expositions on, W. H. Manning, BP.  
Pomegranate in Design, W. S. Rice, AI.  
Portraits of Women in the Salons of 1902, R. de La Sizarranne, RDM, June 1.  
Querol y Subriata, Augustin, Sculptor, F. Rudy, MA.  
Raphael in Rome, P. de Bouchaud, Nou, May 15.  
Reuterdahl, Henry, F. T. Jane, BB.  
Ribera, Josef, Mary F. Nixon-Roulet, Ros.  
Rodin, Auguste, Sculptor, A. Symons, Fort.  
Rothschild Legacy to the Louvre, E. Mouret, BP.  
Royal Academy, Elementary Exercises at the, A. J. Finberg, NatR.  
Royal Academy Exhibition, MA.  
Rubens, J. L. Farge, McCl.  
Salons of 1902, A. Beaunier, RPar, June 1.  
Smith-Hald, Frithjof, F. W. Morton, BP.  
Spence, T. R., Metal Work of, F. H. Jackson, MA.  
Statuette, The Cult of the, IntS.  
Sterl, Robert, H. W. Singer, IntS.  
Tuke, H. S., C. Kains-Jackson, MA.  
Van Hove, Edmond, Emma L. Monypenny, IntS.  
Verestchagin in the Philippines, Isabel McDougall, Cos.  
Vienna Secession, Exhibition of the, A. S. Levetus, IntS.  
Watts, G. F., W. T. Stead, RRL.  
Artillery: Long-Range Fire, C. H. Wilson, USM.  
Assisi,—an Old World City, Edith Heyer, AI.  
Athletes, Instantaneous Pictures of, A. Ruhl, O.  
Atmosphere, The New, C. Morris, Lipp.  
Austen, Jane, Home of, Josephine Tozier, Out.  
Australia, Decimal System of Coinage Proposed for, R. T. Barbour, RRM, April.  
Australian Finance, Missing Virtue in, RRM, April.  
Austria and Pan-Germanism, R. Whitehouse, Atlant.  
Avalanche, Rossbodeuthal, R. Hughes, Black.  
Baltic Sea Sloop, On a, J. B. Connolly, Scrib.  
Bank Auditor, The, J. C. Martine, BankNY.  
Bank Bookkeeping, W. L. Day, BankNY, May.  
Bank, Bowers Savings, E. Lowry, WW.  
Bank Panics, Prevention of, O. Newfang, BankNY, May.  
Banking System, Branch, Reserves Under the, BankNY.  
Banks, City and Country, Bookkeeping for, BankNY.  
Banks, Consolidation of, WW.  
Baseball, Old Days in, C. Deming, O.  
Bass, Black, How to Fish for, E. T. Keyser, CLA.  
Bear, When You Meet a, W. J. Long, Out.  
Beauty, Idea of, Ethel D. Puffer, Int.  
Beef: Why Its Price is High, G. W. Ogden, WW.  
Bee-hive, A Day in a, F. M. White, Pear.  
Bennett, James Gordon, J. Chambers, Pear.  
Bermuda and the Boers, P. Bigelow, NatM.  
Besant, Sir Walter, BB.  
Biblical Inspiration Inductively Considered, M. S. Terry, MRN.  
Bicycle Diving, A. J. Lowe, Pear.  
Birds and Animals, Sight and Scent in, G. Stratton-Porter, O.  
Birds, Child, in Our Garden, Elizabeth Grinnell, OutW.  
Birds: How They Care for Their Babies, N. Blanchan, L.H.J.  
Birds, Migrations of, H. F. Witherby, Cham.  
Birds: Nightingale's Song, L. Eglington, Atlant.  
Bloodhounds in America, J. D. Howe and C. E. Duffie, Cent.  
Boats, Motor, E. W. Roberts, Eng.  
Book-Reviewing, Authors' Views on, G. S. Goodwin, Crit.  
Books to Read This Summer, F. W. Halsey, AMRR.  
Boston Newspapers, F. B. Sanborn, Bkman.  
Bowdoin College: A Century of Service, W. I. Cole, AMRR.  
Bread-making, Modern, H. S. Archer, Cos.  
Bridge-Building, American, Triumphs of, F. W. Skinner, Cent.  
Brigands, Six Months Among—II., Ellen M. Stone, McCl.  
Browning's Treatment of Nature—III., S. A. Brooke, Crit.  
Brunel: A Dying Kingdom, H. Clifford, Mac.  
Burr, Aaron, First Love of, Mrs. J. H. Van Rensselaer, Lipp.  
Butterflies and Moths, Anna Botsford, CLA.  
California: The Camino Real, A. Wey, OutW, May.  
California: The Exiles of Cupa, C. F. Lummis, OutW, May.  
California: The Hills and Farms of Butte County, Caroline M. Olney, Over.  
Camping, Art of: A Woman's View, Martha Coman, Out.  
Canada: Should the Constitution be Amended? J. C. Brown, Can.  
Canadian Banking, Commerce, and Manufactures, BankNY, May.  
Canadian Rockies, Recent Exploration in the—II., W. D. Wilcox, NatGM.  
Canoe, Floating Down Stream in, J. Craig, CLA.  
Cape Cod, Lakes of, S. W. Abbott, NEng, May.  
Cape Cod Notes, NEng, May.  
Cascade Mountains, Three Months' Outing in the, J. E. Ross, Over.  
Charnock, Job, Founder of the Capital of British India, Black.  
Chemistry in Engineering, W. McMurtrie, CasM.  
China:  
Drama, Chinese, A. Little, NineC.  
Genius of China, H. Ukhtomski, Contem.  
German Interests in China, F. Cerone, RasN, May 1.  
Peking, March of Events in, J. L. Whiting, MisR.  
Police, Chinese, A. T. Sibbald, GBag.  
War of 1901, Exploits During the, J. Granbin, Revue, May 15.  
Christianity and the Common Law, A. W. Barber, GBag.  
Cicero, Inner Experience of, R. S. Conway, Contem.  
Civic Awakening in America, A. Great, S. Baxter, Cent.  
Civil Service in Our New Dependencies, W. D. Foulke, Annals, May.

- Coal Industry, Development of the, W. G. Irwin, Gunt.  
 Coal Resources and Coal-Getting, A. S. E. Ackermann, Eng.  
 Colonial Autonomy, J. T. Young, Annals, May.  
 Colonial Government, Representation and, P. S. Reinsch, Forum.  
 Colonies, Suffrage in, H. R. Burch, Annals, May.  
 Colonization, Tropical: Is It Justifiable? A. Ireland, Annals, May.  
 Columbus: Did He Discover America? E. P. Lyle, Jr., Ev.  
 Commercial Invasion of Europe by America, Limits of the, W. F. Ford, Contem.  
 Composers, Representative Women, Madeleine O'Connor, Cass.  
 Comte, Auguste, Centenary of, F. Brunetière, RDM, June 1.  
 Comte, Auguste, Romance of, F. Pascal, Nou, May 1.  
 Consciousness, Fundamental, F. H. Sprague, Mind.  
 Constantinople, B. Odescalchi, NA, May 18.  
 Constantinople Bookshops, Among the, H. O. Dwight, Forum.  
 Consular Service of the United States, L. E. Van Norman, Chaut.  
 Coronation of King Edward: see Great Britain.  
 Coronation Sermon, An Early, G. H. Davenport, NEng.  
 Country Home, Making of a—III, B. Fleming, CLA.  
 Crawford, Marion, The Rome of, Louise C. Hale, Bkman.  
 Creation, Hidden Secrets of, M. Reed, PMM.  
 Creation Legends in Ancient Religions, M. Jastrow, Jr., Harp.  
 Cremona, Italy, W. L. Alden, Harp.  
 Cricket: New Australian Eleven, A. C. MacLaren, RRM, April.  
 Cricket Twenty Years Ago, and Now, H. Gordon, Bad.  
 Crime, Education versus, A. D. Call, Ed.  
 "Crisis, The," Reviewed, Mary Bigot, BU.  
 Crusades, Byzantine Empire and the, C. Diehl, Int.  
 Cuba, Our Trade with, C. R. Edwards, Annals, May.  
 Cuba, Public Education in, M. E. Hanna, Atlant.  
 Cuba, Truth About, H. H. Lewis, WW.  
 Cuban Republic, Our Legacy to the, A. G. Robinson, Forum.  
 Danish Politics, Anomalies of, H. C. Peterson, Gunt.  
 Daughters of the American Revolution, Proceedings of the Eleventh Continental Congress of the, AmonM, May.  
 Delhi—1857, Major-General Tweedie, Cham.  
 Democracy and Education, Vida D. Scudder, Atlant.  
 Denmark, Coöperative Movement in, N.R. at Ursin, RSoc, May.  
 Derby, Classic English, E. Spencer, O.  
 Derby Day in England, H. Logan, Mun.  
 Derbys, Some Famous, and Derby Winners of the Past, P. Brooklyn, Cass.  
 De Vere, Aubrey, A. J. George, Atlant.  
 Diaz, Abby Morton, Sketch of, C. B. Patterson, Mind.  
 Diaz, President Porfirio, Audience with, A. B. Mason, Cent.  
 Diplomacy, American, Formative Incidents in—XVII—XVIII, E. E. Spauls, Chaut.  
 Docking a Battleship, B. Reid, Mun.  
 Dog Breeding in England and America, G. Raper, O.  
 Domesday Book, H. M. Lyte, PMM.  
 Dominicans and the Origins of the Inquisition, G. Vitall, RasN, May 1.  
 Dowie, John Alexander, J. Lowe, FrL.  
 Drama, Chinese, A. Little, NineC.  
 Drama, German, of To-day, Elizabeth Lee, Corn.  
 Drama: The Elizabethan Play in Chicago, F. I. Carpenter, Dial, June 1.  
 Duck-Raising for Profit, Frances Ellen Wheeler, CLA.  
 Education: see also Kindergarten.  
 Beautifying the Public Schools, Bertha D. Knobe, WW.  
 Bibliography of Education for 1901, J. I. Wyer, Jr., and Isabel E. Lord, EdR.  
 Classical Conference, Eighth, School, May.  
 College and University, Use of the Terms, A. S. Draper, EdR.  
 College, Peril of the, D. W. Hering, Ed.  
 College, Small, Plans and Budget for a, C. R. Henderson, AJS, May.  
 Commercial Education in Secondary Schools, C. B. Ellis, Ed.  
 Composition, Use of Material in Teaching, Bessie R. Hooker, School.  
 Discourse, Indirect, Psychological Background of, J. J. Schlicher, School, May.  
 Education—A Process, R. G. Boone, Ed.  
 Education, The Old, and the New, F. Burk, Forum.  
 Educational Diagnosis, W. I. Crane, School.  
 English Composition, Undergraduate Study of, W. E. Mead, School, May.  
 English in the College, Sophie C. Hart, School, May.  
 English in the Elementary Schools, Katharine H. Shute, School, May.  
 English in the Secondary Schools, D. O. S. Lowell, School, May.  
 Foreign Schools, Two, and Their Suggestions, D. S. Sanford, NEng, May.  
 France and England, Education of the Upper Classes in, P. C. Yorke, Gent.  
 Garden, A Public School, H. L. Clapp, NEng.  
 Gill School City, J. T. White, Gunt.  
 Grading, Faulty, in Our Public Schools, W. J. Shearer, Forum.  
 Greek, Compulsory, in Germany, Abolition of, C. E. Wright, EdR.  
 London University: A Policy and a Forecast, S. Webb, NineC.  
 Model School, A. J. E. Russell, WW.  
 New York State, Educational Work in, F. Matthews, WW.  
 Prussian Gymnasium, Curriculum Changes in the, H. A. Sanders, School.  
 Scholarship and Service, N. M. Butler, EdR.  
 Scholarships, International, J. Strong, SocS.  
 Secondary Teacher, Training of the, J. S. Lawson, West.  
 Stimulants and Narcotics, Instruction in the Effects of, EdR.  
 Style, Teaching of, P. J. Hartog, Fort.  
 Syntactical Study, Controlling Conceptions in, W. G. Hale, School.  
 Temperament and Withdrawal from School, S. D. Brooks, School.  
 University, American, Concerning the, J. McK. Cattell, PopS.  
 Vacation Schools, J. M. Greenwood, Ed.  
 Edward, King: see Great Britain.  
 Egypt, Archaeological Light from, A. H. Sayce, Hom.  
 Electric Car, The, C. M. Skinner, Atlant.  
 Electrical Railway, A Funicular, E. Bignami, Eng.  
 Electricity in a Modern Shipyard, J. B. O'Hara, CasM.  
 Elliot, George, H. Paul, NineC.  
 Empire, Business of, E. Salmon, Fort.  
 Energy, Transport and Distribution of, L. Houllevigue, RPar, May 15.  
 England: see Great Britain.  
 Episcopal Church, Apostolic Succession in the, OC.  
 Europe as the Playground of the World, E. Clavering, Mun.  
 European Alliances, E. Maxey, AngA.  
 Exchanges, Foreign, Notes on, W. Graham, BankNY, May.  
 Factory Office as a Productive Department—III, K. Falconer, Eng.  
 Factory Problems, Southern, Mrs. J. D. Hammond, MRN.  
 Fencing as an Exercise for Women, Isabel Brooke-Alder, YW.  
 Field, Marshall, C. S. Glead, Cos.  
 Fish, Mrs. Stuyvesant, C. S. Wayne, Ains.  
 Flaubert and Symonds, J. W. Young, SR, April.  
 Flower Folk in the Boston Reservations, Elsie Locke, NEng, May.  
 Flowers, Wild, Studying, with a Camera, L. W. Brownell, O.  
 Foster, Mrs. Rebecca Salome, Tribute to, J. B. Devins, MisR.  
 France:  
 America and France, G. Deschamps, NAR.  
 Army and the Militia, F. Quay-Cendre, RSoc, May.  
 Crime During the 19th Century, J. Signoret, RPP, May.  
 Elections, General, G. Rouanet, RSoc, May.  
 Elections, Meaning of the, J. Cornély, NatR.  
 Intellectual Movement, J. Finot, Revue, May 15.  
 Legion of Honor, Centenary of the, A. Aulard, RPar, June 1.  
 Legion of Honor, Laws on the, Since 1900, J. Durlieux, RPP, May.  
 Marriage Laws, Reform of the, R. de La Grasserie, RefS, May 1 and 18.  
 Population Problem, A. Boyenval, RefS, May 1.  
 Reformed Church of France, D. Joye, Contem.  
 Russia and the French Wine Industry, E. Halpérine-Kaminsky, RPP, May.  
 Sports and Games of Ancient France, Elizabeth Lecky, Long.  
 Workmen's Accidents Law, C. Renard, RefS, May 1.  
 Fraud, Growth of, J. H. Schooling, Contem.  
 Games, Etiquette of, A. W. Cooper, Bad.  
 Garden, The Formal, F. M. Day, Int.  
 Garibaldi and the Art of War, C. Cadolini, NA, May 1 and 18.  
 Genealogy, Romance of, D. Browne, Gent.  
 Genius, Anna E. Briggs, Mind.  
 Germans in Pennsylvania—II, Lucy F. Bittinger, NEng.  
 Germany and Her Commercial Treaties, T. Barth, AngA.  
 Germany, National Debt of, A. Wagner, NAR.  
 Germany: The Pan-Germanic Idea, R. Blennerhassett, NatR.  
 Gill School City, J. T. White, Gunt.  
 Golf, Birth of, D. Story, Mun.  
 Golf, W. G. Brown, Atlant.  
 Golfing Counsels of Perfection, H. Hutchinson, O.  
 Gorky, Maxim, G. C. Edwards, SR, April.  
 Great Britain: see also South Africa.  
 Agricultural Gangs, Kate Tanqueray, Contem.  
 Anglo-Russian Relations, Forgotten, S. Tatistcheff, NatR.  
 Atlantic Shipping Deal, Profit and Loss on the, MonR.  
 Canada and the Imperial Conference, G. T. Denison, NineC.  
 Colonization, English, AngA.  
 Coronation Ceremony and Its Meaning, T. C. Crawford, Cos; Blanche W. Fischer, LHJ; Bishop of Ripon; LeisH;  
 Viscount Esher, PMM; Mrs. A. M. Smith, PMM; RRL.  
 Coronations, Historic, Mary E. Palgrave, LeisH; E. S. Hope, NineC; A. Kinnear, PMM.

- Courts, Their Majesties', PMM.  
 Crowns and Coronations, P. Boyle, Cass.  
 Crowns as a Symbol, Duke of Argyll, PMM.  
 Education Bill, NatR; J. G. Fitch, NineC.  
 England and Little States, D. C. Boulger, NineC.  
 Federation versus Imperialism, West.  
 Finance, Tory, Exposed, West.  
 Finances, English, and the South African War, A. Viallate, RPar, June 1.  
 Food Supply, England's, American Control of, J. D. Whelpley, NAR.  
 German Squadron's Visit to Irish Waters, NatR.  
 King Edward as the Leader of Society, Lieut.-Col. Newnham-Davis, PMM.  
 King Edward in Politics, E. Robertson, PMM.  
 King Edward VII., C. Roberts, Ev.  
 King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, Mrs. S. Tooley, Can.  
 Liberalism and Empire, F. Thomasson, West.  
 Lions of England, E. Hill, LelsH.  
 Lord Court Chamberlain, The, J. H. Round, MonR.  
 Mercantile Marine, Outlook for, K. R. Fremantle, NatR.  
 Naval College, "Britannia," USM.  
 Navy and the Engineer, C. Bellairs, MonR.  
 Navigation Laws, H. R. E. Childers, NineC.  
 Naval Requirements, O. Churchill, USM.  
 Officers, Education and Training of, T. M. Maguire, and M. J. King-Harman, USM.  
 Royal Family of England, O. Browning, Cent.  
 Tariffs, Preferential, Within the Empire, H. Birchenough, NineC.  
 Throne, New Influence on the, M. Jeune, NAR.  
 Tobacco War in Great Britain, Cham; L. Springfield, NAR.  
 Trade Within the Empire, Promotion of, J. B. C. Kershaw, MonR.  
 West Indies, British, H. H. Smith, West.  
 White Cockade, The, A. Stuart, Mun.  
 Zollverein, British, V. Caillard, NatR.  
 Gulf Stream Myth and the Anti-Cyclone, H. M. Watts, Scrib.  
 Haggin, James Ben All, S. E. Moffett, Cos.  
 Hale, Edward Everett: Memories of a Hundred Years—VIII., Out.  
 Hampton Court Palace, A. H. Ley, Cass.  
 Hanna, Marcus Alonzo, J. Ralph, Cos.  
 Harte, Bret, AMRR; N. Brooks, BH; Dial, May 16; Over.  
 Hawaii, Our Trade with, O. P. Austin, Annals, May.  
 Hay, John, B. Adams, McCl.  
 Helme, Heinrich: His Life and Work, R. W. Deering, Chaut.  
 Hill, James Jerome, C. S. Glead, Cos.  
 History, Physical Basis of, C. R. Keyes, Arena.  
 Hitchcock, Henry, S. D. Thompson, ALR.  
 Hobo, The Real: What He Is and How He Lives, C. E. Adams, Forum.  
 Holy Land? Should Christians Buy the, A. S. Greene, Ev.  
 Holy Winding Sheet, Problem of the, C. Bassi, RasN, May 1.  
 Horse, Harness, and Country Turn-Outs, B. Purdy, CLA.  
 Horse, Trotting, Life of a, L. E. Gilliams, Str.  
 Horses, Man-Killing, R. F. Ellwell, FrL.  
 Hugo, Victor: His Message to His People, A. B. Cooke, SR, April.  
 Hugo, Victor, the Novelist, M. Levi, Forum.  
 Humanities, The, I. Babbitt, Atlant.  
 Hume, David, Education of, L. F. Snow, SR, April.  
 Humor, The New—II., B. Johnson, Crit.  
 Imperialism, American, Latin Europe and, S. Sighele, Int.  
 India and the Coronation, I. Malcolm, PMM.  
 India, The Jail in, J. Oldfield, LelsH.  
 Indians: Two Days at Mesa Grande, C. F. Lummis, OutW.  
 Indo-China, French, in 1901, E. Levasseur, RPP, May.  
 Infantry Tactics, Evolution of—X., F. N. Maude, USM.  
 Inquisition, An Echo of the, R. E. Bisbee, Arena.  
 Insects and Civilization, H. C. McCook, Harp.  
 Instinct, D. A. Spalding, Pops.  
 Ireland, Temperance Movement in, D. A. McCarthy, Ros.  
 Irish Constabulary, Royal, G. Shepperton, LelsH.  
 Irrigation, Problems of, G. H. Maxwell, OutW, May.  
 Italian Chamber, Parties and Groups in the, D. Zanichelli, NA, May 16.  
 Italy: Emigration and Colonial Policy, E. Ruspoli and F. Nobili-Vitelleschi, NA, May 1.  
 Italy: Parliament and Class Representation, F. Nunziante, RasN, May 16.  
 James, Henry, Queerness of, F. M. Colby, Bkman.  
 Japan, Health Conditions in, F. L. Oswald, San.  
 Japan's Mission in the Far East, T. Iyenaga, Forum.  
 Jesuit Under the X-Ray, C. MacArthur, OC.  
 Jesus, Death of, in the Light of Contemporary Science, Dr. Cabanès, Revue, May 16.  
 Jesus, Lives of, in the Nineteenth Century—II., B. Pick, Hom.  
 Jones, Glynn, Death of, H. Spender, McCl.  
 Josephine, The Empress, Mary S. Smith, MRN.  
 Judicial Practice, A Uniform, C. C. Bonney, ALR.  
 Judiciary, Independence of the, J. Woodward, ALR.  
 Kabbalah, Beginnings of the, H. Ilowizl, Era.  
 Keller, Helen: The Story of My Life—III., LHJ.  
 Kellogg, Rev. Elijah,—Author and Preacher, Isabel T. Ray, NEng.  
 Kelvin, Lord: His Work and Influence, F. B. Crocker, Eng.  
 Kidd, Benjamin, on Western Civilization, A. S. Pringle-Pattison, Contem.  
 Kindergarten Congress, International, Bertha Johnston, Kind.  
 Kindergarten, Constructive Activity of the, Anna W. Williams, Kind.  
 Kindergarten: The Ideal of Nurture, Susan E. Blow, Kind.  
 Korea, the Pigmy Empire, W. E. Griffin, NEng; Over.  
 Krakaton, Eruption of, R. Ball, NatGM.  
 Labor Syndicates, D. Haillot, RefS, May 16.  
 Land Title Registration in the United States, L. A. Jones, ALR.  
 Laurier, Sir Wilfrid, L. O. David, Can.  
 Legaré, Hugh Swinton,—II., B. J. Ramage, SR, April.  
 Life, Human, Commercial Value of, M. O. Leighton, PopS.  
 Light, Emission of, C. E. Guye, BU.  
 Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction, J. J. Halsey, Dial, May 16.  
 Literary Critics, First Edinburgh School of, J. M. Attborough, West.  
 Literature, Detached Method in, Mary B. Swinney, Dial, May 16.  
 Literature, German, Contemporary, Barbara Allason, NA, May 16.  
 Locomotive Construction, Continental, C. R. King, Eng.  
 Loeb, Dr. Jacques, Researches and Discoveries of, C. Snyder, Fort.  
 London as It Now Is, C. Roberts, WW.  
 London Press, Life on the—III., LelsH.  
 Luxury in America, Growth of, J. G. Speed, Ains.  
 Lyman School, Creating Character at the, A. S. Roe, NEng.  
 Lynch Law in California, J. G. Jury, GBag.  
 McKinley, William, as I Knew Him—III., M. A. Hanna, NatM.  
 Maeterlinck's New Play ("Monna Vanna"), M. A. Gerotwohl, MonR; RPar, May 16.  
 Malabar, Behramji—III., E. Tissot, BU.  
 Man and His Clothes, J. H. Girdner, Mun.  
 Map of France in Precious Stones, H. J. Holmes, Str.  
 Marine Engineering, Economy in, W. M. McFarland, Eng.  
 Martinique and St. Vincent, Volcanic Eruption in, W. J. McGee, AMRR; C. Flammarion, Revue, June 1; A. Dastre, RDM, June 1.  
 Martinique, Island and People of, L. Hearn, NatGM.  
 Maupassant, Guy de, Heroines of, Renée d'Ulmea, Revue, June 1.  
 Mental Healing: Theory and Practice, W. J. Colville, Mind.  
 Metallurgy, Ancient, H. Leffmann, CasM.  
 Meteorology and the Position of Science in America, O. Abbe, NAR.  
 Methodism, Influence of, W. P. Lovejoy, MRN.  
 Metz: A City with a Past, N. H. Moore, Chaut.  
 Mexico, Old, A Bit of, B. O. Flower, Arena.  
 Mexico, South, Two Little-Known States of, W. H. Randall, Cham.  
 Missions:  
 Africa, Central, Healing the Sick in, A. R. Cook, MisR.  
 Africa—Old and New, W. R. Hotchkiss, MisR.  
 Balkan Missions of the American Board, F. E. Clark, MisH.  
 Foster, Mrs. Rebecca Salome, Tribute to, J. B. Devina, MisR.  
 Hindus: What They Think of Christian Missions, J. L. Barton, MisH.  
 Madagascar, Martyr Memorial Churches of, J. Sibree, MisR.  
 Medical Missions in Mexico, L. B. Salmans, MisR.  
 Morocco, Darkest, in, G. C. Reed, MisR.  
 Telugu Mission, American Baptist, J. McLaurin, MisR.  
 Mithralism in the Roman Empire, F. Cumont, OC.  
 Monticello, Present-Day Appearance of, CLA.  
 Moon, Canals in the, W. H. Pickering, Cent.  
 Moose Hunt on Snowshoes in Eastern Canada, A. P. Silver, Bad.  
 Mormon Church, Aim, Scope, and Methods of the, C. W. Penrose, Arena.  
 Morny, Death of, and Its Consequences, E. Ollivier, RDM, May 16.  
 Motion, Fast, Fascination of, W. J. Lampton, Cos.  
 Motive Powers for the Modern Launch, E. W. Roberts, Eng.  
 Mountain Climbing as an Organized Sport, C. E. Fay, Out.  
 Municipal Situation in Ohio, S. P. Orth, Forum.  
 Municipal Suppression of Infection and Contagion, E. J. Lederle, NAR.  
 Music, Common Sense in Teaching Children, Mus, April.  
 Musical Instruments in Italian Pictures, Alice Kemp-Welch, MonR.  
 Musical Rhythm, Nature of, W. S. B. Mathews, Mus, April.  
 Napoleon: The Last Word, E. A. Reynolds-Ball, Gent.  
 Narragansett Country, Famous Farm Houses in the, H. Knowles, NEng.  
 New Orleans, the Most Dramatic City, W. S. Harwood, Ains.



- New York Society a Generation Ago, Elizabeth Duer, Harp.  
 Newspaper Industry, B. Fisher, Atlant.  
 Newspapers, Boston, F. B. Sanborn, Bkman.  
 Nietzsche's Social Theories, A. Foullee, RDM, May 15.  
 Northwestern Migration, New Tide of, C. Hamlin, AMRR.  
 Novel of American History, Annie R. Marble, Dial, June 1.  
 Novelist, How to Become a—A Symposium, YM.  
 Nurses, Modern Trained, —A Symposium, NineC.  
 Odyssey, Origins of the—II., V. Berard, RDM, June 1.  
 Opera and Drama, W. P. James, Mac.  
 Ore, Handling, at a Blast-Furnace, W. L. Cowles, CasM.  
 Organs, Portable, G. W. Walter, Mus, April.  
 Oxford and the American Student, F. H. Stoddard, AMRR.  
 Oyster, Story of a—V., F. L. Washburn, Over.  
 Pacific Coast, Discovery of Our, R. A. Thompson, OutW, May.  
 Pacific, Problems of the, Black.  
 Paget, Sir James, P. F. Bicknell, Dial, May 18.  
 Pan-American Congress in Mexico, J. P. de Guzman, EM, May.  
 Parker, Francis Wayland, F. A. Fitzpatrick, EdR.  
 Pasteur, Louis, Ida M. Tarbell, McC.  
 Paul, Our Continuing Need of, W. C. Wilkinson, Hom.  
 Paul, Social Teaching of—V., S. Mathews, Bib.  
 Peace Doctrine in the Old Testament, G. A. Barton, Bib.  
 Peaches: A National Product, J. H. Hale, WW.  
 Pelzer, South Carolina, An American Industrial Experiment at, R. T. Ely, Harp.  
 Philippines:  
     American Rule? Do the Filipinos Desire, S. Lopez, Gunt.  
     Friars, Spanish, Captivity of the, Ros.  
     Living With the Filipinos, R. B. Valle, WW.  
     Philippine War, Causes of the, S. C. Parks, Arena.  
     Philippine War: Two Ethical Questions, F. Adler, Forum.  
     Trade With the Philippines, C. R. Edwards, Annals, May.  
     Phips, William, the First Self-Made American, Adèle M. Shaw, Ev.  
 Photography:  
     Architectural Photography—VI., H. C. Delfry, PhoT.  
     Copying Prints, WPM, May.  
     Country Lane, Camera in a, S. Allan, Scrib.  
     Developers, Action of Alkalies in, C. L. Mitchell, WPM, May.  
     Developing Papers, Manipulation of, H. Florence Oliver, CDR.  
     Dry Plates, Manufacture of, C. E. Fairman, CDR.  
     Exposure, A. Watkins, WPM, May.  
     Flowers, Wild, Studying, with a Camera, L. W. Brownell, O.  
     Hunting Big Game with the Camera, A. G. Wallihan, Out.  
     Intensification, New Methods of, C. H. Bothamley, PhoT.  
     Landscape Photography, Artistic—II., F. Voelter, CDR.  
     Masking Methods for Improving Prints, P. Mathy, PhoT, May.  
     Night Photography, R. Hines, Jr., PhoT.  
     Photography by Measure, C. Jones, WPM, May.  
     Photomicrography, Educational Value of, A. C. Scott, PopS.  
     Platinum Printing, J. P. St. Clair, CDR.  
     Printing, W. J. Cotterell, CDR.  
     Selection of Subjects for Exposure, W. Sprange, PhoT, May.  
     Spitzer, Dr. F. V., and His Work, PhoT.  
     Theater Photography and the New Fluid Lens, E. F. Grun, PhoT.  
 Physical American, The, H. W. Field, FrL.  
 Pike, National, and Its Memorials, R. R. Wilson, NEng, May.  
 Ping Pong, The Game of, Constance Bantock, Pear.  
 Plant Making in a Dutch Garden, E. P. Lyle, Jr., Ev.  
 Plants, Growing of, CLA.  
 Plants, How They Make Friends, G. C. Nuttall, LeisH.  
 Plants, Ingenuity of, J. Scott, YM.  
 Poetry in a New Court, Old Case of, F. B. Gummere, Atlant.  
 Poets, American, Laura Mendez, EM, May.  
 Poets, Plethora of, S. Low, Corn.  
 Poets, Preraphaelite, S. A. Link, MRN.  
 Poison Drama at the Court of Louis XIV., J. de Morgan, GBag.  
 Political Economy, R. P. Falkner, PopS.  
 Polo, American, Beginnings of, E. W. Roby, O.  
 Polo, English and American, T. F. Dale, O.  
 Pony, The Modern, T. C. Patterson, Era.  
 Porto Rico, Our Trade with, O. P. Austen, Annals, May.  
 Porto Rico, Political Parties in, L. S. Rowe, Annals, May.  
 Postal System, Defects and Abuses in Our, H. A. Castle, NAR.  
 Prior, Matthew, H. W. Thayer, SR, April.  
 Prism Field-Glass, Porro, W. R. Warner, PopA.  
 Protective Tariff: Warning from the Census, G. Gunton, Gunt.  
 Psychology, E. A. Pace, PopS.  
 Pulpit, The, and Present-Day Questions, W. Harrison, MRN.  
 Radiation, Adaptive, Law of, H. F. Osborn, ANat, May.  
 Railway Rate Regulation in Canada, S. J. McLean, Forum.  
 Revolution, Role of the South in the, W. E. Dodd, MRN.  
 Revolutionary Memories, Inspiration of, Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, AMonM, May.  
 Rhine, A Trip Down the, W. H. Hulme, Chaut.  
 Rhodes, Cecil J., F. L. Oswald, and R. de Quinton, Arena;  
     F. E. Garrett, Contem; J. B. Walker, Cos.  
 Rhodes, Cecil, the Matoppos, and Inyanga, Evelyn Cecil, PMM.  
 Rhodes Scholarships for Americans, H. M. Stephens, WW.  
 Rimbaud, Jean Arthur, S. C. de Soissons, Contem.  
 Rockefeller, John Davison, J. Ralph, Cos.  
 Roman Catholics and Public Schools, L. J. Markoe, Cath.  
 Roman Reminiscences of Nearly Half a Century Ago, Black.  
 Roosevelt, Mrs. Martha Bulloch, Emma H. Bulloch, LHJ.  
 Roses, Cultivation of, CLA.  
 Round-Up, A Day with the, Mary E. Stickney, Era.  
 Rowing, American University, R. D. Paine, O.  
 Rubiyat, First American Edition of the, Lida R. McCabe, BB.  
 Rumbold, Horace, Recollections of, NatR.  
 Russia: the Peasantry, the Towns, and the Pilgrimages, T. H. Bentzon, RDM, May 15.  
 Russian Awakening, F. Volkovsky, Contem.  
 Russian Policy, J. H. Ecob, Arena.  
 Saloon Problem, by a Saloonist, M. Tekulsky, SocS.  
 Saloon Substitutes, J. E. Freeman, SocS.  
 Samoa, At the Traders' Station in, L. P. Churchill, Lipp.  
 Science and Burglary, C. H. Dennis, Ev.  
 Science in America, Position of, C. Abbe, NAR.  
 Scotland, Catholic, Hymns and Legends of, Mary C. Crowley, Cath.  
 Scott, Sir Walter, The Land of, W. Sharp, Harp.  
 Scottish Artillery, Black.  
 Semitism, Anti-, in Europe, G. Gottheil, Int.  
 Servants, Lady, Ellen W. Darwin, NatR.  
 Shakespeare, Patriotism of, W. Sinclair, LeisH.  
 Ship-building, Steel, in Massachusetts, R. Bergengren, NEng, May.  
 Shipping, American, Future of, A. Goodrich, WW.  
 Shipping Combine and the British Flag, E. Robertson, NineC.  
 Shipping Combine: Ocean Trust and British Policy, Fort.  
 Sidney, Sir Philip, and Lady Penelope Devereux, R. Le Gal-Ilenno, Cos.  
 Slave-Trade in Hausaland, T. J. Tonkin, MisR.  
 Social Development, Capitalization of, L. Wallis, AJS, May.  
 Social Ideals and Economic Facts in the Nineteenth Century, G. Sorel, RSoc, May.  
 Sociology, L. F. Ward, PopS.  
 Sociology, Contemporary—III., L. F. Ward, AJS, May.  
 Sociology, Study of, in the United States, F. L. Tolman, AJS, May.  
 Soldiers, Our Schoolboy, D. A. Willey, Mun.  
 Sothorn, E. A., Humor of, Lucy D. Fuller, Cent.  
 South America, The United States and, H. E. Armstrong, Ains.  
 South Africa: see also Great Britain.  
     Boer Commandos, USM.  
     Boer Prisoners at Bermuda, Katherine Elwes, Fort.  
     Bullets—Expansive, Explosive, and Poisoned, A. Marks, West.  
     Cause of the War—II., W. D. MacGregor, West.  
     Causes of the War, E. Howard, RasN, May 1.  
     Fiscal Policy Regarding the Transvaal Mines, W. Bleloch, Fort.  
     Future Africa, P. Barry, West.  
     Labor Problem, A. Miller, Fort.  
     Spion Kop, True Story of, W. B. Worsfold, MonR.  
     Times History of the War, Black.  
 Southwest, New Era in the, C. M. Harger, AMRR.  
 Southwest, The Great—II., R. S. Baker, Cent.  
 Spain Before the Crowning, X. de Ricard, Nou, May 15.  
 Spain, Queen-Regent and the Young King of, Helene Vacaresco, AMRR.  
 Spain, Social Life in, Fort.  
 Spreckels, Claus, S. E. Moffett, Cos.  
 Spencer, Herbert: His Philosophical Testament, T. de Wyzewa, RDM, May 15.  
 Sportmen, Ohio, Problems of, L. Hubbard, Jr., O.  
 Sportswomen and Their Attire, Mary Howarth, Bad.  
 Stage, A New Art of the, A. Symons, MonR.  
 Stars, Autobiography of the, R. Bergengren, Harp.  
 Stars, Variable, with Different Notation, H. C. Wilson, PopA.  
 Statistics, C. D. Wright, PopS.  
 Statesmen, Schools for, T. H. S. Escott, Fort.  
 Stevenson, Robert Louis, H. A. Vance, SR, April.  
 Stockton, Frank R., AMRR; H. W. Mable, BB.  
 Stoddard, J. H., Recollections of—II., Cent.  
 Strauss, Richard, M. Marnold, Mus, April; G. Kobbé, NAR.  
 Street Cars in New York, Sanitary Condition of, G. A. Soper, San.  
 Strikes in the United States, C. D. Wright, NAR.  
 Suffrage in the South: Six New State Constitutions, C. Cory, AMRR.  
 Sugar and the Sugar Beet, J. Waddell, PopS.  
 Sun and Stars in Space, Motion of the, H. S. Monck, PopA.  
 Swastika, The Fylfot and—II., P. Carus, OC.  
 Sweden, Literary Movement in, J. de Coussanges, Revue, May 15.  
 Taft, Peter Guthrie, C. K. Edmunds, PopS.



- Talmage, T. De Witt, the Preacher, D. J. Burrell, Hom.  
 Telegraphy, Wireless, Practicability of, G. Marconi, Fort.  
 Thackeray, Another Aspect of, Kathleen Leche, NineC.  
 Thackeray, William M., L. Melville, Temp.  
 Thoreau, Henry D.: Where He Worked and Wandered, Annie R. Marble, Crit.  
 Thunderstorm, Ballooning in a, J. M. Bacon, Pear.  
 Tips and Commissions, J. G. Speed, Lipp.  
 Township Government, Southern Experiment in, R.E. Fast, SR, April.  
 Traction Engine History, Relic of, F. A. Scheffler, CasM.  
 Transvaal: see South Africa.  
 Treasurers, Public, Liability of, H. M. Dowling, ALR.  
 Tropics, Our Growing Dependence Upon the, O. P. Austin, Forum.  
 Trusts, How to Curb the, H. Michelsen, NAR.  
 Tuberculosis, Malnutrition of, F. M. Crandall, San.  
 Unitarianism in Lancaster, Mass., A. Gunnison, NEng, May.  
 United States: Relation of the Nation to Its Dependencies, E. Stevenson, ALR.  
 United States: The Animus of '76, C. Lampman, Can.  
 Universities, American, An Oxford Man's Impressions of, E. S. P. Haynes, Bkman.  
 Vacation Schools and Playgrounds, H. S. Curtis, Harp.  
 Vanderlip, Frank A., F. H. Brooks, WW.  
 Vernon, Edward, W. L. Clowes, NineC.  
 Victoria, Reform Movement in, G. D. Meudell, RRM, April.  
 Vienna, M. Jane Withers, Cath.  
 Virginia, Romance of, Mac.  
 Volcanoes, G. H. Grosvenor, NatGM; N. S. Shaler, NAR.  
 Waite, Morrison Remick, F. R. Jones, GBag.  
 War to Peace, From, H. R. Marshall, Int.  
 Ward, Mrs. Humphrey, Pioneer Work of, SocS.  
 Ware, Eugene Fitch, P. Eastman, NatM.  
 Washington-Greene Correspondence, NEng.  
 Washington, Improving the City of, M. Schuyler, Arch, May.  
 Washington, Making Laws at, H. L. Nelson, Cent.  
 Waterloo, English and French Cavalry at, W. H. Fitchett, RRM, April.  
 Webster, John, J. Morris, Fort.  
 Wesley, John, as a Preacher for the Present Time, W. H. Meredith, Hom.  
 West Indian Disaster, W. J. McGee, AMRR.  
 West Indian Possessions of the United States, Strategic Value of the, W. V. Judson, Annals, May.  
 West Indies, National Geographic Society Expedition in the, NatGM.  
 Westinghouse, George, C. W. Price, Cos.  
 Westminster Abbey, A. Yockney, AJ.  
 Westminster, Reminiscences of, W. Sidebotham, LelsH.  
 Whittier, John G., Associations of, Mary E. Desmond, Cath.  
 Williams, Roger, and the Plantations at Providence, E. J. Carpenter, NEng, May.  
 Williamsburg, Old, in Virginia, CLA.  
 Witchcraft, Story of, W. T. Hale, MRN.  
 Woman, Nobility of, Carmen Sylva, Revue, June 1.  
 Women: American Wives and English Housekeeping, Mrs. J. Lane, Fort.  
 Women in Business Positions, E. Flower, Arena.  
 Women: The Girl with a Future, Lillian C. Paschal, Ains.  
 Woods, What to Do when Lost in the, G. Kennan, Out.  
 Workingman's Apostolate, Father Cuthbert, Cath.  
 Workmen's Assurance, M. Vanlaer, RefS, May 16.  
 Yachting, One-Design Classes in, W. P. Stephens, O.

## Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

- |         |   |         |   |         |  |
|---------|---|---------|---|---------|--|
| Ains.   | Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.                                       | Dub.    | Dublin Review, Dublin.  | NC.     | New-Church Review, Boston.               |
| ACQR.   | American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila.                      | Edin.   | Edinburgh Review, London.   | NEng.   | New England Magazine, Boston.            |
| AHR.    | American Historical Review, N. Y.                               | Ed.     | Education, Boston.  | NineC.  | Nineteenth Century, London.              |
| AJS.    | American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.                         | EdR.    | Educational Review, N. Y.   | NAR.    | North American Review, N.Y.              |
| AJT.    | American Journal of Theology, Chicago.                          | Eng.    | Engineering Magazine, N. Y.   | Nou.    | Nouvelle Revue, Paris.                   |
| ALR.    | American Law Review, St. Louis.                                 | Era.    | Era, Philadelphia.  | NA.     | Nuova Antologia, Rome.                   |
| AMonM.  | American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.                    | EM.     | España Moderna, Madrid.   | OC.     | Open Court, Chicago.                     |
| AMRR.   | American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.                       | Ev.     | Everybody's Magazine, N. Y.   | O.      | Outing, N. Y.                            |
| ANat.   | American Naturalist, Boston.                                    | Fort.   | Fortnightly Review, London.   | Out.    | Outlook, N. Y.                           |
| AngA.   | Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.                                  | Forum.  | Forum, N. Y.  | OutW.   | Out West, Los Angeles, Cal.              |
| Annals. | Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila. | Frl.    | Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.   | Over.   | Overland Monthly, San Francisco.         |
| APB.    | Anthony's Photographic Bulletin, N. Y.                          | Gent.   | Gentleman's Magazine, London.   | PMM.    | Pall Mall Magazine, London.              |
| Arch.   | Architectural Record, N. Y.                                     | GBag.   | Green Bag, Boston.  | Pear.   | Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.                |
| Arena.  | Arena, N. Y.  | Gunt.   | Gunt's Magazine, N. Y.  | Phil.   | Philosophical Review, N. Y.              |
| AA.     | Art Amateur, N. Y.  | Harp.   | Harper's Magazine, N. Y.  | PhoT.   | Photographic Times, N. Y.                |
| AI.     | Art Interchange, N. Y.  | Hart.   | Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn.                                 | PL.     | Poet-Lore, Boston.                       |
| AJ.     | Art Journal, London.  | Hom.    | Homiletic Review, N. Y.   | PSQ.    | Political Science Quarterly, Boston.     |
| Atlant. | Atlantic Monthly, Boston.                                       | IJE.    | International Journal of Ethics, Phila.                                   | PopA.   | Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.     |
| Bad.    | Badminton, London.  | Int.    | International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.                                    | PopS.   | Popular Science Monthly, N.Y.            |
| BankL.  | Bankers' Magazine, London.                                      | IntS.   | International Studio, N. Y.   | PRR.    | Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila. |
| BankNY. | Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.  | JMSI.   | Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. II. | PQ.     | Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C. |
| Bib.    | Biblical World, Chicago.  | JPEcon. | Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.                                    | QJEcon. | Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.  |
| BibS.   | Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.                                  | Kind.   | Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.   | QR.     | Quarterly Review, London.                |
| BU.     | Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.                             | KindR.  | Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.                                   | RasN.   | Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.            |
| Black.  | Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.                                | LHJ.    | Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.  | RefS.   | Réforme Sociale, Paris.                  |
| BR.     | Book Buyer, N. Y.   | LelsH.  | Letsure Hour, London.   | RRR.    | Review of Reviews, London.               |
| Bkman.  | Bookman, N. Y.  | Lipp.   | Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.   | RRM.    | Review of Reviews, Melbourne.            |
| BP.     | Brush and Pencil, Chicago.                                      | LQ.     | London Quarterly Review, London.  | Revue.  | Revue, La. Paris.                        |
| CDR.    | Camera and Dark Room, N. Y.                                     | Long.   | Longman's Magazine, London.   | RDM.    | Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.            |
| Can.    | Canadian Magazine, Toronto.                                     | Luth.   | Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.                                       | RGen.   | Revue Générale, Brussels.                |
| Casa.   | Cassell's Magazine, London.                                     | McCl.   | McClure's Magazine, N. Y.   | RPar.   | Revue de Paris, Paris.                   |
| CasM.   | Cassier's Magazine, N. Y.                                       | Mac.    | Macmillan's Magazine, London.   | RPP.    | Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris. |
| Cath.   | Catholic World, N. Y.   | MA.     | Magazine of Art, London.  | RSoc.   | Revue Socialistic, Paris.                |
| Cent.   | Century Magazine, N. Y.   | MRN.    | Methodist Review, Nashville.  | Ros.    | Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.                  |
| Cham.   | Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh.                                  | MRNY.   | Methodist Review, N. Y.   | San.    | Sanitarian, N. Y.                        |
| Chant.  | Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.                                      | Mind.   | Mind, N. Y.   | School. | School Review, Chicago.                  |
| Contem. | Contemporary Review, London.                                    | MisH.   | Missionary Herald, Boston.  | Scrib.  | Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.               |
| Corn.   | Cornhill, London.   | MisR.   | Missionary Review, N. Y.  | SR.     | Sewanee Review, N. Y.                    |
| Cos.    | Cosmopolitan, N. Y.   | Mon.    | Monist, Chicago.  | SocS.   | Social Service, N. Y.                    |
| CLA.    | Country Life in America, N. Y.                                  | MonR.   | Monthly Review, London.   | Str.    | Strand Magazine, London.                 |
| Crit.   | Critic, N. Y.   | MunA.   | Municipal Affairs, N. Y.  | Temp.   | Temple Bar, London.                      |
| Dent.   | Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.                                      | Mun.    | Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.  | USM.    | United Service Magazine, London.         |
| Dial.   | Dial, Chicago.  | Mus.    | Music, Chicago.   | West.   | Westminster Review, London.              |
|         |   | NatGM.  | National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.                           | WPM.    | Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.    |
|         |   | NatM.   | National Magazine, Boston.  | WW.     | World's Work, N. Y.                      |
|         |   | NatR.   | National Review, London.  | Yale.   | Yale Review, New Haven.                  |
|         |   |         |   | YM.     | Young Man, London.                       |
|         |   |         |   | YW.     | Young Woman, London.                     |

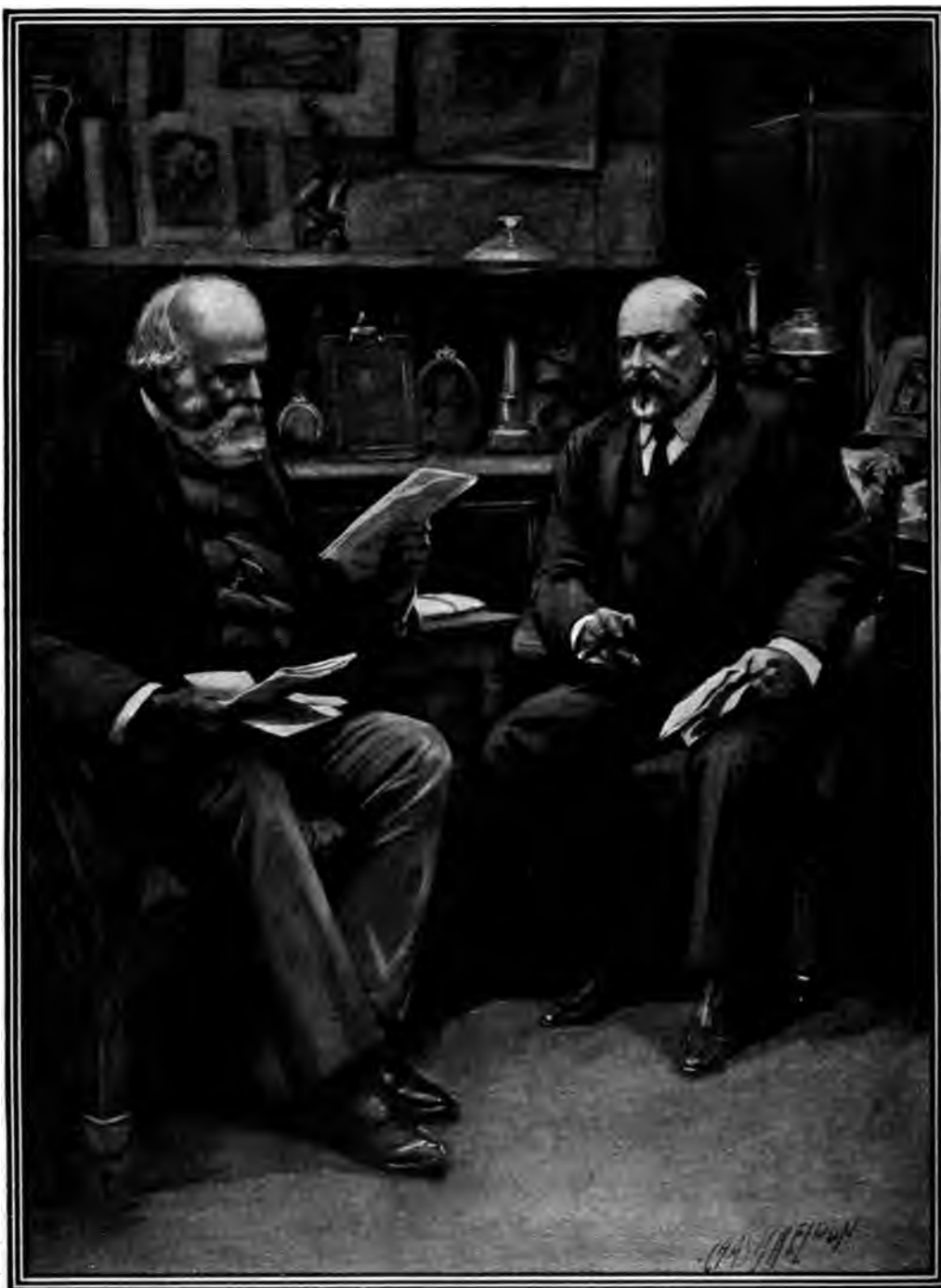
# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

## CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1902.

<b>King Edward and His First Prime Minister</b> .....	<b>A Seven-Masted Schooner Launched</b> ..... 172
Frontispiece	With illustration.
<b>The Progress of the World—</b>	<b>The New Gun that Shoots Twenty-one Miles</b> 173
The King and His Illness..... 131	With illustration.
Favorable Convalescence..... 131	<b>M. Bloch's Great War Museum at Lucerne</b> .. 174
Coronation Plans and Disappointments..... 132	With portraits of the late Jean de Bloch, Madame de Bloch, Henri de Bloch, and Madame Holynska.
The Quality of British Loyalty..... 133	<b>The New Rice-Farming in the South</b> ..... 177
Well-Conducted Royalty..... 134	By Day Allen Willey.
Salisbury Out, Balfour In..... 135	With illustrations.
Mr. Chamberlain's Position..... 136	<b>England's Greatest Living Artist: George Frederick Watts</b> ..... 183
Colonial Statesmen at London..... 137	By W. T. Stead.
Coronation Honors..... 138	With portraits of Mr. Watts, and other illustrations.
As to the Philippine Friars..... 140	<b>Industrial and Commercial Conditions in Cuba</b> ..... 195
A Fairly Successful Mission..... 140	By Albert G. Robinson.
Peace and Civil Rule in the Philippines..... 141	<b>The Cuban Municipality</b> ..... 202
Some Army Changes..... 142	By Victor S. Clark.
The Civil Government Act..... 142	<b>The New Porto Rican Law Codes</b> ..... 205
The Recent Session..... 143	<b>Amenities of City Pedestrians</b> ..... 207
The Canal Bill..... 143	By Louis Windmüller.
As to Right of Way..... 144	<b>Leading Articles of the Month—</b>
Congress and Cuba..... 144	The Leader of the Mine Workers..... 210
The Admission Bill..... 145	How Labor is Organized..... 210
Other Congressional Matters..... 145	Arbitration as a Preventive of Strikes..... 212
The Political Season..... 145	A New Form of Profit-Sharing..... 213
Bryanism and the Democracy..... 146	The Panama Canal Route..... 215
As to Mr. Bailey..... 147	Formosa Under Japanese Rule..... 216
Mr. Spooner in Congress and at Home..... 147	The Transvaal Mines..... 219
Northwestern Republicans..... 148	Professor Heilprin on Mont Pelée..... 221
The Campaign Issues..... 148	What Caused the Deaths at St. Pierre?..... 221
Bituminous Coal Strike Averted..... 148	Prize Coronation Odes..... 222
General Business Conditions..... 149	"Lord Salisbury as a Saint"..... 222
In Spanish America..... 149	Does Britain Starve Her Bluejackets?..... 224
French Affairs..... 149	British and German Navies Compared..... 224
Affairs in Spain..... 149	The Case Against British Protection..... 226
Elsewhere Abroad..... 150	Speed Records on American Railroads..... 226
With portraits of Francis H. Laking, Frederic W. Hewitt, Frederick Treves, Thomas Smith, Lord Lister, King Edward VII., Queen Alexandra, Arthur J. Balfour, Lord Salisbury, John Gordon Sprigg, W. E. H. Lecky, W. Huggins, H. Keppel, Lord Kelvin, Lord Kitchenor, Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts, John Morley, E. H. Seymour, Lord Rayleigh, George F. Watts, Duke of Connaught, Duchess of Connaught, George W. Davis, Adna R. Chaffee, Robert E. Pattison, Joseph W. Bailey, and Robert M. La Follette, cartoons, and other illustrations.	Freight Rates on Argentine Wheat..... 227
<b>Record of Current Events</b> ..... 151	How to Save a Drowning Man..... 228
With portraits of the late Thomas J. Morgan, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and the late King Albert of Saxony, and other illustrations.	The Legion of Honor..... 229
<b>Some Cartoon Comments of the Month</b> ..... 155	Darwinism and Empire..... 230
With reproductions from American and foreign journals.	The Pygmies of Central Africa..... 230
<b>The New British Premier</b> ..... 161	An Englishman's Plea for a National Theater.. 231
By A. Maurice Low.	Elevation of the German Drama..... 232
With portrait of the Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour.	Education by Newspaper..... 233
<b>Spooner, of Wisconsin</b> ..... 167	Tolstoy on Education and Instruction..... 233
By Walter Wellman.	Mary's House at Ephesus..... 234
With portrait of Senator John C. Spooner.	The Sheep-Dog Trials in England..... 235
<b>The Georgia Governorship</b> ..... 170	Movements of Brainless Animals..... 236
With portraits of Joseph M. Terrell, and Col. J. H. Estill.	The White Elephant..... 237
	Death in Folk-Lore..... 238
	With portraits of Dr. Shimpel Goto, and Baron Gen- taro Kodama, and profile of the Panama Canal route.
	<b>The Periodicals Reviewed</b> ..... 239
	<b>The New Books</b> ..... 250
	<b>Index to Periodicals</b> ..... 252

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KING EDWARD AND HIS FIRST PRIME MINISTER.

(Lord Salisbury, who retired from office last month, is shown in this drawing, made for *Black and White* by C. M. Sheldon, as in conference with the King at Marlborough House.)

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

## *Review of Reviews.*

VOL. XXVI.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1902.

No. 2.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The King and His Illness.* England was the foremost center through last month of the world's important news. It was not until the middle of July that there was full assurance that King Edward was on the high road to recovery. For a few days after the news, late in June, of the King's illness and submission to a surgical operation, with the indefinite postponement of the coronation and the abandonment of the programme of festivities, there were throughout the world such manifestations of anxiety and friendly concern as were witnessed last year when the life of President McKinley was hanging by a thread. The people of the British dominions showed the most profound feeling, and in the United States there was unbroken unanimity in the expressions of sympathy and good will. It seems that Edward had suffered from exposure at Aldershot during the military reviews, and had come down with a chill and other serious symptoms on June 14. The coronation, as our readers will remember, was to have taken place on June 26. For a number of days the King's physicians made him husband his strength in order that he might be ready for the essential parts of the coronation programme; but on the 24th a medical consultation disclosed

the fact that the King was suffering from a gravely critical case of perityphlitis, this being a particular form,—by no means an uncommon one,—of what is generally called peritonitis. It was decided that the only hope for the King's life lay in an immediate surgical operation to remove an abscess that had formed near the appendix, and this decision was immediately given effect, the operator being that eminent surgeon, Sir Frederick Treves. But for modern advances in medical knowledge and in the surgical art, the King must undoubtedly have died on or about the date that had been set for the coronation.

*Favorable Convalescence.* The King's chief anxiety about it all was due to his desire that the people should not be disappointed, in view of their great preparations for the coronation. At first he insisted upon being carried to the Abbey, in order that the event might occur according to the programme. He was made, however, to understand the impossibility of any postponement of the necessary operation, which took place in Buckingham Palace, where subsequently the royal sufferer lay in a room facing the beautiful gardens. All this had come about so suddenly that the chief dignitaries of England were re-



Sir Francis H. Laking. Dr. Frederic W. Hewitt. Sir Frederick Treves. Sir Thomas Smith. Lord Lister.

THE GROUP OF FAMOUS PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS WHO ATTENDED KING EDWARD.

(From *Illustrated London News*.)

THE INTERCESSORY SERVICE IN THE ABBEY AT THE VERY HOUR ON JUNE 26 THAT HAD BEEN ORIGINALLY FIXED FOR THE CORONATION.

hearsing for the coronation, and the guests of royal blood from various countries were assembling at a state dinner which it was too late to postpone, and at which Queen Alexandra bravely presided in the absence of the King. The operation came just in the nick of time, and although the chances of recovery were regarded as very dubious for a few days, the King steadily gained, without relapses of any kind, until the bulletins of the attending physicians were no longer frequent, and the royal patient was pronounced out of danger and recovering rapidly. On July 15, he was well enough to be removed from the palace by ambulance to a special train for Portsmouth, where he was taken on board the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, with the expectation of spending a good many days in the sheltered waters off Cowes, with short sails from that point, according to the weather.

Whether true or not, it was universally believed in England that the *Coronation Plans and Disappointments.* King's mind was much depressed by reason of the superstition that he would never be crowned. And it was reported that the physicians, on the one hand, and the royal family and

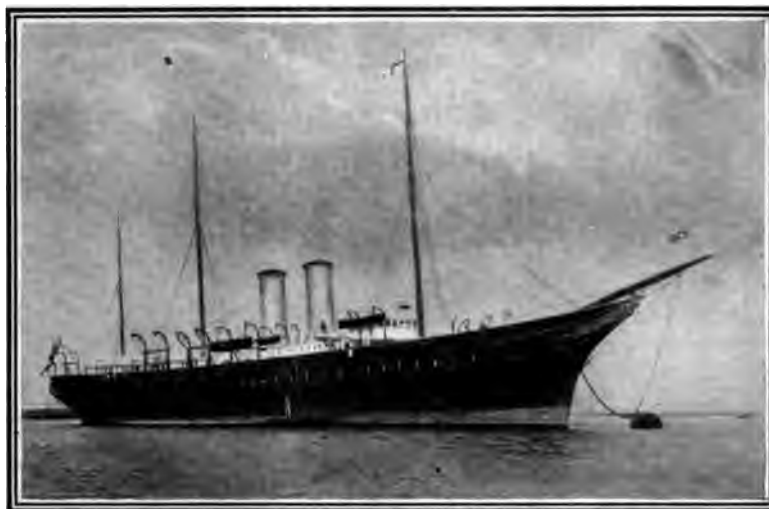
leading public men, on the other, had finally come to the conclusion that it would be in all respects advisable, especially for the sake of the King's equanimity, to have the coronation take place at the earliest possible moment. The plan



BUCKINGHAM PALACE, LONDON.

(The XX indicate windows of King's sick chamber.)

was to reduce the ceremony to the simplest terms, making it as brief as possible, and it was hoped that the King might be equal to the ordeal on or about August 9. It was not expected to recall the departed guests from other lands. Anxiety about the King's health, of course, threw into the background considerations of a less vital sort, but the disappointment was very great to some millions of people who, in one way or another, suffered loss or inconvenience. Looking back upon it all, it will doubtless be the verdict of most sober-minded people that England went somewhat too far in costly plans for an occasion which, however interesting, did not in its very nature lend itself to such exhaustive and protracted schemes of celebration. Some of the features of the programme that were abandoned might well enough have been carried out after the King had successfully undergone the operation, and this remark applies above all to the great naval parade, for which England's ships were assembled and ready. The street parade, of course, was out of the question, because the royal presence was to have been its one necessary



THE ROYAL YACHT "VICTORIA AND ALBERT," ON WHICH THE KING HAS BEEN LIVING.

factor. Hundreds of thousands of seats had been prepared all along the route that had been marked out for the parade, and the provision and sale of these seats had involved speculation and investment to an aggregate of some millions of dollars.

*The Quality  
of British  
Loyalty.*

In many other ways vast expenditures had been incurred which were rendered more or less futile by the abandonment of the coronation programme. But with so loyal a people as the British these things have

been counted as of little moment when compared with the good news of the recovery of the King. There is no other explanation for this feeling than the very simple one that finds right-mindedness and sound sentiment likely to prevail on such occasions. Obviously, all this anxiety about the King's recovery was not due to fear lest his death might bring either public or private misfortune to the realm, or to any class of the King's subjects. The stock market was not affected, and political circles as such were not agitated. If the King had died, Prince George would have come to the throne amidst as general good will as ever attended the accession of any sovereign in the history of



THE VIEW FROM THE WINDOW OF THE KING'S SICK-ROOM AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



(From *Black and White*.)

WESTMINSTER ABBEY AS ARRANGED FOR THE CORONATION CEREMONY.

(The King will be crowned August 9, in St. Edward's chair, in the foreground of the picture, and will afterward occupy the elevated throne.)

the world. And since Prince George is of mature years, and thoroughly well known, his coming to the throne would have involved no surprises or uncertainties. Everything would have gone on exactly as before; public affairs would not have been appreciably affected, and the private citizen would have perceived no difference. In the case of Queen Victoria there had grown up, by reason of the great length and marvelous success of her reign, and especially by reason of her exemplary qualities as sovereign and as woman, a feeling of personal attachment and devotion on the part of many millions of her subjects. King Edward has had neither time

nor opportunity to grow into such a place in the hearts of the people. But to have been indifferent would have been cynical; and from the point of view of the prevailing patriotic standards in England, indifference would have been essentially disloyal, as well as morally shocking.

*Well-  
Conducted  
Royalty.*

The very fact that the King has been gravely ill, that his illness has called out appropriate expressions of sentiment, and that it has incidentally occasioned a good deal of disappointment and loss, will do more than anything else to give him a deep hold henceforth upon the affections of the people. It





AN INFORMAL PICTURE OF THEIR MAJESTIES KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

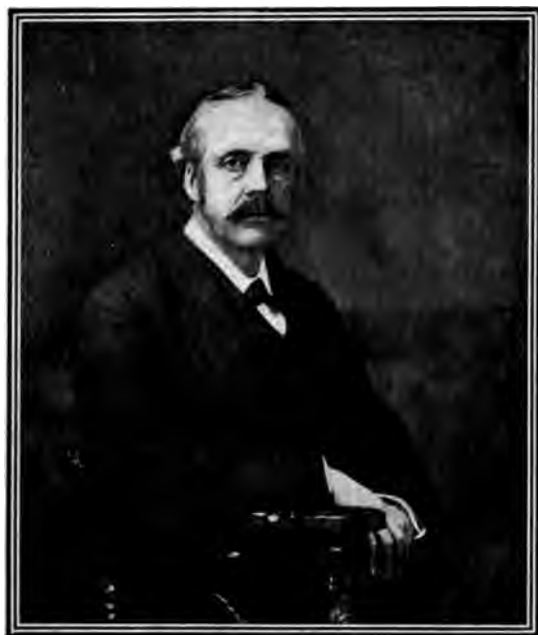
will, on the other hand, add something to that new seriousness and dignity of character which Edward has seemed to show since his accession to the throne. Doubtless he will never wholly recover his former physical vigor, although he may live for a good many years. Queen Victoria was so great a figure that the royal family, as a whole, suffered a good deal in comparison. Now that she is gone and that her successor has been very close to the threshold, it is extremely interesting to observe that the royal family stands high in the esteem of the British people, and that it seems to have adjusted itself remarkably well to prevailing views and standards. Thus, the King's brother, the Duke of Connaught, is useful and respected, and is a military

figure of deserved prominence. The heir, Prince George, is practically competent as a naval officer, and he and his wife are universally popular, and are associated with nothing that scandalizes or offends the British public. It would, perhaps, be hard to find a time in all history when royal families in general were so exemplary, so well-conducted, so little given to mere indulgence and luxury, and so responsible and intentionally useful as at the present time.

Lord Salisbury, as we remarked last month, was expected by those best informed in English politics to make the coronation of the King and the end of the South African War the occasion of his formal

*Salisbury Out,  
Balfour In.*





THE RT. HON. ARTHUR BALFOUR.  
(The new British prime minister.)

retirement from political office. He did not allow the postponement of the coronation to change his plans, but merely waited until the King was well enough to be consulted and to name his successor as prime minister. Simultaneously with the announcement, on July 13, of Lord Salisbury's retirement, it was made known that the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour had been selected as his successor. There had been some idea that Mr. Chamberlain might succeed Lord Salisbury; but, although Mr. Chamberlain has undoubtedly come to be recognized as the most energetic and potent member of the government, he has continued to belong, nominally at least, to the Liberal Unionist party rather than to the Conservatives, although the Unionists have been acting with the Conservatives so generally upon most questions of policy that the distinction seemed to have lost much of its meaning. Mr. Chamberlain, moreover, while accepted as necessary by the rank and file of the Conservative politicians, is disliked by many of them, and Mr. Balfour was the one man upon whom it was easy for everybody concerned to unite as the immediate successor of his eminent relative. It happens, moreover, that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain profess to be good friends, and it was made evident from the outset that Mr. Chamberlain was to be regarded as the foremost member of the Balfour administration. Mr. Balfour has very many qualifications for leadership, even if

he has also some shortcomings. His critics charge against him nothing worse than *dilettanteism*, lack of energy, and an occasional want of thorough knowledge of the matter in hand, due to indolence. On the other hand, he is a man of large views, of high character, of considerable and varied scholarship, of marvelous self-control and amiability, and of very effective qualities as a debater. Mr. A. Maurice Low characterizes him for our readers in an article in this number.

The present government was elected in October, 1900, on the strength of Lord Roberts' march to Pretoria and the declaration that the war was virtually at an end. The Conservative party was retained in power by a large majority, the present party balance in the House of Commons being about 400 supporters of the ministry, and about 270 opposition members, of whom 80 belong to the Irish contingent. Although there is a great deal of prevalent criticism of the party in power, the Liberal party continues to be lacking in unity and in definiteness of programme. There is no prospect, therefore, of any very early occasion for a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country. One of the first announcements after the incoming of Mr. Balfour as premier was the impending retirement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Michael and Mr. Chamberlain have differed



LORD SALISBURY AT HOME.

radically on many points. It was expected that a number of other changes would gradually take place in the ministry, although not in such a way as to result in its radical recasting. Mr. Chamberlain had been injured on July 7 by a street accident while driving in a cab, and this had kept him from the House of Commons, from participation in the party conferences apropos of the change of prime minister, and especially from the long-expected meetings of colonial statesmen, over which, in his capacity as Colonial Secretary, he was to preside. His disablement, however, was only temporary, and it was easy enough to postpone the more important sessions of the colonial representatives until his recovery. Conflicting rumors were current as to the place Mr. Chamberlain was to hold in the Balfour ministry. The more general opinion was that he would prefer to remain at the Colonial Office, in order to superintend the reconstruction of South Africa, and to direct other matters of colonial policy. Other reports were to the effect that Mr. Chamberlain would prefer to become Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which office he would have opportunity to give shape to his well-known ideas in favor of certain preferential tariff arrangements as between the home country and the colonies.



PROTECTION MASQUERADING.

RT. HON. SIR M. HICKS-BEACH, M.C.: "May I ask the lady's name? We have to be so very particular here."

RT. HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN (as Pierrot): "Oh, well, —er—put her down as Baroness von Zollverein."

From *Punch* (London).



SIR JOHN GORDON SPRIGG.

(Prime Minister of Cape Colony.)

Colonial  
Statesmen  
at London.

Various aspects of the relationship of the self-governing colonies to the United Kingdom and the empire were naturally under discussion at London in view of the presence there of the foremost statesmen of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and other parts of the empire. Such questions as those of colonial contribution to imperial defense, the construction of cables under imperial direction and control, the granting of subsidies to steamship lines, and the encouragement of reciprocal trade, brought out the expression of

various opinions, and showed colonial statesmanship in a favorable light. One of the most striking results of the presence in London of an influential aggregation of colonial statesmanship was the abandonment by the British Government of its intention to suspend the constitution of Cape Colony. The prime minister of that colony is Sir John Gordon Sprigg, and the scheme as proposed would have taken practical administrative power out of his hands and that of his ministerial colleagues, supported by a majority in the

Cape Parliament. It would have placed the entire governmental authority in the hands of Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner, who would have been accountable only to the Colonial Office at London. The premiers of other self-governing colonies,—among them Mr. Barton of Australia, Mr. Seddon of New Zealand, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier of Canada,—could hardly be expected to regard with favor such a novel precedent as would have been established by the suspension of self-government in Cape Colony.

These great colonies have naturally come to regard themselves as independent countries for all such purposes as the domestic ordering of their affairs. The circumstances under which England could deprive the Canadians, for instance, of the right to govern themselves would have to be very serious indeed. The object of Milner's plan seems to have been to deprive the Cape Colony Dutch of their large influence in South African affairs. But, although the situation is fraught with difficulties of detail, it is evident that the only principle upon which England can retain any secure hold in South Africa is that of giving the majority there a free rein,—that, in short, of allowing the Dutch the liberty in Africa that the French enjoy in Canada.

**The return of  
Coronation  
Honors.**

Lord Kitchener, who arrived in London on July 12, was made the occasion of a great deal of official and public demonstration. Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner were among those upon whom coronation honors were conferred, both being advanced to the rank of viscount. The most interesting circumstance in the distribution of coronation honors was the creation of a new so-called Order of Merit, to



(From the *Illustrated London News*.)

THE CANADIAN ARCH.

(One of the principal decorations on the line of coronation procession.)



Rt. Hon. W. E. H. Lecky.  
(Historian.)

Sir W. Huggins.  
(Man of science.)

Sir H. Keppel.  
(Admiral of the fleet.)

Lord Kelvin.  
(Natural philosopher.)



General Lord Kitchener.

Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley.

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts.



Mr. J. Morley.  
(Author and politician.)

Sir E. H. Seymour.  
(Admiral British navy.)

Lord Rayleigh.  
(Man of science.)

Mr. G. F. Watts.  
(Painter.)

(Lord Lister was one of the twelve upon whom this order was conferred. His portrait appears on an earlier page, in the group of the King's physicians.)

THE FIRST RECIPIENTS OF KING EDWARD'S NEW ORDER OF MERIT.



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

(Popular and useful members of the British royal family.)

which twelve men were designated. This list included three soldiers, Lords Wolseley, Roberts, and Kitchener; two admirals, Seymour and Keppel; four men of science, Lords Kelvin, Rayleigh, Lister, and Sir William Huggins, the astronomer; one artist, Mr. George F. Watts; and two men of letters, Mr. W. H. Lecky and Mr. John Morley. Of Mr. Watts, we publish in this number an interesting sketch by Mr. Stead.

*As to the Philippine Friars.* Governor Taft's proposals to the Vatican at Rome,—which, as to their principal points, embodied the idea

that the United States should at a fair price buy the lands of the Spanish friars in the Philippines, and that the Vatican should withdraw the friars from the islands,—were, after several weeks of discussion, met by counter proposals on the part of the Vatican, delivered on July 9. These Vatican proposals were in twelve articles, most of which related to the land question, and provided specifically for the method of appraising the land and carrying the business to a conclusion. The withdrawal of the friars is not mentioned in the formal proposals, but in an accompanying note the Vatican declares that it is impossible to accede to the request of the United States on that score. It is intimated, however, that the Church authorities at Rome would see

that the friars caused no political friction in the Philippines, and it is implied that it would be the policy of the Vatican to replace gradually the Spanish friars with clerics of other nationalities, especially with Americans. The Vatican evidently expected that the United States would make further proposals, and that the period of negotiation at Rome would be prolonged. But Judge Taft, after awaiting instructions from Secretary Root, informed the Vatican, on July 16, that he would leave Rome on the 24th, and that it would be in accordance with the wishes of the United States Government if further negotiations were carried on at Manila between Governor Taft and the civil authorities on the one hand, and an apostolic commissioner, representing the Church, on the other hand.

*A Fairly Successful Mission.*

Judge Taft's mission at Rome resulted in a defining of the basis upon which it will evidently prove feasible to settle the land question, and to dispose of various other disputes relating to charitable, educational, and ecclesiastical property. As to the withdrawal of the friars, it must be remembered that this is a matter of no immediate concern to the American authorities. The people who are most inflexibly determined that these Spanish members of the religious orders shall leave the

islands are Catholic parish priests and the whole Filipino body of lay members of the Church. This hostility is so great that the friars have not for several years been able to occupy their lands, or to officiate in any way in the parishes where they were once powerful through the support of the Spanish Government. It is not difficult to understand, on reflection, that the Vatican should dislike to be put in the position of making a direct agreement to withdraw the friars. In the first place, this might be offensive to important elements of Church support in Spain; in the second place, it might be regarded as humiliating to the great world-wide orders of which these particular friars are members. What the Vatican would prefer would be to have this whole subject left to the discretion of the Church authorities, to be worked out gradually, and without any show of compulsion or pressure. It would probably be regarded as a violation of the treaty of peace with Spain if the United States should forcibly remove the friars from the Philippines. The great point, as it seems to us, is gained when the friars' titles to agricultural lands are extinguished by the payment of a fair compensation. The Vatican could have no motive for wishing to have the proceeds of the sale of these lands used for the reestablishment anywhere in the archipelago of wholly unwelcome

members of the religious orders. On one pretext or another, these friars will inevitably be withdrawn, and they will naturally go either to Spain or to the South American countries. Judge Taft's sojourn at Rome will have proved fairly successful in the end.

*Peace and  
Civil Rule in  
the Philip-  
pines.*

The Fourth of July becomes an important date in Philippine history through the amnesty proclamation of President Roosevelt issued at Manila on that day. It marked the end of military administration, declared peace to exist, and subordinated the army to the civil régime in accordance with the Philippine government act passed by Congress a few days before. The proclamation, of course, did not apply to the Moro tribes, or the regions inhabited by them, which will have to remain under a separate system. The President's full and free amnesty was granted to all persons in the Philippine archipelago who had in any way opposed the authority and sovereignty of the United States. This, of course, did not apply to persons convicted of ordinary crimes, and it further required the taking of an oath of allegiance. Separate proclamations of the same date expressed appreciation of the work of the army, and relieved General Chaffee from further duties as military governor, that office being discon-



BENEVOLENT ASSIMILATION.—From the *Herald* (New York).





BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE W. DAVIS, U.S.A.

(Who succeeds General Chaffee in command of the Department of the Philippines.)

tinued. The President and Secretary Root, in an eloquent review of the work of the army, expressed to the soldiers in the Philippines their high appreciation of all that had been accomplished. By July civil government had been established in every part of the archipelago where civilized people were living. The amnesty proclamation liberated about 1,800 Filipinos, most of whom were held as military prisoners. Aguinaldo, who was among those accepting the amnesty, predicts an era of prosperity, contentment, and happiness, and it is said that he is coming to the United States to study American institutions.

*Some Army Changes*

The abolition of the office of military governor is emphasized by the recall of General Chaffee from the Philippines, and his appointment to the command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at New York. He is succeeded in the Department of the Philippines by Gen. George W. Davis. The vacancy in the Department of the East is caused by the retirement of Gen. John F. Brooke from active service on July 18, he having attained the age limit. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, who was serving under General Chaffee in the Philippines, also retired on account of age a few weeks ago, with many compliments upon the faithful and valuable service he had

rendered for a period of more than forty years in the army. Gen. Jacob H. Smith was so unfortunate as to be retired last month on recommendation of Secretary Root, by express order of President Roosevelt, to emphasize the disapproval that was felt of his conduct in issuing verbal orders to Major Waller in the Samar campaign to use measures of retaliation not countenanced by the rules of war. General Smith, being past sixty-two, had reached the age of voluntary retirement, and his career as a whole is commended both by the Secretary of War and the President.

The long session of the Fifty-seventh *The Civil Government Act.* Congress came to an end on July 1.

The Philippine government bill, as finally agreed upon in conference between the two Houses on June 30, was passed on the same day by the House, and on the following morning,—that is to say, on the day of adjournment,—by



MAJ.-GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, U.S.A.

the Senate, the Republicans supporting and the Democrats opposing it in both Houses. The House bill had called for a gold standard in the Philippines, and the Senate bill for the coinage of a special silver dollar. As an agreement on the question of monetary standards could not be reached, the whole subject was omitted from the final measure. It was agreed respecting a Philippine legislature that a census should first be taken, and that within two years thereafter the President should instruct the Philippine Commission

general election for the choice of delegates to a popular assembly. The House bill is more stringent than that of the Senate with respect to the sale of public lands and the grant of franchises, etc., and the Senate conferees have agreed on many of these points. If the Filipinos conduct themselves intelligently and sensibly, they will be a real legislative assembly of their own in a few years, and will be several centuries ahead of actual self-government than at any time before the arrival of Dewey in Manila Bay.

Congress always has to pass its regular appropriation bills, and no session of Congress can be called a failure in the management of ordinary income and expenditures wisely dealt with. On the side of income the recent session repealed the war taxes, and must be set down to its credit, although statesmanship would have dealt with the subject of public revenue in a more scientific manner. Meanwhile, the largest surplus ever in the history of any government had accumulated in the treasury, and Congress was unaccountably lavish, not to say reckless, in some of its expenditures. This remark applies especially to the river and harbor bill, upon which action was taken last month. No one can justly

criticise as too lavish, however, the provision made for the army and navy. The War Department deserves great credit for the steady reduction of the total army force, and the Navy Department provides for no more rapid increase in the number of our ships than the country, as a whole, is ready to approve. The appropriation for pensions has for some years past varied scarcely at all in amount. In the main, the recent session has dealt fairly well with its ordinary responsibilities touching the provision of revenue and the vote of supply for the regular departments of administration. In England they are grumbling (see cartoon on this page) because peace brings no promise of marked reduction in taxes. In this country, on the other hand, about one hundred millions a year have recently been cut off.

#### *The Canal Bill.*

Apart from these matters, Congress has accomplished two or three things of historical importance. Besides ending the military régime in the Philippines and creating a system of civil government of which we have already spoken, the recent session passed an interoceanic canal measure, and thereby made a contribution of profound significance to the future history of the activities of the whole world. Since the final choice of routes depended upon some considerations that could better be dealt with by the executive than by the legislative branch of the Government, the Panama route was selected only provisionally. The bill as passed authorizes the President to acquire for \$40,000,000 the property and franchises of the Panama Canal Company and the Panama Railroad Company's stock. He is also to acquire suitable control over a strip of territory six miles wide, by negotiation with the republic of Colombia. If satisfactory arrangements cannot be made, the President is authorized to revert to the Nicaragua route. Toward the cost of building the canal, provision is made for a popular two per cent. loan of \$130,000,000. The change of sentiment in Congress, from devotion to the Nicaragua route to a willingness to accept the Panama route, was due to the concurrence of several lines of argument; but it is not likely that final action could have been secured except for the remarkable shrewdness of the proposal which Senator Spooner made, and which carried everything before it. Since the Nicaragua advocates had held that the new Panama company could not give clear title, the bill as passed left them with some hope that the President would have to reject Panama and adopt the other alternative. From practical unanimity for Nicaragua, the House turned about and adopted the Senate's substitute of Panama, with hardly any opposing votes.



"HARD LINES."

BRITISH ASS (to himself): "Blest if I can feel a difference between this old gal and the one I got off!"—From *Punch* (London).



ABANDONED.—From the *Herald* (New York).

*As to Right of Way.* The bill also puts the State Department in a strong position for carrying on negotiations; for, if the Panama Canal Company does not clear up its franchise and titles in a satisfactory way, and if the republic of Colombia does not make favorable concessions as to the control of the necessary strip of land, the President may decide in favor of Nicaragua,—on condition, in turn, that the Nicaraguans offer favorable inducements. In our judgment, the outright purchase and annexation of the state of Panama would be preferable to the plan now on foot for some sort of lease of a six-mile strip. As we have frequently remarked, there is no precedent in all the history of the world for a nation's putting its most important and most costly public work upon alien soil. The retention of sovereignty over the state of Panama is of no real value to the republic of Colombia, and it would greatly clarify the situation for all future time if the Colombian authorities should sell the isthmus to the United States at a satisfactory price. The objection that this would be contrary to the constitution of the republic of Colombia is not conclusive to the minds of those who know how South American constitutions are made, revised, and amended. The acquisition of full sovereignty over the isthmus

would probably be a much easier matter to carry out in regular form, from the diplomatic standpoint, than the clearing up of the titles of the French company, whose original charters were forfeited some time ago, and which has nothing to sell us except an extended franchise obtained by means which its holders do not seem particularly eager to have explained. In any case, it will probably require two or three months to perfect a treaty with Colombia. Conditions are such in that country that, at the present time, no treaty could be made that would be other than the arbitrary ruling of the clique against whom a revolution has been more or less successfully raging for several years. The Attorney-General, Mr. Knox, who goes abroad this summer, will give some personal attention at Paris to the negotiations with the French company.

*Congress and Cuba.* Congress, in the opinion of the best intelligence and judgment of the country, was guilty of one great sin of omission in failing to live up to the moral obligation of the United States to do something for the economic relief of Cuba. It would have been nothing more than decent to have admitted all Cuban crops of the present year to the ports of the United States duty free. We had taken

control, and had spent Cuba's revenues freely in reconstructing matters according to our own ideas. It was due to our self-respect to give the new Cuban government a handsome send-off. Economic prosperity, as every one knew, was essential both to the success of Cuba's experiment in home rule and to the establishment of permanently satisfactory relations between Cuba and the United States. Certain Western agricultural interests, creditably eager to promote the development of the American beet-sugar industry, were used as a cat's-paw by a designing combination which, in turn, had power enough at Washington to prevent any action whatsoever. The situation became a very complicated and involved one; but its outlines will be clear in due time. Then it will be plain enough to those agricultural interests which fought against the decent treatment of Cuba on the plea that they were defending American producers, that they were playing all the time into the hands of those against whom they were in supposed antagonism. President Roosevelt and the administration had mapped out a policy that was honorable, patriotic, and best for all true American interests. The safe and right attitude on this Cuban question, which in its main features is in no sense a party matter, was to follow the lead of President Roosevelt. It is a subject that cannot be dismissed or forgotten. It will have to be talked about through the pending Congressional campaigns, and it will have to be brought up when Congress meets again. The situation as it exists in Cuba is set forth in an article which we publish this month from the pen of Mr. A. G. Robinson, who has spent a great deal of time in the island, whose knowledge is exceptional, and whose expressions of opinion are at least honest and independent.

*The Admission Bill.* In the closing days of the session, Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, supported by the Democrats, succeeded in bringing about a parliamentary situation which practically compelled the Republicans to name a day early in the next session for taking up the bill providing Statehood for Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona. Mr. Quay's interest in this matter seems to have no connection with public interests, but to be due to circumstances of a personal sort. The Democratic Senators have made it a matter of party policy to favor the admission of these Territories, from which they would hope to gain strength both in Congress and in the Electoral College. We have more than once stated the objections to immediate admission. If the subject were dealt with apart from personal, political, and private interests, and upon

its pure merits, there would be no possible chance for the passage of the pending admission bill.

*Other Congressional Matters.* The navy bill, as finally passed, provided for the building of one of the new battleships in a government yard, and Brooklyn has been selected as the place, as against Boston and Norfolk, which were the other leading competitors. This experiment of direct building of a great warship by the Government itself will be watched with peculiar interest. Among other matters of importance dealt with in the recent session are to be mentioned the extension of the acts excluding Chinese laborers, and their application to the insular possessions of the United States. We mentioned last month the passage of the irrigation bill as involving a new policy destined to have results of the most stupendous importance. The establishment of a permanent census office is a notable matter. On the other hand, the expectation that Congress would create a new cabinet portfolio of commerce and industry failed completely.

*The Political Season.* Besides the Congressional elections in all of the forty-five States, most of which will occur on November 4, twenty-seven of the States have gubernatorial elections this year, and the majority also elect legislatures. Furthermore, many of the legislatures to be elected will have to choose United States Senators. Of the twenty-seven gubernatorial elections, one,—namely, Oregon,—comes early, and has already been held. Arkansas, Vermont, and Maine hold their State elections in September, and will choose governors and other State officers on September 1, 2, and 8, respectively. In Maine, Governor Hill will probably be reelected, and the State is expected to show normal Republican preponderance, although the Democrats are hoping to cut down the majority for the sake of a supposed influence upon the Congressional elections throughout the country. In Vermont a third ticket for governor has been put in the field by the Local Option League, which, on July 16, nominated Hon. P. W. Clement, of Rutland. Vermont has for a long time been a prohibition State, and Mr. Clement, who was a candidate for the regular Republican nomination for governor, is a leader in the movement to substitute a high-license and local-option law for the existing arrangement. Thus, the liquor question will play an unusual part in Vermont politics this year. In New York there has been incessant discussion of the subject of Democratic reorganization and harmony, and a long list of names has been suggested for the Democratic candidacy for governor; but most of those



Photo by Gutekunst.

EX-GOV. ROBERT E. PATTISON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

named have promptly declared that under no circumstances would they accept. It is regarded as a settled fact that Governor Odell will be renominated by the Republicans. It seems also to have become the accepted opinion that President Roosevelt will have the unanimous endorsement of the Republicans of his own State of New York for a second term, Senator Platt and Governor Odell being the chief party spokesmen. The Pennsylvania Republicans, led by Senator Quay, have expressed themselves as strongly favoring Roosevelt; and since the President's popular strength in the Mississippi Valley and the far West is even greater, if possible, than in the East, the prospect of his renomination is exceptionally favorable. Many things, however, may happen in the course of two years. We mentioned last month the nomination of Judge Pennypacker as Republican candidate for the governorship of Pennsylvania. The Democrats have a strong candidate in Hon. Robert E. Pattison, who was elected governor in 1882, and again in 1890. The Democratic platform confines itself to State and local issues, which fact gives occasion for an amusing cartoon that we reproduce herewith. In Ohio, where there is no election for governor pending, there is no lack of political interest and activity, and the Democratic situation is decidedly factional, with Mayor Johnson of Cleveland and Mr. John R. McLean of Cincinnati leading the rival wings.

*Bryanism  
and the  
Democracy.*

The idea that Bryan and Bryanism are practically extinct, and that the whole Democratic party is ready either to forget or repudiate them, finds no justification in current political facts. The greatest Democratic State in the country is Texas, and on July 16 the State convention adopted a platform reaffirming the principles of the Kansas City document of 1900. That wing of the Texas democracy led by Senator Bailey was successful in controlling the convention, and the Hon. S. W. T. Lanham was nominated for governor. On the same date the Democrats of North Carolina met in convention, and they also endorsed the Kansas City platform on a square contest by a vote of 690 to 535. The Georgia Democrats, on the other hand, had in their convention of July 2 omitted all reference to Mr. Bryan and the Kansas City platform. North Carolina is not electing a governor; but in Georgia the Democrats have nominated for that office Hon. Joseph M. Terrell, in accordance with the decision of a primary election, an account of which is given in a brief article appearing elsewhere in this



TOO MIGHTY BIG TO BE SCREENED.

From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

the Review. The Minnesota Democrats endorsed Mr. Bryan and the Kansas form on June 25, and at the same nominated L. A. Rosing for governor. The strength of Bryanism has also been shown in the Western States where fusion tickets were arranged between the Democrats and

In Nebraska, Mr. Bryan declined the fusion nomination, and the Democrats united upon W. H. Thompson, himself a Democrat. A fusion ticket has also been run in South Dakota, headed by John W. Thompson for governor. In Kansas a fusion ticket was fielded, W. H. Craddock being the gubernatorial candidate. Nothing in the near future will give free silver as a paramount party issue, but it does not follow that Bryanism is not a strong factor in the next national Democratic convention. The so-called Democratic harshness should, therefore, bear in mind that the Democrats are to be reckoned with, and that it is impossible to secure the Democratic nomination in 1904 for any man who was not an active supporter of Mr. Bryan in the last campaign.

Mr. Bryan himself has criticised severely the harmony meeting of the Tilden Club, which we referred last month, on the ground that it gave the principal place of honor and prominence to Mr. Cleveland, who had not supported the regular Democratic ticket at the last election.

It is understood that Mr. Cleveland's chief rival for 1904 is the Hon. Richard Olney, of Massachusetts; but unless present signs fail, the Democratic candidate will be a much younger man. Mr. Olney, and will come from New Hampshire or else from the South. Among the men whose names may come into great prominence in connection with the Democratic campaign are, first, Governor Montague of Virginia, second, Senator Bailey of Texas.

Mr. Bailey had been gaining ground rapidly as a Congressional figure.

Although a new member of the Senate, he was one of the youngest ever elected to that body, and had come to be recognized as the most eloquent debater and the most promising leader on the Democratic side of the chamber, before the last session came to an end. Since then he has shown himself able to control the party in his own State. Those, however, who thought well of him, and were willing to judge his seeming growth in capacity as a Senator, were greatly disappointed by the close of his character which had not been shown. Mr. Bailey had made serious charges against the solicitor of the State Department, and

esteemed public man from Indiana. Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, naturally came to the defense of an official from his own State whom he well knew, and he declared that Senator Bailey's charges and aspersions were unwarranted. Because Senator Beveridge could not withdraw his statement that the attack was unwarranted without himself reflecting upon his friend the State



SENATOR BAILEY, OF TEXAS.

Department official, Senator Bailey most absurdly chose to consider that he had been insulted; and he made a brutal and violent attempt to assault the Senator from Indiana. It will require several years of exemplary behavior for Mr. Bailey to live down the bad reputation this incident has given him. The quarrel was entirely on one side, Senator Beveridge

never for a moment losing his good temper. Mr. Beveridge's industry, courage, and sheer ability have already given him a high position in the Senate. As to the reflections upon the State Department and upon Mr. Penfield, the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate will investigate.

*Mr. Spooner  
in Congress  
and at Home.*

The remarkable position attained in the Senate by Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, in the last session is set forth in an article elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW from the pen of Mr. Walter Wellman,—an article, which, if eulogistic, does not exaggerate the facts. Mr. Spooner's usefulness as a public man, and its recognition by the country at large, ought to arouse the pride of the State of Wisconsin in so worthy a Senator. His term is about to expire, and the whole country hopes that he may be reelected; but the Republicans of Wisconsin have been sharply divided over certain State issues, and the convention held in the middle of July was dominated by Governor La Follette and his friends. A renomination was accorded to the governor, and a platform was adopted strongly advocating nominations by direct vote through primaries, and, further, certain taxation measures which are leading features in Mr. La Follette's policy for the reform of Wisconsin politics and government. Mr. Spooner's merits as a Senator were fully recognized by the convention; but his endorsement for another term was made conditional upon his express acceptance of those planks in the platform which, having no bearing

upon party doctrine, set forth the favorite projects of the governor. Mr. Spooner should be allowed to devote himself to national questions, and should be excused by both sides from participation at the present moment in controversies over strictly State and local matters.

*Northwestern Republicans.* The Republicans of Minnesota held their convention on July 1, and re-nominated Gov. Samuel R. Van Sant.

The Michigan Republicans, on June 26, had renominated Gov. Aaron T. Bliss. These three Northwestern States, — Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, — had, through a number of their representatives in the House, strongly opposed the Cuban reciprocity plan, and had been active and prominent in the movement of the so-called "beet-sugar insurgents." The Minnesota convention undertook in its platform to endorse at the same time President Roosevelt's demand for reciprocity and the position of the Minnesota representatives in their specific opposition. Minnesota wants to make sure that the sugar trust shall not derive benefit from the way in which reciprocity is applied. The Wisconsin convention did not express itself on the subject. The Michigan platform does not refer directly to the question of Cuban reciprocity, but by inference its strong endorsement of the protective tariff may be regarded as intended to convey the idea that reciprocity with Cuba would involve a weakening of the protective system.

*The Campaign Issues.* The Republicans at large are opposing the reopening of the tariff question at the present time, on the ground that the country is actually prosperous, that the tariff is working well, that no business interests are demanding any changes in it, and that no class of people has come forward to show that it suffers any injuries from the maintenance of the Dingley schedules. The Democratic campaign committee, on the other hand, has determined to make the tariff and the trusts the foremost issues in the November elections. A number of Republican platforms have endorsed President Roosevelt's position regarding trusts, and it may prove somewhat difficult for the Democrats to



GOVERNOR LA FOLLETTE,  
OF WISCONSIN.

establish their right to make any party capital out of that problem. The gratifying progress made in the adjustment of Philippine conditions leaves little room for partisan attacks in that direction, and the shrewdest of the Democratic leaders are well aware that nothing could be much more unpopular with the people than assaults upon our army in its splendid and self-sacrificing labors on the other side of the globe. The compulsory retirement of Gen. Jacob H. Smith by President Roosevelt has furnished sufficient proof to the country that the administration has not condoned any methods contrary to the rules of civilized warfare. The one thing for which the Republican party deserves to suffer severely in the Congressional campaign is its failure to deal honorably and efficiently with Cuba.

*Bituminous Coal Strike Averted.* The anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania had continued without incidents startling enough to attract widespread attention until the holding of the national convention of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis, on July 17 and the two following days. The object of this convention was to decide whether or not the bituminous miners of the country should strike in sympathy with the men of the hard-coal districts. President Mitchell was prepared to recommend in the most emphatic manner that the bituminousmen should remain at work in accordance with the wage-scale arrangements under which they were employed, and argued that the best way to help the hard-coal miners would be to contribute money regularly for their maintenance. The first proposition, that every miner should contribute a dollar a week from his wages, was modified in favor of a percentage plan which would yield as much, or more, money in the aggregate. It was also determined to look to other trade unions and to the general public for financial support, and to issue an address to the American people explaining the situation and stimulating sentiment in favor of arbitration. Among well-informed people in Pennsylvania the opinion was prevalent that the strike would continue for a considerable time to come. The employing interests involved were disseminating the view that the strike was on the point of disintegration. It was asserted that a considerable amount of hard coal was being mined, and that this amount would steadily increase. Large industrial consumers of hard coal, however, were finding it extremely difficult to obtain supplies. Meanwhile, it was said that a very considerable proportion of the mining population had gone away from the anthracite districts. It would, perhaps, be fortunate for all concerned if all these, and more besides, should find permanent employment elsewhere.

*General  
Business  
Conditions.*

Midsummer always brings its alarms about staple crops which are reported to be suffering from drought or excessive rain, or from some other cause. Particular localities, even in the best crop years, suffer from adverse conditions. Generally speaking, 1902 promises to be a good crop year. The rains injured considerably the winter wheat crop; but, taking the country as a whole, there will be at least an average yield of wheat, and the prospects for corn and cotton are very good. Labor controversies, apart from the anthracite coal strike, were as a rule finding solution, and the industrial situation was exceedingly good in all lines of manufacture. The iron and steel trades will show larger aggregates for 1902 than last year, which, in turn, had broken all previous records. A gratifying result of this unprecedented prosperity is the fact that the United States Steel Corporation has voluntarily advanced the wages of 100,000 employees 10 per cent., this advance applying to union as well as non-union men. Although there has been much talk about the purchase and consolidation of steamship lines under the auspices of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, there has not yet been announced the formation of any company representing the steamship aggregation. The suits against the Northern Securities Company are still pending, and it is probable that the delay in organizing the new steamship company has something to do with the principles involved in the Northern Securities litigation.

*In Spanish-  
America.*

The South American states are not in very satisfactory news relation with the outside world, but there were enough bulletins from Venezuela last month to show that the revolution had taken a new hold, and that President Castro had left his capital and taken charge of the troops in the field in what seemed to be a losing, defensive campaign. Our cruisers, the *Cincinnati* and the *Topeka*, were at La Guayra, and our minister, Mr. Bowen, on July 14, asked by cable for another warship. In Colombia the revolutionists have been suffering reverses, and Colombia has been giving some attention to Nicaragua on the charge that the Nicaraguans had been abetting the Colombian revolutionists for reasons relating to canal rivalry. The presence of the United States vessel, the *Marietta*, helped to restore order in Haiti, where earlier in the summer a revolution had resulted in the expulsion of President Jimenez, who has found in New York a safe and congenial refuge. New elections were pending in Haiti last month. Uruguay has been stirred up over an alleged plot to assassinate the President, who had accordingly

felt himself justified in disregarding the constitution and arresting a number of members of the legislature. The occasional recurrence of volcanic activity in the Lesser Antilles has ceased to attract much outside attention, although the situation is a very painful and unhappy one for the people who live there.

*French  
Affairs.*

The Venezuelan and French governments have entered upon a most admirable agreement for settling by arbitration the outstanding disputes due to various claims of French citizens. Each country is to appoint an arbiter, and M. de Leon y Castillo, the Spanish minister to Paris, is to be the third arbiter. The first two will settle as many points as possible, and all remaining differences will be settled finally and without appeal by the Spanish minister. This excellent arrangement will, of course, hold good no matter what faction succeeds in the civil war. The new French administration has taken hold of some very important questions. Premier Combes is enforcing the law relating to religious associations with unsparing rigor, and a great number of Church schools have accordingly been closed. M. Rouvier, the new Finance Minister, is proposing to make his term of official power memorable by a conversion to a 3 per cent. basis of that part of the permanent debt of France that now pays 3½ per cent.

*Affairs  
in Spain.*

In Spain, as well as in France, there is a strong movement on foot against the control of the Church in the educational field. A very drastic decree on this subject has been signed by King Alfonso. Señor Canalejas, who was a prominent member of the Sagasta ministry, resigned some little time ago, and he has been stirring up the country with an impassioned popular campaign against clerical domination. Apropos of King Edward's new Order of Merit, it is to be mentioned that there has been much agitation in Spain over appointments to King Alfonso's new order, to which it was announced that all the eminent Spaniards of science and letters would be named in the first group. The greatest difficulty arose over the question of including the rather liberal and modern-minded novelist Galdos, who has now, however, received his grand cross. The new treaty of trade, commerce, and amity between the United States and Spain was signed on July 3 by the Spanish foreign minister and our minister, Bellamy Storer, at Madrid. The new minister from Spain to the United States is Señor de Ojeda, who presented his credentials at the State Department on July 15. He is a most accomplished and intelligent gentleman, who points out



A FAMILIAR VIEW OF VENICE, SHOWING THE CAMPANILE, WHICH FELL LAST MONTH.

with force and wisdom the advantages that would ensue from a reciprocity treaty between Spain and the United States.

*Elsewhere  
Abroad.*

The German Agrarians are evidently not going to succeed with their tariff project. As was stated last month, the Reichstag has adjourned until October, and the Agrarians had apparently been told by Chancellor von Bülow that there is no chance for the success of their measure before the election of a new Reichstag, which was to occur next winter or spring. The agreement for the renewal of the Triple Alliance has been formally signed, but European alliances are no longer regarded as menacing or warlike; but, on the contrary, as factors for the maintenance of peace. The relations between France and Germany are gradually improving; Austria and Russia have a special understanding regarding the Balkans and the Eastern Question; while Italy and France have come into very good relations through general agreement upon their respective spheres in North Africa. Apropos of the French protectorate over Tunis, it is to be noted that the old Bey, Sidi-Ali, died not long ago, and that he has been succeeded by Sidi Mohamed. The fact that in the very period of the renewal of the Triple Al-

liance the King of Italy should be in Russia visiting the Czar, and that he was able to secure a promise that the Czar would visit him at Rome, makes plain enough that Germany's allies are not necessarily under strained relations with the ally of France. The whole civilized world was shocked at the news, on July 14, that the famous Campanile, or bell tower, of St. Mark's, at Venice, had completely collapsed. The Emperor Francis Joseph is apparently about to succeed in securing a renewal of the Austro-Hungarian customs union. The Austrian minister at Washington has been made an ambassador, and, in turn, our minister at Vienna, Mr. McCormick, has been promoted to like rank. Lord Hoptoun has thrown up in disgust the governor-generalship of Australia, the trouble being due to opposition to the plan for raising his salary from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Minister Wu Ting-Fang is needed in China for important service relating to a modernization of the laws of the empire, and Sir Liang-Chen-Tung, well known in this country and a Yale graduate, succeeds him. Our State Department has been rendering China great service of late, and as one result Tien-tsin is to be evacuated by the European powers this month. Ratifications of the Manchurian convention were exchanged at St. Petersburg on June 29.





PRINCES' STREET, EDINBURGH, WITH ITS CORONATION DECORATIONS.

## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From June 21 to July 20, 1902.)

### PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

**June 24.**—The Senate passes a bill for the purchase of a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountains and ratifies an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians....The House closes general debate on the Philippine civil government bill.

**June 25.**—The Senate passes the army appropriation bill and postpones consideration of the bill admitting Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma to Statehood till December 10.

**June 26.**—The Senate passes the general deficiency appropriation bill....The House, by a vote of 141 to 97, passes the Philippine civil government bill, and by a vote of 252 to 8 passes the Senate Isthmian canal bill, which goes to the President for signature.

**June 30.**—The House adopts the conference report on the Philippine civil government bill, and agrees to the appropriation of \$160,000 to meet the losses of the Charleston exposition in the general deficiency bill.

**July 1.**—An agreement is reached between House and Senate on the naval appropriation bill, by the terms of which one battleship is to be built in a government yard, and others in case of any attempt to restrict competition....The first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress adjourns.

### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT.—AMERICAN.

**June 25.**—Nebraska Democrats and Populists agree on a fusion ticket, with W. H. Thompson for governor....South Dakota Democrats and Populists nominate John F. Martin for governor....Minnesota Democrats nominate Leonard A. Rosing for governor....Pennsylvania Democrats nominate ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison for governor....Missouri Republicans name Theodore Roosevelt for President in 1904.

**June 26.**—Michigan Republicans renominate Gov. Aaron T. Bliss.

**July 1.**—Minnesota Republicans renominate Governor Van Sant and adopt a platform declaring for Cuban reciprocity and supporting President Roosevelt.

**July 2.**—Georgia Democrats nominate Joseph M. Terrell for governor (see page 170).

**July 3.**—Orders are issued by President Roosevelt establishing civil government throughout the Philippines and proclaiming amnesty for Filipino political prisoners.

**July 5.**—President Roosevelt issues an order forbidding persons in the classified civil service to use outside influence in attempts to secure promotion.

**July 16.**—Wyoming Republicans renominate De Forest.



BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE W. DAVIS, U.S.A.

(Who succeeds General Chaffee in command of the Department of the Philippines.)

tinued. The President and Secretary Root, in an eloquent review of the work of the army, expressed to the soldiers in the Philippines their high appreciation of all that had been accomplished. By July civil government had been established in every part of the archipelago where civilized people were living. The amnesty proclamation liberated about 1,800 Filipinos, most of whom were held as military prisoners. Aguinaldo, who was among those accepting the amnesty, predicts an era of prosperity, contentment, and happiness, and it is said that he is coming to the United States to study American institutions.

*Some Army Changes*

The abolition of the office of military governor is emphasized by the recall of General Chaffee from the Philippines, and his appointment to the command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at New York. He is succeeded in the Department of the Philippines by Gen. George W. Davis. The vacancy in the Department of the East is caused by the retirement of Gen. John F. Brooke from active service on July 18, he having attained the age limit. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, who was serving under General Chaffee in the Philippines, also retired on account of age a few weeks ago, with many compliments upon the faithful and valuable service he had

rendered for a period of more than forty years in the army. Gen. Jacob H. Smith was so unfortunate as to be retired last month on recommendation of Secretary Root, by express order of President Roosevelt, to emphasize the disapproval that was felt of his conduct in issuing verbal orders to Major Waller in the Samar campaign to use measures of retaliation not countenanced by the rules of war. General Smith, being past sixty-two, had reached the age of voluntary retirement, and his career as a whole is commended both by the Secretary of War and the President.

The long session of the Fifty-seventh Congress came to an end on July 1. The Philippine government bill, as finally agreed upon in conference between the two Houses on June 30, was passed on the same day by the House, and on the following morning,—that is to say, on the day of adjournment,—by



MAJ.-GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, U.S.A.

the Senate, the Republicans supporting and the Democrats opposing it in both Houses. The House bill had called for a gold standard in the Philippines, and the Senate bill for the coinage of a special silver dollar. As an agreement on the question of monetary standards could not be reached, the whole subject was omitted from the final measure. It was agreed respecting a Philippine legislature that a census should first be taken, and that within two years thereafter the President should instruct the Philippine Commission

to call a general election for the choice of delegates to a popular assembly. The House bill was more stringent than that of the Senate with respect to the sale of public lands and the granting of franchises, etc., and the Senate conferees yielded on many of these points. If the Filipinos behave themselves intelligently and sensibly, they will have a real legislative assembly of their own within five years, and will be several centuries nearer actual self-government than at any time previous to the arrival of Dewey in Manila Bay.

*The Recent Session.* Congress always has to pass its regular appropriation bills, and no session of Congress can be called a failure in which questions of ordinary income and expenditure are wisely dealt with. On the side of income, the recent session repealed the war taxes, and this must be set down to its credit, although a higher statesmanship would have dealt with the whole subject of public revenue in a more scientific way. Meanwhile, the largest surplus ever known in the history of any government had accumulated in the treasury, and Congress was unquestionably lavish, not to say reckless, in some of its disbursements. This remark applies especially to the river and harbor bill, upon which we commented last month. No one can justly

criticise as too lavish, however, the provision made for the army and navy. The War Department deserves great credit for the steady reduction of the total army force, and the Navy Department provides for no more rapid increase in the number of our ships than the country, as a whole, is ready to approve. The appropriation for pensions has for some years past varied scarcely at all in amount. In the main, the recent session has dealt fairly well with its ordinary responsibilities touching the provision of revenue and the vote of supply for the regular departments of administration. In England they are grumbling (see cartoon on this page) because peace brings no promise of marked reduction in taxes. In this country, on the other hand, about one hundred millions a year have recently been cut off.

*The Canal Bill.* Apart from these matters, Congress has accomplished two or three things of historical importance. Besides ending the military régime in the Philippines and creating a system of civil government of which we have already spoken, the recent session passed an interoceanic canal measure, and thereby made a contribution of profound significance to the future history of the activities of the whole world. Since the final choice of routes depended upon some considerations that could better be dealt with by the executive than by the legislative branch of the Government, the Panama route was selected only provisionally. The bill as passed authorizes the President to acquire for \$40,000,000 the property and franchises of the Panama Canal Company and the Panama Railroad Company's stock. He is also to acquire suitable control over a strip of territory six miles wide, by negotiation with the republic of Colombia. If satisfactory arrangements cannot be made, the President is authorized to revert to the Nicaragua route. Toward the cost of building the canal, provision is made for a popular two per cent. loan of \$130,000,000. The change of sentiment in Congress, from devotion to the Nicaragua route to a willingness to accept the Panama route, was due to the concurrence of several lines of argument; but it is not likely that final action could have been secured except for the remarkable shrewdness of the proposal which Senator Spooner made, and which carried everything before it. Since the Nicaragua advocates had held that the new Panama company could not give clear title, the bill as passed left them with some hope that the President would have to reject Panama and adopt the other alternative. From practical unanimity for Nicaragua, the House turned about and adopted the Senate's substitute of Panama, with hardly any opposing votes.



"HARD LINES."

PATIENT BRITISH ASS (to himself): "Blest if I can feel a penn'orth o' difference between this old gal and the one that's just got off!"—From *Punch* (London).

ABANDONED.—From the *Herald* (New York).

*As to Right of Way.* The bill also puts the State Department in a strong position for carrying on negotiations; for, if the Panama Canal Company does not clear up its franchise and titles in a satisfactory way, and if the republic of Colombia does not make favorable concessions as to the control of the necessary strip of land, the President may decide in favor of Nicaragua,—on condition, in turn, that the Nicaraguans offer favorable inducements. In our judgment, the outright purchase and annexation of the state of Panama would be preferable to the plan now on foot for some sort of lease of a six-mile strip. As we have frequently remarked, there is no precedent in all the history of the world for a nation's putting its most important and most costly public work upon alien soil. The retention of sovereignty over the state of Panama is of no real value to the republic of Colombia, and it would greatly clarify the situation for all future time if the Colombian authorities should sell the isthmus to the United States at a satisfactory price. The objection that this would be contrary to the constitution of the republic of Colombia is not conclusive to the minds of those who know how South American constitutions are made, revised, and amended. The acquisition of full sovereignty over the isthmus

would probably be a much easier matter to carry out in regular form, from the diplomatic standpoint, than the clearing up of the titles of the French company, whose original charters were forfeited some time ago, and which has nothing to sell us except an extended franchise obtained by means which its holders do not seem particularly eager to have explained. In any case, it will probably require two or three months to perfect a treaty with Colombia. Conditions are such in that country that, at the present time, no treaty could be made that would be other than the arbitrary ruling of the clique against whom a revolution has been more or less successfully raging for several years. The Attorney-General, Mr. Knox, who goes abroad this summer, will give some personal attention at Paris to the negotiations with the French company.

*Congress and Cuba.* Congress, in the opinion of the best intelligence and judgment of the country, was guilty of one great sin of omission in failing to live up to the moral obligation of the United States to do something for the economic relief of Cuba. It would have been nothing more than decent to have admitted all Cuban crops of the present year to the ports of the United States duty free. We had taken

control, and had spent Cuba's revenues freely in reconstructing matters according to our own ideas. It was due to our self-respect to give the new Cuban government a handsome send-off. Economic prosperity, as every one knew, was essential both to the success of Cuba's experiment in home rule and to the establishment of permanently satisfactory relations between Cuba and the United States. Certain Western agricultural interests, creditably eager to promote the development of the American beet-sugar industry, were used as a cat's-paw by a designing combination which, in turn, had power enough at Washington to prevent any action whatsoever. The situation became a very complicated and involved one; but its outlines will be clear in due time. Then it will be plain enough to those agricultural interests which fought against the decent treatment of Cuba on the plea that they were defending American producers, that they were playing all the time into the hands of those against whom they were in supposed antagonism. President Roosevelt and the administration had mapped out a policy that was honorable, patriotic, and best for all true American interests. The safe and right attitude on this Cuban question, which in its main features is in no sense a party matter, was to follow the lead of President Roosevelt. It is a subject that cannot be dismissed or forgotten. It will have to be talked about through the pending Congressional campaigns, and it will have to be brought up when Congress meets again. The situation as it exists in Cuba is set forth in an article which we publish this month from the pen of Mr. A. G. Robinson, who has spent a great deal of time in the island, whose knowledge is exceptional, and whose expressions of opinion are at least honest and independent.

*The Admission Bill.* In the closing days of the session, Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, supported by the Democrats, succeeded in bringing about a parliamentary situation which practically compelled the Republicans to name a day early in the next session for taking up the bill providing Statehood for Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona. Mr. Quay's interest in this matter seems to have no connection with public interests, but to be due to circumstances of a personal sort. The Democratic Senators have made it a matter of party policy to favor the admission of these Territories, from which they would hope to gain strength both in Congress and in the Electoral College. We have more than once stated the objections to immediate admission. If the subject were dealt with apart from personal, political, and private interests, and upon

its pure merits, there would be no possible chance for the passage of the pending admission bill.

*Other Congressional Matters.* The navy bill, as finally passed, provided for the building of one of the new battleships in a government yard, and Brooklyn has been selected as the place, as against Boston and Norfolk, which were the other leading competitors. This experiment of direct building of a great warship by the Government itself will be watched with peculiar interest. Among other matters of importance dealt with in the recent session are to be mentioned the extension of the acts excluding Chinese laborers, and their application to the insular possessions of the United States. We mentioned last month the passage of the irrigation bill as involving a new policy destined to have results of the most stupendous importance. The establishment of a permanent census office is a notable matter. On the other hand, the expectation that Congress would create a new cabinet portfolio of commerce and industry failed completely.

*The Political Season.* Besides the Congressional elections in all of the forty-five States, most of which will occur on November 4, twenty-seven of the States have gubernatorial elections this year, and the majority also elect legislatures. Furthermore, many of the legislatures to be elected will have to choose United States Senators. Of the twenty-seven gubernatorial elections, one,—namely, Oregon,—comes early, and has already been held. Arkansas, Vermont, and Maine hold their State elections in September, and will choose governors and other State officers on September 1, 2, and 8, respectively. In Maine, Governor Hill will probably be reelected, and the State is expected to show normal Republican preponderance, although the Democrats are hoping to cut down the majority for the sake of a supposed influence upon the Congressional elections throughout the country. In Vermont a third ticket for governor has been put in the field by the Local Option League, which, on July 16, nominated Hon. P. W. Clement, of Rutland. Vermont has for a long time been a prohibition State, and Mr. Clement, who was a candidate for the regular Republican nomination for governor, is a leader in the movement to substitute a high-license and local-option law for the existing arrangement. Thus, the liquor question will play an unusual part in Vermont politics this year. In New York there has been incessant discussion of the subject of Democratic reorganization and harmony, and a long list of names has been suggested for the Democratic candidacy for governor; but most of those



Photo by Gutekunst.

EX-GOV. ROBERT E. PATTISON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

named have promptly declared that under no circumstances would they accept. It is regarded as a settled fact that Governor Odell will be renominated by the Republicans. It seems also to have become the accepted opinion that President Roosevelt will have the unanimous endorsement of the Republicans of his own State of New York for a second term, Senator Platt and Governor Odell being the chief party spokesmen. The Pennsylvania Republicans, led by Senator Quay, have expressed themselves as strongly favoring Roosevelt; and since the President's popular strength in the Mississippi Valley and the far West is even greater, if possible, than in the East, the prospect of his renomination is exceptionally favorable. Many things, however, may happen in the course of two years. We mentioned last month the nomination of Judge Pennypacker as Republican candidate for the governorship of Pennsylvania. The Democrats have a strong candidate in Hon. Robert E. Pattison, who was elected governor in 1882, and again in 1890. The Democratic platform confines itself to State and local issues, which fact gives occasion for an amusing cartoon that we reproduce herewith. In Ohio, where there is no election for governor pending, there is no lack of political interest and activity, and the Democratic situation is decidedly factional, with Mayor Johnson of Cleveland and Mr. John R. McLean of Cincinnati leading the rival wings.

*Bryanism  
and the  
Democracy.*

The idea that Bryan and Bryanism are practically extinct, and that the whole Democratic party is ready either to forget or repudiate them, finds no justification in current political facts. The greatest Democratic State in the country is Texas, and on July 16 the State convention adopted a platform reaffirming the principles of the Kansas City document of 1900. That wing of the Texas democracy led by Senator Bailey was successful in controlling the convention, and the Hon. S. W. T. Lanham was nominated for governor. On the same date the Democrats of North Carolina met in convention, and they also endorsed the Kansas City platform on a square contest by a vote of 690 to 535. The Georgia Democrats, on the other hand, had in their convention of July 2 omitted all reference to Mr. Bryan and the Kansas City platform. North Carolina is not electing a governor; but in Georgia the Democrats have nominated for that office Hon. Joseph M. Terrell, in accordance with the decision of a primary election, an account of which is given in a brief article appearing elsewhere in this



TOO MIGHTY BIG TO BE SCREENED.  
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

the REVIEW. The Minnesota Democrats endorsed Mr. Bryan and the Kansas platform on June 25, and at the same nominated L. A. Rosing for governor. The length of Bryanism has also been shown in other Western States where fusion tickets were arranged between the Democrats and Republicans. In Nebraska, Mr. Bryan declined the gubernatorial nomination, and the Democrats and Republicans united upon W. H. Thompson, himself a Democrat. A fusion ticket has also been placed in South Dakota, headed by John W. Thompson for governor. In Kansas a fusion ticket was in the field, W. H. Craddock being the gubernatorial candidate. Nothing in the near future will revive free silver as a paramount party issue, but it does not follow that Bryanism is not a strong factor in the next national Democratic convention. The so called Democratic harpers should, therefore, bear in mind that the forces are to be reckoned with, and that it will be impossible to secure the Democratic nomination in 1904 for any man who was not an ardent and active supporter of Mr. Bryan in the last campaign. Mr. Bryan himself has criticised the harmony meeting of the Tilden Club, which we referred last month, on the ground that it gave the principal place of honor and precedence to Mr. Cleveland, who had not supported the regular Democratic ticket at the last election. It is understood that Mr. Cleveland's successor for 1904 is the Hon. Richard Olney, of Massachusetts; but unless present signs fail, the Democratic candidate will be a much younger man than Mr. Olney, and will come from New York or else from the South. Among the young men whose names may come into great prominence in connection with the Democratic campaign are, first, Governor Montague of Virginia, and, second, Senator Bailey of Texas.

Mr. Bailey had been gaining ground rapidly as a Congressional figure. Although a new member of the Senate, he had come to be recognized as the most able debater and the most promising leader on the Democratic side of the chamber, before the recent session came to an end. Since then he has shown himself able to control the party action of his own State. Those, however, who thought well of him, and were willing to acknowledge his seeming growth in capacity as a man, were greatly disappointed by the revelation, almost at the very end of the session, of the phase of his character which had not been known. Mr. Bailey had made serious charges against the solicitor of the State Department, an

esteemed public man from Indiana. Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, naturally came to the defense of an official from his own State whom he well knew, and he declared that Senator Bailey's charges and aspersions were unwarranted. Because Senator Beveridge could not withdraw his statement that the attack was unwarranted without himself reflecting upon his friend the State



SENATOR BAILEY, OF TEXAS.

Department official, Senator Bailey most absurdly chose to consider that he had been insulted; and he made a brutal and violent attempt to assault the Senator from Indiana. It will require several years of exemplary behavior for Mr. Bailey to live down the bad reputation this incident has given him. The quarrel was entirely on one side, Senator Beveridge

never for a moment losing his good temper. Mr. Beveridge's industry, courage, and sheer ability have already given him a high position in the Senate. As to the reflections upon the State Department and upon Mr. Penfield, the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate will investigate.

The remarkable position attained in the Senate by Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, in the last session is set forth in an article elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW from the pen of Mr. Walter Wellman,—an article, which, if eulogistic, does not exaggerate the facts. Mr. Spooner's usefulness as a public man, and its recognition by the country at large, ought to arouse the pride of the State of Wisconsin in so worthy a Senator. His term is about to expire, and the whole country hopes that he may be reelected; but the Republicans of Wisconsin have been sharply divided over certain State issues, and the convention held in the middle of July was dominated by Governor La Follette and his friends. A renomination was accorded to the governor, and a platform was adopted strongly advocating nominations by direct vote through primaries, and, further, certain taxation measures which are leading features in Mr. La Follette's policy for the reform of Wisconsin politics and government. Mr. Spooner's merits as a Senator were fully recognized by the convention; but his endorsement for another term was made conditional upon his express acceptance of those planks in the platform which, having no bearing



upon party doctrine, set forth the favorite projects of the governor. Mr. Spooner should be allowed to devote himself to national questions, and should be excused by both sides from participation at the present moment in controversies over strictly State and local matters.

*Northwestern Republicans.* The Republicans of Minnesota held their convention on July 1, and re-nominated Gov. Samuel R. Van Sant.

The Michigan Republicans, on June 26, had renominated Gov. Aaron T. Bliss. These three Northwestern States, — Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, — had, through a number of their representatives in the House, strongly opposed the Cuban reciprocity plan, and had been active and prominent in the movement of the so-called "beet-sugar insurgents." The Minnesota convention undertook in its platform to endorse at the same time President Roosevelt's demand for reciprocity and the position of the Minnesota representatives in their specific opposition. Minnesota wants to make sure that the sugar trust shall not derive benefit from the way in which reciprocity is applied. The Wisconsin convention did not express itself on the subject. The Michigan platform does not refer directly to the question of Cuban reciprocity, but by inference its strong endorsement of the protective tariff may be regarded as intended to convey the idea that reciprocity with Cuba would involve a weakening of the protective system.

*The Campaign Issues.* The Republicans at large are opposing the reopening of the tariff question at the present time, on the ground that the country is actually prosperous, that the tariff is working well, that no business interests are demanding any changes in it, and that no class of people has come forward to show that it suffers any injuries from the maintenance of the Dingley schedules. The Democratic campaign committee, on the other hand, has determined to make the tariff and the trusts the foremost issues in the November elections. A number of Republican platforms have endorsed President Roosevelt's position regarding trusts, and it may prove somewhat difficult for the Democrats to



GOVERNOR LA FOLLETTE,  
OF WISCONSIN.

establish their right to make any party capital out of that problem. The gratifying progress made in the adjustment of Philippine conditions leaves little room for partisan attacks in that direction, and the shrewdest of the Democratic leaders are well aware that nothing could be much more unpopular with the people than assaults upon our army in its splendid and self-sacrificing labors on the other side of the globe. The compulsory retirement of Gen. Jacob H. Smith by President Roosevelt has furnished sufficient proof to the country that the administration has not condoned any methods contrary to the rules of civilized warfare. The one thing for which the Republican party deserves to suffer severely in the Congressional campaign is its failure to deal honorably and efficiently with Cuba.

*Bituminous Coal Strike Averted.* The anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania had continued without incidents startling enough to attract widespread attention until the holding of the national convention of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis, on July 17 and the two following days. The object of this convention was to decide whether or not the bituminous miners of the country should strike in sympathy with the men of the hard-coal districts. President Mitchell was prepared to recommend in the most emphatic manner that the bituminousmen should remain at work in accordance with the wage-scale arrangements under which they were employed, and argued that the best way to help the hard-coal miners would be to contribute money regularly for their maintenance. The first proposition, that every miner should contribute a dollar a week from his wages, was modified in favor of a percentage plan which would yield as much, or more, money in the aggregate. It was also determined to look to other trade unions and to the general public for financial support, and to issue an address to the American people explaining the situation and stimulating sentiment in favor of arbitration. Among well-informed people in Pennsylvania the opinion was prevalent that the strike would continue for a considerable time to come. The employing interests involved were disseminating the view that the strike was on the point of disintegration. It was asserted that a considerable amount of hard coal was being mined, and that this amount would steadily increase. Large industrial consumers of hard coal, however, were finding it extremely difficult to obtain supplies. Meanwhile, it was said that a very considerable proportion of the mining population had gone away from the anthracite districts. It would, perhaps, be fortunate for all concerned if all these, and more besides, should find permanent employment elsewhere.

*General  
Business  
Conditions.*

Midsummer always brings its alarms about staple crops which are reported to be suffering from drought or excessive rain, or from some other cause. Particular localities, even in the best crop years, suffer from adverse conditions. Generally speaking, 1902 promises to be a good crop year. The rains injured considerably the winter wheat crop; but, taking the country as a whole, there will be at least an average yield of wheat, and the prospects for corn and cotton are very good. Labor controversies, apart from the anthracite coal strike, were as a rule finding solution, and the industrial situation was exceedingly good in all lines of manufacture. The iron and steel trades will show larger aggregates for 1902 than last year, which, in turn, had broken all previous records. A gratifying result of this unprecedented prosperity is the fact that the United States Steel Corporation has voluntarily advanced the wages of 100,000 employees 10 per cent., this advance applying to union as well as non-union men. Although there has been much talk about the purchase and consolidation of steamship lines under the auspices of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, there has not yet been announced the formation of any company representing the steamship aggregation. The suits against the Northern Securities Company are still pending, and it is probable that the delay in organizing the new steamship company has something to do with the principles involved in the Northern Securities litigation.

*In Spanish-  
America.*

The South American states are not in very satisfactory news relation with the outside world, but there were enough bulletins from Venezuela last month to show that the revolution had taken a new hold, and that President Castro had left his capital and taken charge of the troops in the field in what seemed to be a losing, defensive campaign. Our cruisers, the *Cincinnati* and the *Topeka*, were at La Guayra, and our minister, Mr. Bowen, on July 14, asked by cable for another warship. In Colombia the revolutionists have been suffering reverses, and Colombia has been giving some attention to Nicaragua on the charge that the Nicaraguans had been abetting the Colombian revolutionists for reasons relating to canal rivalry. The presence of the United States vessel, the *Marietta*, helped to restore order in Haiti, where earlier in the summer a revolution had resulted in the expulsion of President Jimenez, who has found in New York a safe and congenial refuge. New elections were pending in Haiti last month. Uruguay has been stirred up over an alleged plot to assassinate the President, who had accordingly

felt himself justified in disregarding the constitution and arresting a number of members of the legislature. The occasional recurrence of volcanic activity in the Lesser Antilles has ceased to attract much outside attention, although the situation is a very painful and unhappy one for the people who live there.

*French  
Affairs.*

The Venezuelan and French governments have entered upon a most admirable agreement for settling by arbitration the outstanding disputes due to various claims of French citizens. Each country is to appoint an arbiter, and M. de Leon y Castillo, the Spanish minister to Paris, is to be the third arbiter. The first two will settle as many points as possible, and all remaining differences will be settled finally and without appeal by the Spanish minister. This excellent arrangement will, of course, hold good no matter what faction succeeds in the civil war. The new French administration has taken hold of some very important questions. Premier Combes is enforcing the law relating to religious associations with unsparing rigor, and a great number of Church schools have accordingly been closed. M. Rouvier, the new Finance Minister, is proposing to make his term of official power memorable by a conversion to a 3 per cent. basis of that part of the permanent debt of France that now pays 3½ per cent.

*Affairs  
in Spain.*

In Spain, as well as in France, there is a strong movement on foot against the control of the Church in the educational field. A very drastic decree on this subject has been signed by King Alfonso. Señor Canalejas, who was a prominent member of the Sagasta ministry, resigned some little time ago, and he has been stirring up the country with an impassioned popular campaign against clerical domination. Apropos of King Edward's new Order of Merit, it is to be mentioned that there has been much agitation in Spain over appointments to King Alfonso's new order, to which it was announced that all the eminent Spaniards of science and letters would be named in the first group. The greatest difficulty arose over the question of including the rather liberal and modern-minded novelist Galdos, who has now, however, received his grand cross. The new treaty of trade, commerce, and amity between the United States and Spain was signed on July 3 by the Spanish foreign minister and our minister, Bellamy Storer, at Madrid. The new minister from Spain to the United States is Señor de Ojeda, who presented his credentials at the State Department on July 15. He is a most accomplished and intelligent gentleman, who points out

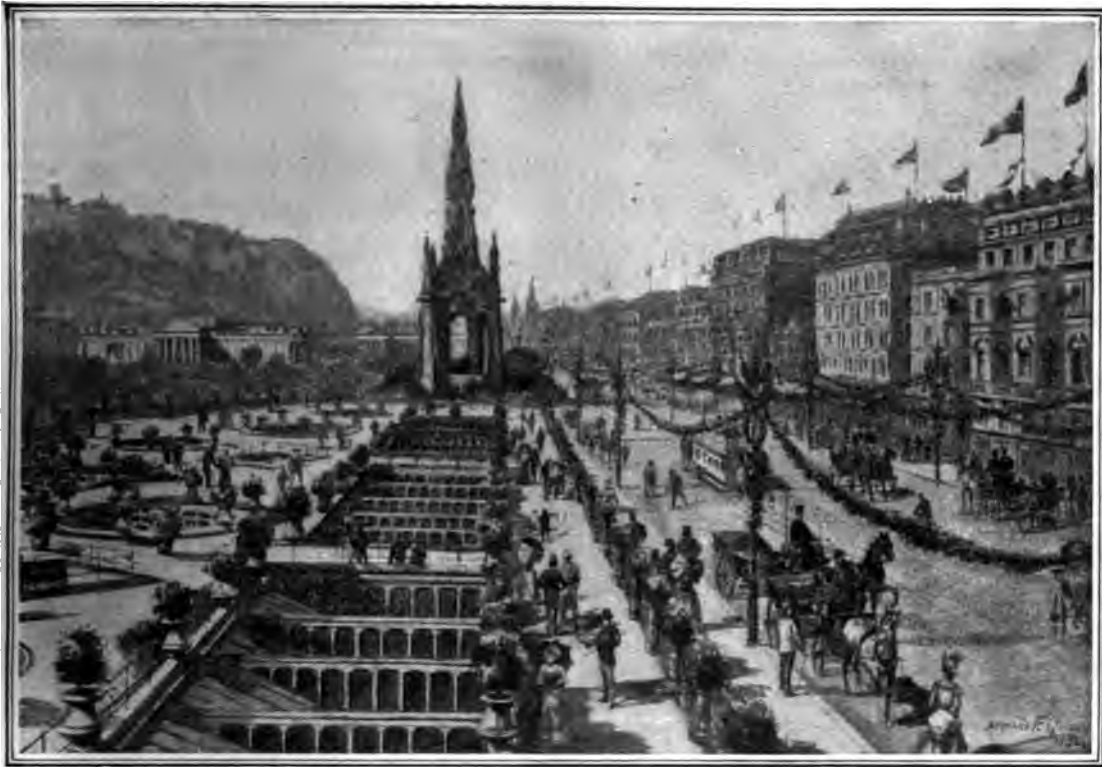


A FAMILIAR VIEW OF VENICE, SHOWING THE CAMPANILE, WHICH FELL LAST MONTH.

with force and wisdom the advantages that would ensue from a reciprocity treaty between Spain and the United States.

*Elsewhere Abroad.* The German Agrarians are evidently not going to succeed with their tariff project. As was stated last month, the Reichstag has adjourned until October, and the Agrarians had apparently been told by Chancellor von Bülow that there is no chance for the success of their measure before the election of a new Reichstag, which was to occur next winter or spring. The agreement for the renewal of the Triple Alliance has been formally signed, but European alliances are no longer regarded as menacing or warlike; but, on the contrary, as factors for the maintenance of peace. The relations between France and Germany are gradually improving; Austria and Russia have a special understanding regarding the Balkans and the Eastern Question; while Italy and France have come into very good relations through general agreement upon their respective spheres in North Africa. Apropos of the French protectorate over Tunis, it is to be noted that the old Bey, Sidi-Ali, died not long ago, and that he has been succeeded by Sidi Mohamed. The fact that in the very period of the renewal of the Triple Al-

liance the King of Italy should be in Russia visiting the Czar, and that he was able to secure a promise that the Czar would visit him at Rome, makes plain enough that Germany's allies are not necessarily under strained relations with the ally of France. The whole civilized world was shocked at the news, on July 14, that the famous Campanile, or bell tower, of St. Mark's, at Venice, had completely collapsed. The Emperor Francis Joseph is apparently about to succeed in securing a renewal of the Austro-Hungarian customs union. The Austrian minister at Washington has been made an ambassador, and, in turn, our minister at Vienna, Mr. McCormick, has been promoted to like rank. Lord Hoptoun has thrown up in disgust the governor-generalship of Australia, the trouble being due to opposition to the plan for raising his salary from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Minister Wu Ting-Fang is needed in China for important service relating to a modernization of the laws of the empire, and Sir Liang-Chen-Tung, well known in this country and a Yale graduate, succeeds him. Our State Department has been rendering China great service of late, and as one result Tien-tsin is to be evacuated by the European powers this month. Ratifications of the Manchurian convention were exchanged at St. Petersburg on June 23.



PRINCES' STREET, EDINBURGH, WITH ITS CORONATION DECORATIONS.

## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From June 21 to July 20, 1902.)

### PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

**June 24.**—The Senate passes a bill for the purchase of a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountains and ratifies an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians....The House closes general debate on the Philippine civil government bill.

**June 25.**—The Senate passes the army appropriation bill and postpones consideration of the bill admitting Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma to Statehood till December 10.

**June 26.**—The Senate passes the general deficiency appropriation bill....The House, by a vote of 141 to 97, passes the Philippine civil government bill, and by a vote of 252 to 8 passes the Senate Isthmian canal bill, which goes to the President for signature.

**June 30.**—The House adopts the conference report on the Philippine civil government bill, and agrees to the appropriation of \$160,000 to meet the losses of the Charleston exposition in the general deficiency bill.

**July 1.**—An agreement is reached between House and Senate on the naval appropriation bill, by the terms of which one battleship is to be built in a government yard, and others in case of any attempt to restrict competition....The first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress adjourns.

### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT.—AMERICAN.

**June 25.**—Nebraska Democrats and Populists agree on a fusion ticket, with W. H. Thompson for governor....South Dakota Democrats and Populists nominate John F. Martin for governor....Minnesota Democrats nominate Leonard A. Rosing for governor....Pennsylvania Democrats nominate ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison for governor....Missouri Republicans name Theodore Roosevelt for President in 1904.

**June 26.**—Michigan Republicans renominate Gov. Aaron T. Bliss.

**July 1.**—Minnesota Republicans renominate Governor Van Sant and adopt a platform declaring for Cuban reciprocity and supporting President Roosevelt.

**July 2.**—Georgia Democrats nominate Joseph M. Terrell for governor (see page 170).

**July 3.**—Orders are issued by President Roosevelt establishing civil government throughout the Philippines and proclaiming amnesty for Filipino political prisoners.

**July 5.**—President Roosevelt issues an order forbidding persons in the classified civil service to use outside influence in attempts to secure promotion.

**July 16.**—Wyoming Republicans renominate De Forest.



THE SPECIAL CORONATION ANNEX TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Richards for governor....President Roosevelt reprimands, and compulsorily retires, Brig-Gen. Jacob H. Smith, on account of his "kill and burn" order in the Philippines.

July 17.—Wisconsin Republicans renominate Gov. Robert M. La Follette, and declare in favor of the re-election of John C. Spooner to the United States Senate, on condition that he accept the principles of the State platform (see page 167).

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT.—FOREIGN.

June 23.—Lord Milner is sworn in as governor of the Orange River Colony, in South Africa.

June 24.—An operation for appendicitis is performed on King Edward VII., and the coronation ceremony is indefinitely postponed.

June 25.—The British House of Commons passes third reading of finance bill by a vote of 236 to 181.

June 27.—The French Government orders the closing of 120 girls' schools established since the passing of the Religious Associations Law.

June 28.—The Swedish ministry resigns, and M. Boström undertakes the forming of a new cabinet.

June 30.—The conference of British colonial premiers is opened in London.

July 1.—The Prince of Wales reviews the British colonial troops in London.

July 3.—Venezuelan government troops under Gen. Modesto Castro, the President's brother, are routed by revolutionary troops under General Rolando.

July 4.—The finance bill passes third reading in the British House of Lords.

July 8.—The British Parliament discusses the Atlantic shipping combination.

July 9.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 307 to 224, invalidates the election of Count Jean de Castellane, on account of his use of money.

July 11.—Lord Salisbury resigns the premiership of Great Britain.

July 12.—The Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour succeeds Lord Salisbury as prime minister of Great Britain (see page 161).

July 14.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach resigns his portfolio as Chancellor of the Exchequer in the British Government.

July 17.—Earl Cadogan resigns the lord lieutenancy of Ireland.

July 18.—It is officially announced in London that King Edward's coronation will take place on August 9.

July 20.—Seyyid Alli is proclaimed Sultan of Zanzibar, with Prime Minister Rogers as regent.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

June 21.—Russia withdraws from the foreign government of Tien-tsin and from the foreign conference at Peking....The Chilean Senate ratifies the arrangement between the Chilean and Argentine governments.

June 28.—The Triple Alliance, or Dreibund, of Germany, Austria, and Italy is renewed at Berlin.

July 1.—China refuses to pay the July installment of the indemnity except at the rate of exchange prevailing on April 1, 1901, and in this attitude is supported by the United States.

July 3.—Governor Taft communicates to the Vatican the terms on which the United States proposes to acquire the land held by the friars in the Philippines.... A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between the United States and Spain is signed at Madrid.

July 4.—Thirty Bulgarians are killed by Turkish troops on the frontier.

July 9.—Negotiations with Colombia for a Panama Canal treaty are begun by the United States.

July 13.—Sir Liang Chen Tung is appointed Chinese minister to the United States....The King of Italy arrives at St. Petersburg as the guest of the Czar.

July 16.—Governor Taft presents to the Vatican the final statement of the intentions of the United States regarding the withdrawal of the friars from the Philippines....The Spanish Treaty Claims Commission decides that claims of American citizens for destruction



THE PRESENT EXECUTIVE MANSION OF THE UNITED STATES  
—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S HOME AT OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND.

of property by the Cuban insurgents may be admitted to proof; and, further, that no legal state of war existed in Cuba during the insurrection prior to the Spanish American war.

July 17.—The Chinese foreign office accepts the terms for the withdrawal of foreign troops at Tien-tsin.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

June 23.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, issues a statement giving the miners' side in the anthracite coal strike (see page 210). .... Fire causes heavy losses in the business portion of Portland, Ore.

June 23.—The Toronto street-railway strike is settled by a compromise.

June 25.—A wind-storm in Indiana causes damage estimated at \$2,000,000....President Roosevelt receives the degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard University.

June 26.—It is announced that King Edward has established an Order of Merit in England, to which the following twelve men have been admitted: Lords Wolseley, Roberts, and Kitchener; Admirals Seymour and Keppel; Lord Kelvin, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Lister, and Sir William Huggins; Mr. George Frederick Watts (see page 183), and Mr. W. H. Lecky and Mr. John Morley.

June 30.—The American Association for the advancement of Science begins its sessions at Pittsburg.

July 3.—Fire at Lourenço Marques, in Portuguese East Africa, destroys British military stores valued at more than £500,000 (\$2,500,000).

July 4.—President Roosevelt makes a Fourth of July address at Pittsburg.

July 5.—King Edward's physicians announce that his Majesty is out of danger....President Roosevelt begins his summer vacation at Oyster Bay, Long Island.

July 6.—The centenary of Alexandre Dumas, the elder, is celebrated at his birthplace, Villers Cotterets, France....Destructive floods cause much damage in central and western New York State.

July 7.—A strike of freight handlers, affecting all the railroads entering Chicago, goes into effect; 9,000 men go out.

July 10.—A gas explosion in the Cambria mine at Johnstown, Pa., causes the death of more than 100 men....Thousands of people are rendered homeless by the high water in the Des Moines River, Iowa....The National Educational Association, in session at Minneapolis, chooses President Eliot, of Harvard, as its president.

July 12.—General Kitchener is welcomed in England, and made the recipient of many honors.



THE LATE GEN. THOMAS J. MORGAN.

(Famous as commander of negro troops in the Civil War, later distinguished as philanthropist, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Harrison.)

July 14.—The famous Campanile of St. Mark's Church in Venice falls in ruins (see page 150).

July 15.—King Edward is taken to Cowes, Isle of Wight.

July 16.—The striking freight handlers at Chicago return to work, without concessions from the railroads. ....A strike ties up the street-railway system of Richmond, Va.

July 19.—The national convention of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis declares against a general strike of bituminous miners and adopts President Mitchell's assessment plan for raising funds.

OBITUARY.

June 23.—Dean Sage, a prominent merchant of Albany, N. Y., 61....William Bement Lent, author of "Halcyon Days" and other books, 60....Charles T. Child, editor of the *Electrical Review*, 35.

June 24.—Hon. George Leake, Premier and Attorney-General of western Australia, 46.

June 25.—Ex-Justice Walter S. Cox, of Washington, D. C., who presided at the trial of Guiteau, the assassin of Garfield, 76....James Fergus, founder of Fergus Falls, Minn., and Montana pioneer, 89....Charles D. Poston, the "Father of Arizona," 80.

June 26.—The Rev. Dr. William Garden Cowle, Bishop of Auckland, 71....Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis Scott, who commanded Ashanti expedition, 1895-96, 67....Rt. Hon. William Lidderdale, director and ex-governor of the Bank of England, 70.

June 27.—Sir John Major Henniker-Major, Governor of the Isle of Man, 60....Justice Charles D. Long, of the Michigan Supreme Court, 61.



SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

(Who retires from his post as Chancellor of the Exchequer in the British Government.)



THE FUNERAL OF KING ALBERT OF SAXONY.

(King Albert died on June 18, and was succeeded in the kingship by his brother, Prince George.)

June 28.—Judge Henry K. Baker, of Hallowell, Maine, 95.

June 29.—Gen. John Hendrickson, of New York, Civil War veteran, 70....Major Ira Alexander Shaler, civil engineer, 40.

July 4.—Hervé A. E. A. Faye, the astronomer, oldest member of the Academy of Sciences, 88.

July 7.—Chief Justice Marshall J. Williams, of the Ohio Supreme Court, 65....William Clark, the thread manufacturer of Newark, N. J., 61.

July 8.—James P. Stephens, of Trenton, N. J., one of the oldest pottery manufacturers in the country, 62....Mrs. Mary H. Cheeseborough, of Saratoga, N. Y., a miniature-portrait artist, 79.

July 9.—Judge William Marvin, of Skaneateles, N. Y., 94....Edmund J. Cleveland, a widely-known genealogist, of Hartford, Conn., 59....Mrs. Charles G. Ieland, an American woman well known in Europe, 71.

July 10.—Mrs. Annie Alexander Hector ("Mrs. Alexander"), the English novelist, 77.

July 12.—Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan, of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, 73.

July 13.—Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, Civil War veteran, and corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, 63.

July 14.—Sir Joseph Ignatius Little, Chief Justice and Deputy Governor of Newfoundland, 67....William Still, of Philadelphia, one of the most prominent members of the negro race, 80.

July 16.—The Very Rev. William Choka, vicar-general of the Roman Catholic diocese of Nebraska, 62.

July 17.—Brevet Maj.-Gen. Charles H. Smith, retired, of Maine, Civil War veteran, 75....Maj. Frederick W. Coleman, of Plainfield, N. J., Civil War veteran, 65....William Johnston, Conservative member of Parliament for South Belfast, 73....William H. Williams, general manager of the Union News Company, 63.

July 18.—The Sultan of Zanzibar....

Marquis Saigo, a distinguished Japanese statesman.

July 20.—John W. Mackay, American financier, 71.



THE LATE KING ALBERT OF SAXONY.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

THE following conventions have been announced for this month: American Bar Association, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on August 27-29; American Fisheries Society, at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, on August 5-7; American Forestry Association, at Lansing, Mich., on August 27-28; League of American Municipalities, at Grand Rapids, Mich., on August 27-29; American Park and Outdoor Art Association, at Boston, on August 5-7; Universalist Church of America, at Old Orchard, Maine, on August 1-10; Friends' International Christian Endeavor Convention, at Richmond, Va., on August 8-10; National Federation of Catholic Societies, at Chicago, on August 5-7; Catholic Total Abstinence

Union, at Dubuque, Iowa, on August 6-9; Salvation Army Encampment, at Old Orchard, Maine, on August 16-September 3; General Conference of Christian Workers of the United States, at East Northfield, Mass., on August 1-September 7; Brotherhood of the Kingdom, at Morristown, N. J., on August 4-8; Trans-Mississippi Congress, at St. Paul, on August 19-23; National Fraternal Congress, at Denver, on August 26-30; National Society of the Army of the Philippines, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on August 14-15; National Postmasters' Association, at Milwaukee, Wis., on August 26-29; and the National Negro Business League, at Richmond, Va., on August 25-27.



# SOME CARTOON COMMENTS OF THE MONTH.



THE VIGIL.—June 26.

- Silent it stands, the shrine within whose walls  
He was to give his kingly gaze to-day;  
And silent on our hearts the sorrow falls  
Which only faith may stay.
- Not for ourselves we mourn the moment's loss,  
Our pleasure darkened and our sun gone down;  
All thoughts are turned to where he bears the cross  
Who should have worn the crown.
- So keep we vigil; so a Nation's prayer  
Humbly before the Eternal Heart we bring,  
That of His grace and pity God may spare  
And give us back our King!

From *Punch* (London).



"HAIL, KITCHENER! VICTOR AND PEACEMAKER."  
From *Punch* (London).



SHAKE!

"There's nobody gladder than I am, John!"

From the *Journal* (New York).



CHAMBERLAIN: "I beat the bush; he catches the bird."

From the *Daily Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.).



"MY HAND IN SYMPATHY, JOHN."

From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



LORD KITCHENER'S RETURN.

He finds his "old governor" (J. Bull) much **broken in health** and pocket.—From the *Times* (Denver).



A VERITABLE GLOBE TROTTER.  
From the *Commercial* (New York).



AQUINALDO, THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, WILL SAIL FOR  
THE UNITED STATES.  
From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



UP A NOTCH HIGHER.  
From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

From the *Daily Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.).

WARM RECEPTION AWAITS THEM AT HOME.

SENATOR HANNA exclaimed: "My opinion is, that we shall hear from the people in unmistakable terms."

From the *Daily Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.).

"ONE MORE RIVER TO CROSS."

From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).

MORE TROUBLE IN KANSAS.

From the *Commercial* (New York).



**AFTER THE HORSE HAS GONE!**  
From the *Chronicle* (Chicago).



**FOLLOWING A HIGH EXAMPLE.**  
"The Coal Trust has just had its photograph taken in the graceful attitude of jumping a high fence on horseback."  
From the *Journal* (New York).



**TO CUT THE ROPES IS SUICIDE.**  
From the *World* (New York).



**CAN HE HOLD ON UNTIL DECEMBER?**  
From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).





TOM L.: "There's no harmony in that voice."  
 BRYAN: "No; he never could sing, anyway."

From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland).



LOOKING FOR THE ISSUE.—From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



THERE'S NO HARMONY IN THIS TRIO.  
 From the *Times* (Minneapolis).

# THE NEW BRITISH PREMIER.

BY A. MAURICE LOW.

ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR is one of the most interesting and attractive actors in the world's great drama, and his career is more suggestive of one of "Ouida's" darling heroes, a mixture of one of Disraeli's political creations, than that of a living English politician. Fifty-four years ago in Scotland, the son of a commoner, although his lineage is older and richer than that of half the peers of the realm, his mother's side connected with the house of Argyll, whose head is his uncle, the Marquis of Argyll, at nine years he was the heir, by the will of his father, to nearly 100,000 acres of land and a great income. Young Balfour was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Neither at Eton nor at Cambridge was he remarkable for scholarship. He left the university in a second class in moral science. At Cambridge he belonged to "Souls," a group of young men who languidly discussed transcendentalism and dabbled in metaphysics. Voltaire, said, with his deplorable flippancy, a magazine writer remarked once, with Mr. Balfour as his model, that when a man talked about what he did not understand to those who did not understand him, that was metaphysics. Voltaire may have been right. One thing is certain. Mr. Balfour, as schoolboy and undergraduate, gave promise of the great things he was to do later. In twenty-six years old, he was elected a member of Parliament.

## EARLY DAYS IN PARLIAMENT.

During the next few years he did little to distinguish himself from the rank and file, still less like any one pick him out as a future prime minister. He was tall and very thin. His face was long and pointed. His manner has been described as lackadaisical. "He had in many respects the whole appearance and manner of the Duke of Devonshire, who has been the butt of the caricaturists and the satirists for two generations," and, like the Duke of Devonshire, of caricature and satire, he found frequent consolation in the use of his pocket handkerchief. In the House he "languidly dozed" on the bench. He was in wretched health, and apparently marked for an early death. His whole manner was that of a man who was deadly bored with life, who lived because he had to, but who wished that the curtain might ring down as quickly as possible. His

manner was contemptuous rather than sneering. He had money, more money than he knew what to do with, but he indulged in no senseless extravagances, and his name was linked with no folly that united him with the mass of mankind. His life was so irreproachable that in sheer desperation he was nicknamed "Miss Balfour" and "Miss Nancy." And yet no one looked upon him as a man devoid of intelligence. Five years after entering Parliament, when he was thirty-one years old, he wrote his first important book, and probably because he was a Cecil born north of the Tweed, it was a polemical work. His "Defense of Philosophic Doubt" is not a book that can be dismissed in a sentence. It showed not only great ability, but it also showed that its writer was a logician and a master of style. Written even by a lesser person than a Conservative member of Parliament connected by ties of blood with the Salisbury family, it would have attracted attention.

## UNDER LORD SALISBURY'S TUTELAGE.

He had been serving his apprenticeship during those years. Either Lord Salisbury had the prescience to divine in his nephew the same qualities that were an inheritance of the common blood, or else it was pure luck that made him his political guardian. Whatever the reason, it was fortunate for both uncle and nephew; and this close connection between Balfour and Lord Salisbury, which began almost immediately after he entered the House, doubtless had much to do with the formation of his character. Lord Salisbury, who at that time held the seals of the Foreign Office, appointed him one of his private secretaries, and in that capacity he accompanied his uncle to the Berlin conference. In 1886, Mr. Balfour was elected Lord Rector of St. Andrews University.

Lord Salisbury went out of office, Mr. Gladstone came in, and in 1884 Lord Salisbury was once more called to the head of affairs. Lord Salisbury was always kind to his relatives; so kind, in fact, that the present cabinet has been dubbed the "Hotel Cecil," because of the numerous members of that powerful family, direct and collateral, who sit at the cabinet board. He made his nephew a privy councillor, which means much; and president of the local government board, which means little. It was quite the



natural thing to do. There was a young man to be provided with a place. It was of no consequence.

#### ADMISSION TO THE CABINET.

Lord Salisbury's lease of power was brief. Mr. Gladstone came back, with an equally brief tenure of office, and 1886 once more found Lord Salisbury prime minister. This time the favorite nephew was made Secretary for Scotland, with a seat in the cabinet. The politicians and the public gasped. It is true that the Secretary for Scotland has little to do; but a seat in the cabinet is the great prize for which all politicians strive, and cabinet portfolios are not flung about at random. Still the country took it good-naturedly. The British public is a tolerant public when it is ruled by an aristocrat. An incompetent more or less, provided he is well-born and respectable, makes little difference. It was during his short incumbency of the Scottish office that Mr. Balfour earned the reputation which clung to him after years of strenuous life. He lay in bed until noon, and received his official callers in a dressing gown. It is said of Lord Salisbury that he has not read a newspaper for thirty years. Mr. Balfour refused to read the newspapers. Friends and foes alike regarded him as a silken sybarite, as a *dilettante* who was too indolent to be great because of his vices, or vicious because of his greatness. He was in wretched health. His bedroom was littered with medicine bottles and pill boxes. About that time he consulted a leading London physician, who told him that what he needed was simply hard work, steady work, work that would keep both mind and body occupied.

#### THE IRISH SECRETARYSHIP.

Now a remarkable thing was done. It was either a flash of genius or else an audacious disregard of consequences that is the very sublimity of genius. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach,—the same Sir Michael who, only a few days ago, announced his purpose to retire from the chancellorship of the exchequer,—had resigned his post as Chief Secretary for Ireland. Those were the days of the Land League. Like his immediate predecessors in that thorny chair, he had been unable to stand the mental and physical strain. His last days in official life were marked by a terrific fight with the Irish members in the House of Commons. Broken down in health, mentally shattered, weary of the thankless task, seeing no possibility of making headway, he sought relief in private life. Lord Salisbury coolly announced to the country that his nephew, Arthur James Balfour, Secretary for Scotland, had been trans-

ferred to the more arduous and much more responsible post of Chief Secretary for Ireland. The public was at first incredulous, then amazed. The Irish members were stunned. The thing was too ridiculous to be believed. Then when they saw that it was true, they set up a howl of derisive delight. If Hicks-Beach, veteran and robust man, had been crushed under the weight of Irish opposition, how much easier would it be to destroy this weakling, who lay in bed until noon, and looked at the world from behind his silken curtains with the *ennui* of a man who has long ago exhausted life?

Ireland had, for some years, been not only the graveyard of the reputations of politicians, but it had brought more than one politician to his grave. W. E. Forster, an honest man, physically rugged and mentally strong, with a great political reputation and a still greater political future, closed his career in the Irish office discredited and disheartened, and was forced into retirement; Lord Frederick Cavendish, a kind and genial man, fell beneath the hand of an assassin; Sir George Trevelyan went to Ireland with black hair, and returned from there, a few months later, with hair turned gray and his face seamed; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach retreated in the face of the enemy, his health broken; and yet, notwithstanding what had happened, apparently the most unsuitable man had been selected to do what other men, in every way better fitted, had found to be impossible. No wonder the Irish howled with delight.

#### A REVELATION OF LATENT POWERS.

There followed a very curious transformation. Mr. Balfour dropped the past like a garment which was out of fashion. Balfour, the *dilettante*, the "silk-skinned sybarite," the *blasé* man, to whom existence itself was only a bore, the anæmic hypochondriac, ceased to exist. In his place there was a Balfour who was robust, vigorous, alert; a man of indomitable will, of great executive force, of such absolute command over himself that he met the most bitter taunts and the foulest abuse with a smile on his face that told nothing. From the moment that he took his seat on the Treasury bench, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Irish members exerted all their ingenuity to break him down. There was no word in their extensive vocabulary that was not hurled at him. A "palsied masher," a "perfumed popinjay," a "mollycoddle," were a few of the less opprobrious epithets used when speaking of him. He was taunted, reviled, threatened; every device that ingenuity could suggest was used to goad him into fury; every weapon that malice could invent was employed to wound him. He



**THE RT. HON. ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.**

never flinched. If he felt the sting, he never showed it. If his sensitive nature quivered under the agony, no man saw his suffering. He handled himself with such consummate ability, with such admirable *sang froid*, with such superb self-control, that he not only amazed his friends, but he made his enemies marvel. They, like all the rest of the country, were astonished at the miracle that had been wrought. It was David once more confronting Goliath.

#### A FIERY ORDEAL.

Night after night he stood up to his torture. One of two things must happen. Balfour must emerge from the conflict either victor or vanquished. There could be no middle ground. If he failed, his career was ended; but if he won, it would make him a leader of men, and no man could wrest from him leadership. He won. It was the one thing he had needed all his life, the one thing that was to bring out the very best that was in him. Rapidly, so rapidly that old parliamentary hands marveled, he acquired a quickness in debate, a keenness of thrust, a deftness of stroke, a strength of attack, that adversaries feared him. His mind was always logical, always subtle, always philosophical. Those were not qualities, it would seem, that would be effective in a House seething with passion, and yet they were the weapons that turned the illogical arguments of his opponents. Those were the weapons of attack. His weapon of defense, which like a coat of mail covered every vital spot, which left not even the tendon of Achilles exposed, was that cynical, contemptuous, indifferent air; that inscrutable face, that careless manner. And the change physically was as great as it was mentally. The fierce conflict was a positive tonic to him. He became strong and muscular. He was no longer the weakling.

#### QUALITIES OF MR. BALFOUR'S ORATORY.

From the American standpoint, Mr. Balfour is not a great or a pleasing orator. In him the House of Commons manner,—which a cynical observer has termed the worst manner in the world,—is abnormally developed. In America we are accustomed to our public men speaking with a fluency that tells of long training and careful preparation. In the House of Commons men speak with great deliberation because,—as the observer already mentioned has said,—a gentleman is always deliberate, and never in a hurry. The Englishman, when he addresses an audience, punctuates his words with many unnecessary and exasperating “ahs” and “uhs” and “ehs.” Mr. Balfour's favorite attitude in speaking is to grasp the lapels of his coat with both hands. His voice

is strong and penetrating; it is often harsh; and sometimes, when he is vehement, it rises to something like a feminine scream. He is a tall, dark, wiry, muscular man, who dresses well. He no longer “languidly sprawls.” His movements are graceful, without being affected. His speeches do not sound well to the man who has been used to American oratory, because of his provoking interpellations, and because he has a habit of reconstructing his sentences in the middle, but they make fascinating reading. They are models of style; simple, direct, effective; clear cut, convincing, cogent; remorselessly logical, intellectually something more than mere words or phrases. Always one feels that Mr. Balfour is moved by conviction, that he believes in his cause, that he champions it because it is a sacred thing. He once said of himself: “My mind is not made for the exposition of a bill on its first reading.” It tells in a sentence the character of his mind. The man who can explain in detail an elaborate bill, who can go laboriously through every paragraph of an intricate measure, is, usually, a man too matter of fact to be gifted with imagination. It is said that Mr. Gladstone was the one man who could make a budget speech interesting, and that when he brought down the budget, the dulllest and most uninteresting topic to the average member, who was unable to understand the intricate figures, and had still less inclination to do so, the House was crowded to hear the old man eloquent invest such unromantic subjects as income and expenditure with the magic of his voice and the charm of his imagination until they quickened and became sentient things. Mr. Balfour has not this gift. He is best as a debater. In the heat of debate, speaking on the spur of the moment, he is always eloquent, always self-possessed, always ready to seize the vital point. He is bland, sarcastic, polite, but his speeches rarely wound.

#### A MAN WHO NEVER LOST HIS TEMPER.

Lord Salisbury, when a member of the House, was famous for his biting wit. Mr. Balfour can be equally caustic, but is less given to “gibes and flouts and jeers,” as Disraeli said of Lord Salisbury. Mr. Balfour prefers to make an opponent ridiculous by a neat turn rather than to be sarcastically brutal. On one occasion, when the volley of abuse from the Irish benches shocked the House, a Conservative member called an Irish member to order. Mr. Balfour, “languidly sprawling” on the Treasury bench, appeared an indifferent spectator while the power of the Speaker was being invoked, and then, resuming his speech as if there had been no interruption, said to the Conservative member: “Probably

my right honorable friend does not know that the language used by my honorable friend (referring to the Irish member who had abused him) is a term of endearment in his own country." Alluding to William O'Brien and his insatiable desire to always blacken something, he said: "Yesterday it was Lord Spencer's character, to-day it is his boots." It was this imperturbability, this cynicism, which encased him, and which made the bullets of his enemies rebound from his armor like peas fired at a battleship, this total disregard for what any one might say or do or think, that drove his opponents to madness, instead of their plot succeeding to make him rave. "If only he would lose his temper for a single instant," an Irish member once mournfully remarked. But he would not. It was during this time that, dining with Father Healy, he said: "Do the Irish hate me as much as their newspapers say?" "My dear sir," said Healy, "if they hated the devil only half as much as they hate you, my occupation would be gone."

#### PACIFICATOR OF IRELAND.

It is not necessary here to follow in detail his work in Ireland. Uncompromising, unflinching, undeterred, giving to every one of his subordinates the most loyal support, and exacting from them the most loyal obedience and exact compliance with his orders, "In the general opinion of his party," to quote an eulogist, "liberty had been restored to a country previously groaning under the coercion and oppression of a disloyal and illegal organization." Mr. T. P. O'Connor, certainly not a witness prejudiced in Mr. Balfour's favor, admits that he did his work well, even while questioning the efficacy of that work. But that tribute from a political opponent is significant of his power over men. He is no longer detested; on the contrary, as a political opponent wrote of him, "His popularity is at least as great on the Liberal side of the House as on the other." No one can have been brought into contact with him, either as leader of the House or as leader of the opposition, without recognizing the charm of a courteous urbanity which ignores all political differences. Mr. O'Connor also said of him, "His speeches are listened to with pleasure on both sides of the House."

#### CONSERVATIVE LEADER IN THE COMMONS.

For five years Mr. Balfour held his uncomfortable office. On the death of the Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, he succeeded him as First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons. He had earned his right to leadership, and no one disputed it.

He had pacified Ireland. The old bitterness had passed away. The Irish, always generous to a brave foe, respected him for his courage and his fighting qualities, even if they disapproved his methods. There is nothing more remarkable in this remarkable man's career than to look back those five years and compare the beginning and the end of that period. The contrast is so striking that it almost passes belief. Former foes were now his friends. Abuse had given way to praise. No one now decried his talents or spoke of him with a sneer. They recognized in him a great man, and they saw in him the man who one day should fill the proudest position to which any Englishman not born in a palace may hope to attain,—the virtual ruler of an empire whose flag is in the seven seas. When his party went out of power he was the leader of the opposition; when Lord Rosebery yielded to a hostile majority, Mr. Balfour once more became the government leader, a place which he has surrendered to accept the still more responsible position of first minister. During these years he found the opportunity, in the midst of his distracting parliamentary labors, to write his most important theological work, "The Foundations of Belief."

#### A FRIEND OF AMERICA.

Mr. Balfour has always liked America and the Americans. He has always had many friends among leading men in this country, to whom he has extended graceful hospitality in London. Americans may feel sure that as premier he will do nothing to disturb the cordial relations that now exist between the two countries. Mr. Balfour has already given pledge of that. Prior to the outbreak of the Spanish war he was acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the condition of Lord Salisbury's health compelling him to take a vacation in France. It was while Mr. Balfour was in charge of the Foreign Office that France and Austria attempted to form a European coalition against the United States, in which the other powers of Europe stood ready to join if Great Britain would also become a member of the league. Mr. Balfour, without hesitation, not only declined the offer, but, on the contrary, let it be known that in case of hostile action on the part of Europe, Great Britain would be found supporting the cause of the United States. That ended the attempt to form a coalition. Probably because of his pro-Americanism, Mr. Balfour was at one time a strong bimetalist.

#### ART LOVER, LITTERATEUR, SPORTSMAN, AND SOCIAL FAVORITE.

He has developed into a most attractive personality. He is to-day the man most in demand

in London; and he is as popular with men as with women, with men of his own party and with men who face him across the aisle. To him the word "brilliant" properly applies. He is a many-sided man. An accomplished musician and passionately fond of music, in the days when the House was his purgatory, after adjournment, he hurried to Bayreuth to saturate his soul in Wagner and forget such trifling annoyances as Irish debates; a lover of art and the possessor of the largest private collection of Burne-Jones' works; a golfer who has been captain of that most famous organization, the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, as well as the author of a treatise on golf; a cyclist, and the president of the National Cyclists' Union; a writer of books, and the reader of the best literature; an automobilist, and his own chauffeur; a brilliant conversationalist; a man so engaging that men perforce must be his friends; rich and well-born, it is not to be wondered at that he has been courted and flattered, that more than one woman has tried to bring him to her feet. But Mr. Balfour has resisted all snares. He is a bachelor, but not a woman hater. His house in London is presided over by an unmarried sister.

#### MR. BALFOUR'S HOME IN SCOTLAND.

Whittinghame, Mr. Balfour's magnificent estate in East Lothian, Scotland, has a romantic history attached to it. Whittinghame Castle was, according to tradition, given by the ill-fated Mary Queen of Scots to the Duke of Douglas, and it was there that Bothwell planned the murder of Darnley. The old castle is in ruins. The present residence was built by Mr. Balfour's grandfather. It is a very beautiful place, and is

in the heart of some of the most picturesque scenery in the south of Scotland. On one side are the wooded banks of the Firth of Forth; on the other, the romantic country made dear to all readers of the "Bride of Lammermoor."

#### TO BE THE REAL HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is never safe to prophesy, and it is especially unsafe to prophesy about so uncertain a thing as politics; but if one were so rash as to venture a prediction, it would be that Mr. Balfour, as prime minister, will be the leader of his party in fact as well as in name. He may transfer Mr. Chamberlain to the treasury; he may direct affairs from the quieter atmosphere of the House of Lords; but whether he remains in the Commons as First Lord of the Treasury, or goes to the Lords as Lord Privy Seal, his hand will hold the helm, and he will keep an especially watchful eye on his first lieutenant, the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. For although Mr. Balfour is an aristocrat to his finger tips and a democrat at heart,—a strange mixture, but there has always been a contradictory streak in all the members of the race of Cecil,—he, like the rest of his party, has no love for Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain may be prime minister of Great Britain,—things much more strange than that have happened,—but Mr. Chamberlain will not have his darling ambition gratified so long as the house of Salisbury is powerful enough to prevent it. In other words, the day that Mr. Chamberlain comes into power will mark the decadence of the Salisbury influence in British politics. And with Mr. Balfour at the head of affairs,—vigorous, alert, able,—that day is not likely to be near at hand.



WHITTINGHAME HOUSE, MR. BALFOUR'S EAST LOTHIAN HOME.

# SPOONER OF WISCONSIN.

## A SKETCH OF THE PRESENT LEADER OF THE SENATE.

BY WALTER WELLMAN.

**S**ENATOR SPOONER is now looked upon as the most brilliant man in Congress. This appears to be the judgment of the country, and it certainly is the opinion held at Washington. The country's estimate of a public man may not agree with the Washington estimate. When they conflict, Washington is usually much nearer the mark. Washington is not a hero-worshiper. It is coldly critical; it studies at close range; it is behind the scenes. The country, on the other hand, is the audience which sits in front, and watches the performance upon the stage. There may be, and sometimes is, a glamour in its eyes; it sees an illusion rather than the man himself. It is comparatively easy to deceive the country. One good speech, spoken at the lucky moment, containing a few phrases which catch the popular fancy, may do it. But it is almost impossible to deceive Washington. In a sense, we at the national capital are all mental valets to the great men who assemble here, and if they win our respect and admiration, they must well deserve it.

The United States Senate has been called the greatest legislative body in the world. Probably it is. If it has a rival, it will be found in the House of Commons. As the Commons dominates the legislation and policies of the kingdom, so the Senate dominates the governmental activities of the Republic. The man who rises to the first rank in a body like the Senate is a man of power. Only ten or a dozen of fourscore and a half form that select company. There are no weaklings among them. Accident or wealth may get a man into the Senate, but it will not get him into the inner circle. He who not only obtains entrance to this managing and leading coterie, but who comes to be recognized as the most brilliant, most useful, most powerful member of it, must have something in him which rises very nearly to the height of genius. It places him next to the President of the United States himself in actual potentiality in our government; and winning this station may be a greater credit to his intellectuality and character than the Presidency itself. Accident may take a man into the White House, but it cannot put him where John Coit Spooner stands to-day. In estimating the true meaning of this high place, we must remember that the Senate comes nearer to being the government of the United States

than any other part of the system. Of late years it has completely eclipsed the House of Representatives. To the President it is a sort of council of state,—a council which molds him much more than he molds it. The Senate is largely



SENATOR JOHN C. SPOONER, OF WISCONSIN.

controlled by this inner circle of a dozen men. Actual personal leadership it will not have. According to the ethics and traditions of that body, no man may aspire to such commanding influence in it as Speakers have wielded or chairmen of ways and means committees have enjoyed in the House. The Senate will recognize no captain, not even the President of the United States. It is a stickler for the theory of equality. Presumably one Senator is as good as another. But in practice there is the dominating inner circle; and, when one thinks of that circle, the first man who comes to mind is Spooner, of Wisconsin. This brings him as near to the leadership of the Senate as any man may hope to get.

Influence in the Senate is acquired in many

ways. The popular impression appears to be that it is best won by making speeches. But that is not the case. Ability to talk well, to hold one's own in debate, is a desirable accomplishment. But it is not essential. Some of the most influential men in the Senate do not speak at all, or but rarely. Some of the best and most prolific talkers have little influence. The man who acquires a place of power in the Senate must possess, above all things, a cultivated mind, clear judgment, willingness to study, work and think, unselfishness, good feeling, the happy knack of being firm and even insistent without rousing personal antagonisms. There are few Senators who have all these qualities. The bane of the Senate, as it is the bane of all public careers at Washington, is the dominance of small things. Too many public men permit their constituents to make messenger boys of them. Their energies are frittered away in a constant vigil with pension bills, claims, office-hunting, and correspondence thereabout. Here and there is a Senator who frees himself from this thralldom of the little and gives his energies to real statesmanship. He studies big things. Of the comparatively small number of Senators who have thus broadened their horizon, Mr. Spooner is easily the most conspicuous. A large measure of his success is due to the fact that he rarely uses his energy or capitalizes his influence in the pursuit of trifles.

#### A PRACTICAL LEGISLATOR OF THE BEST TYPE.

In Congress, as everywhere, the tendency is toward specialization. Senators take up one line or another, become as proficient as possible in that, and give very little attention to other subjects. Mr. Spooner has never been a specialist. He has carefully avoided identifying himself with any particular topic or question. He is an "all-around" man. Everything of importance is his specialty. He is so willing to work, so eager to investigate, so tireless and so alert, and his sincerity and judgment are so highly valued, that all the specialists consult him. He is a sort of consultation doctor for all the legislative practitioners. It does not matter what it is,—Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico, our colonial policy in general, the Isthmian canal, war-tax reduction, finance, the tariff,—every chairman of committee who has an important measure to take in on the floor seeks the advice of the Senator from Wisconsin before doing so. As a lawyer and maker of laws, as a watchdog against the furtive slipping in of blunders, as a suggester of stronger and better methods, as a deviser of practical schemes which will meet existing conditions in the Senate and the country, he is without a peer

in public life. The natural result, — despite himself, and not at all through his seeking, — is that his finger is felt in nearly every big legislative pie. His impress is more or less upon every policy, every great act. Sometimes his work is known to the country, as in his happy solution of the Isthmian canal problem, but oftener it is not. He cares not who gets the credit, so the work is done, and done right. The writer could name half a dozen important provisions of law which were placed upon the scroll by Spooner, not one of which was he ever known, outside the Senate chamber, to have had any connection with.

#### THE MOST ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THEM ALL.

It follows, as a matter of course, that such a man is much sought; that other Senators are constantly running to him with their knotty problems; that to him come many opportunities to give his country the benefit of his talents. It follows, too, that he gains the respect and confidence of his associates. They find him unselfish, willing to help without demanding a price, and they trust him. They find his insight well-nigh infallible, and so they not only seek his advice, but accept and follow it. The range of his activity bespeaks the culture and the character of the man. When Mr. Foraker was to the fore with his Porto Rican government bill in the last Congress, he was glad to seek Mr. Spooner's aid. So with Senator Cullom, with his measure making a Territory of Hawaii. When Mr. Lodge was preparing his important measure establishing a civil government in the Philippines, Mr. Spooner was one of his most frequent counsellors. Thus it was also with Mr. Hanna, in his now famous campaign for the Isthmian canal. During his long and arduous struggle with the problem of Cuban reciprocity, Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, leaned heavily upon the arm of his friend from Wisconsin. There is no need to multiply instances. It is within bounds to say that no important measure reaches the statute-books, or even the calendar of the Senate, without having the hallmark of the active and sympathetic mind of Mr. Spooner stamped upon it in greater or less degree. He is not, of course, the only Senator who is thus industrious and valuable in council. There are others, — like Allison, Platt, of Connecticut; Hale, Aldrich, Frye, Hanna, McMillan, Cullom, Burrows, Foraker, Fairbanks, Beveridge, Proctor, Elkins, — whose opinions are often sought. But, to some extent, each of these is more or less a specialist. Each is authority upon certain subjects in line with his training or bent. In the Senate, there is general recognition of the fact that Spooner is the broadest, the most cyclopedic of them all.



If we now add that Mr. Spooner's counsel is as eagerly sought at the White House as it is in the Senate, and as often accepted, we shall begin to understand the unique position which the Wisconsin Senator holds in the American Government. While Mr. McKinley was President, few weeks passed in which Mr. Spooner was not asked to the White House for consultation. Throughout the trying days which immediately preceded the outbreak of the war with Spain, Mr. Spooner was one of the three or four advisers upon whom the hard-pressed President most eagerly leaned. Two or three of the scenes in the cabinet room at these evening conferences upon the weighty question of war or peace were of a dramatic character, and the manner in which Mr. Spooner demonstrated his moral courage and patriotism on at least one occasion will be worth a special chapter as soon as it shall be proper to publish the inside history of that period. Three Presidents of the United States,—Harrison, McKinley, and Roosevelt,—urged Mr. Spooner to accept places in their cabinets.

#### A GREAT DEBATER.

As Mr. Spooner is strong and wise in council, so is he admirable in debate. It falls to the lot of few public men in America to shine in both fields of public activity,—first as framer of policies, and next as interpreter of them. There are a number of men in Congress who give the country excellent service in one or the other; among the very few who are successful in both, Mr. Spooner stands out preëminent. He is easily the first debater of the American Congress of our time. He is the recognized spokesman of the Republican side of the chamber. Sometimes he is the chosen representative in the Senate of the administration. This does not mean that when he speaks for his party he descends to the level of unblushing partisanship; nor does it mean that when he speaks for the administration he makes himself a mere mouthpiece. Into all his work he throws his individuality,—a characteristic vigor of thought and expression, an interpretation breathing his own practical, optimistic, typical American philosophy. He seems the boldest of the bold; but a vein of caution runs through everything he says. He upheld the Government in its efforts to assert American sovereignty in the Philippines, but he has never declared for eternal retention of that sovereignty. He upheld the doctrine of the free hand in dealing with conquered or acquired territory, without the hard-and-fast restrictions which the Constitution might impose if it must always accompany the flag, but he is opposed to making States of any of the non-contiguous territories.

In debate, Mr. Spooner well justifies the cognomen which has been given him, "The Little Giant." Small of stature, his ideas are large. He shows himself always a man who lives amid big questions and is at home there. That he is a debater rather than an orator appears from the fact that, unless he can stir the opposition to interruption and retort, he is not at his best. He deems himself luckiest when Senators on the other side of the chamber get up and go at him. It is when his steel strikes flint that the sparks fly most merrily. He is not content with sharp repartee, with witty or crushing rejoinder, though in these he is adept. Criticism inspires him to his loftiest flights. A case in point was near the last hour of the recent session, when unexpectedly a Philippine discussion was precipitated by the Democratic Senators. On the spur of the moment, Mr. Spooner was put forward to answer them. His answer rang true. It is believed to be the best thing he ever did. He completely silenced the guns of the opposition in a short speech which for years to come will stand as a model of that sort of debate.

Senator Spooner does not need to write out his speeches, and never does so. All his life is spent in preparation for meeting any emergency that may arise. He is always ready. He is the full man, who can tap himself at will. When he has a set speech to deliver, he gathers data, revolves it all in his mind, thinks out the order in which he will bring forward the various points, makes a few notes, and then forgets to refer to them. But the spring of his intellect never fails him. From it runs always a stream, clear and fresh. His English is simple, luminous, forcible. As he speaks it, so it is printed in the official "Record," with little or no revision. Three or four of the most noteworthy speeches heard in Congress in recent years have fallen from the lips of Mr. Spooner, and upon as many topics.

#### HOW SPOONER WON THE DAY FOR PANAMA.

One notable example of Mr. Spooner's skill as a legislative architect is found in the Isthmian canal bill which bears his name. A number of eminent and successful public men have said that they should want carved upon their tombstones no prouder epitaph than "Author of the Isthmian Canal Bill." That plan was an inspiration which came to Spooner's mind, he says, one day while he was riding to the capitol in a street car. He saw at a glance how he could devise what would appear like a compromise, and yet would not be one; how he could meet conditions as they existed in the Senate and secure results; how he could induce the Congress to declare for the superior route first and the in-

ferior route next, at the same time placing in the hands of the President a club which would the more surely enable him to get the necessary concessions for the preferable project on fair terms. Senator Hanna has admitted that, but for Mr. Spooner's inspiration, the Panama route could not have won the victory.

#### HIS LIFE RECORD.

John Coit Spooner is a native of Indiana, where he was born January 6, 1843. While yet a lad, he removed, with his father's family, to Madison, Wis. He graduated from Wisconsin State University in 1864. Young Spooner entered the Civil War as a private soldier, served as captain, and was brevetted major. When twenty-four years old he was admitted to the bar, where he practiced for many years with notable success. He was for some time assistant attorney-general of the State, and in March, 1885, took his seat in the United States Senate. During his first term he attracted little attention, making but one notable speech. At the end of

that term he was succeeded by William F. Vilas, the Democrats having captured the Legislature. Mr. Spooner, however, received the full vote of the Republican legislators. In 1892, "the Cleveland year," he ran for governor, but was defeated. In 1897, he was elected to succeed Mr. Vilas in the Senate.

Senator Spooner is intensely devoted to his family; and, two years ago, Mrs. Spooner's health being threatened, and the climate of Washington not being good for her, the Senator wrote a letter declining reelection. This letter has given rise to political complications in his State, and even now his return to the Senate is not assured. Mrs. Spooner's health has greatly improved, and there is a great demand throughout the country that he be reelected.

Mr. Spooner is not yet sixty. He looks even younger. Vigorous in mind and body, virtually in his prime, admired and trusted, not ambitious, useful, a truly national figure and a national servant of the highest type, he should keep his place in the Senate for many years to come.

## THE GEORGIA GOVERNORSHIP.

ON June 7, the Georgia "primaries" were held. These primary elections are nothing more than the choosing by counties,—and by the white vote alone,—of delegates to the nominating convention, which is held a week later, and at which the nominees for the governor's seat and for other State offices are named. That all the candidates who have any showing in Georgia are Democrats goes without saying, as there is practically but one party in the State. From a group of contestants a single nominee is always selected, and the others immediately retire with good grace and unshaken loyalty to the old party. It is easily seen that when the delegates to this convention are named, which is done in the primaries, the governor is practically elected. Therefore, the Georgia primaries on June 7 settled the gubernatorial election matter in that State, the nominating convention on July 2 confirming the result. The Hon. Joseph M. Terrell has practically won his campaign for the governor's seat.

There were several popular candidates before the people. Indeed, in these Southern contests it is usually so. There can generally be counted the ubiquitous "editor in politics," who draws a strong newspaper following; the "plain farmer," who banks heavily on the rural vote; the temperance or general reform advocate, leaning upon the moral sentiment of the people at large;



HON. JOSEPH M. TERRELL.

(Democratic candidate for governor of Georgia.)

the lawyer who has in the past administered some public office with approval; and, after these, perhaps, a politician or two, pure and simple. One, at least, of these will also have served in the

Confederate army, and the ballots of the veterans will go his way.

The recent group of aspirants for the governorship in Georgia was composed of very nearly these elements, and public favor was, therefore, greatly divided. But the two most conspicuous of the five contestants in the struggle proved to be Mr. Terrell, the successful man, and, after him, the Hon. J. H. Estill, of Savannah.

Colonel Estill was the "editor in politics" as well as the one-time Confederate soldier,—a



COL. J. H. ESTILL.

combination hard to beat, especially when, as in this case, the reputation established both in the field and in the sanctum was unassailable. He was scarcely of age when the Civil War broke out, but he immediately offered his services, and throughout the long conflict proved a worthy son of his native land. When the struggle ended, he came home impoverished, like most of his fellows, and began life anew. That he was able in a few years to achieve a competency, becoming, first, part owner, then editor and manager, later, editor and sole proprietor, of a paper so strong and important as the *Savannah Morning News*, proves him the possessor of both administrative and journalistic ability. He is very prominent, also, in other ways in his native

city, Savannah, being county commissioner, an influential member of the board of education, and chairman of the finance committee. Besides all this, his personal character is without reproach, and this has magnified his influence.

Colonel Estill's announcement of his candidacy was in itself refreshingly frank and simple. He opened with this ingenuous statement: "In compliance with the wishes of my friends and my own ambition to occupy that most honorable office, I have decided to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor." Having kept himself free from political entanglements in the past, he talked no political jargon. "I have no platform," he declared, "nor do I think I shall promulgate one. The constitution and the laws are the platform on which the chief executive stands." Altogether, this editor in politics made a most interesting figure, and it was rather through the exceeding strength of his chief opponent than through anything that could be called weakness in himself or his campaign that he happened to come out second in the race.

This chief opponent, and now victor, the Hon. Joseph M. Terrell, has administered for the past ten years the office of attorney-general of Georgia, having only recently resigned this honorable position to enter the contest for the governorship. Mr. Terrell is still a young man, having celebrated his forty-first birth-anniversary on the fortunate day of the primaries. A Georgian of Georgians he is, like the now eminent Democratic leader, Congressman Griggs, Mr. Terrell's old schoolmate and friend. Both these strenuous young men are of the old pioneer stock from which statesmen have many a time been fashioned, have had their education in the common schools of the State, and their life-discipline in every-day paths of duty; both read law early, and became youthful practitioners in small Georgia towns, whence one has climbed to a seat of distinction in Congress and the other to the governor's chair at home.

When Mr. Terrell's hand shall grasp the helm of this important Southern State, two things besides the judicious discharge of a governor's ordinary duties are, by the clear record of his past, well-assured—one, that the new educational movement in that State, the placing of her common schools upon a broader, sounder basis and the promotion of industrial and technical training, will be fostered and urged forward; the other, that the new manufacturing movement will meet with no check or hindrance which the governor can possibly remove. Every Southern State needs at this turn a governor of Mr. Terrell's stamp.



THE "THOMAS W. LAWSON," LAUNCHED AT QUINCY, MASS., JULY 10, 1902.

## A SEVEN-MASTED SCHOONER LAUNCHED.

### THE LARGEST SAILING SHIP AFLOAT.

**I**N the same month, July, in which the New York arsenal completed for American coast defense the most powerful cannon ever built, the Fore River Ship and Engine Company launched at Quincy, Mass., the biggest sailing vessel that floats. The ship was all the more significant from the fact that it was a type totally new to the world, a seven-masted schooner. Two or three years ago a five-masted schooner was one of the marine wonders, two only being in existence. The seven-masted *Thomas W. Lawson*, launched on July 10, is not only a notable innovation from her size and her rig; the steel construction throughout and the use of steam power instead of man power marks the final departure from the old-fashioned wooden-timbered craft of the Maine shipyards. Even the masts of the *Lawson*, except the topmasts, are of steel; and so thoroughly are the six powerful steam engines adapted to the requirements of shifting

the sails and spars and lowering and raising the anchors and steering, that sixteen men only are a sufficient crew.

The hull of the *Lawson* is 403 feet long, with the steel bowsprit extending 83 feet farther, and has a beam of 50 feet. She carries 8,100 tons of cargo, and has a total displacement when loaded of 11,000 tons. The masts tower 150 feet above the deck, and carry 25 separate sails. Such a modern freighting schooner is fitted with conveniences that would seem luxurious indeed to the able seaman of a generation ago. Electric lights are everywhere that lights are needed, steam heats the cabins and works the pumps and the siren, while telephone lines connect the navigating departments with the engine room.

The *Lawson* will be used as a collier in the coasting trade at first, and her owners expect her to make a good profit on the cost of a quarter million dollars. Later she may go to the Pacific Ocean.

## THE NEW GUN THAT SHOOTS TWENTY-ONE MILES.

**T**HE 16-inch breech-loading rifle just built at the Watervliet Arsenal for the defense of New York Harbor marks an epoch in the whole history of artillery warfare. The great cannon is half again more powerful than its nearest rival,—an English gun of 16.25-inch bore. It is one of a series of coast-defense guns provided for by the Endicott Board, appointed during Cleveland's first administration. Eighteen such rifles are to be mounted for the defense of New York City, ten for San Francisco, eight for Boston, and four for Hampton Roads.

Guns of larger caliber are in use in other countries; there is an Italian 17.76-inch rifle, a French gun of 16.5-inch caliber, and the Armstrong gun on the British battleships measures 16.25 inches. But the maximum energy of the new American gun is 88,000 foot tons, as against 45 per cent., 41 per cent., and 65 per cent. of

this energy for the Italian, French, and English giants, respectively.

The most dramatic feature of the American rifle is its range. The greatest actual performance in long-range shooting is that of the Krupp gun, fired before the Kaiser in April, 1892, which carried about twelve and one-half miles. The new American rifle will have, theoretically, the amazing range of twenty-one miles. In other words, a warship carrying such a rifle could anchor in New York Harbor and throw projectiles into New Rochelle, or Paterson, or Hightstown. In the course of its flight the shell would rise about six miles above the ground.

The monster gun is 49 feet 2.9 inches long, the projectile is 5 feet 4 inches long, with steel penetration of 42.3 inches. The cost of firing one shot is about \$1,000, and the weight of the rifle without the carriage is 126 tons.



THE NEW SIXTEEN-INCH GUN JUST COMPLETED AT WATERVLIET ARSENAL.



THE BLOCH MUSEUM OF PEACE AND WAR AT LUCERNE.

## M. BLOCH'S GREAT WAR MUSEUM AT LUCERNE.

**J**EAN DE BLOCH being dead yet speaketh to the world, and will continue to speak through the Museum of War and Peace which he has created on the shores of the Lake of Lucerne, and which was opened on Saturday, June 7, by M. Passy in the presence of an assembly of the friends of peace of all nations. The distinguished founder, whose marble bust, surrounded with laurels, stands in the great hall of the museum, was represented by his son, M. Henri de Bloch, his widow, Madame de Bloch, and her two daughters, the Countess Koscielska, whose husband is a conspicuous figure among the Polish members of the Prussian Herrenhaus, and her widowed sister, Madame Holynska. One of their guests made the remark, that the late benefactor had after his death added to the benefits he had conferred upon the world by making the members of his brilliant and accomplished family better known to the leaders of Western thought and progress. To this may be added the further observation that he has still further increased the debt which we owe him by reminding us of the continued and indestructible existence of the Poles among the family of nations.

A Russian chronicler once bitterly complained that for centuries Russia was hidden from the eyes of mankind behind the two menacing specters, the Pole and the Tartar, which enveloped her on the West and on the East. The same remark, with variations, may be made about Poland to-day. The nation which formerly obscured Russia from the sight of the West has, for

more than a hundred years, disappeared between Russia and Prussia. The busy nations on the seaboard had almost forgotten the existence of their Polish sister. Since the days when "Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell" few Polish names have imprinted themselves upon the Western mind. But the Poles, although overlooked, persisted in existing, in cherishing their faith, in pursuing their national culture. Cut off by their partition from the possibility of exercising any influence as a political state, they threw themselves into other pursuits. They made their provinces the most prosperous region in Russia. They thrived so much in Posen that the Kaiser and his Chancellor have emitted cries of alarm, the one over the fecundity of the Polish "rabbits," while the other proclaims that "Polish arrogance is resolved to encroach upon Germanism." In Austria they have shown their capacity to govern the semi-autonomous province of Galicia. But the dim myriads of peasants and artisans, of merchants and manufacturers, might have existed for generations without making any impress upon the imagination of the world if no man had arisen capable of shivering the gloom with the lightning of his genius.

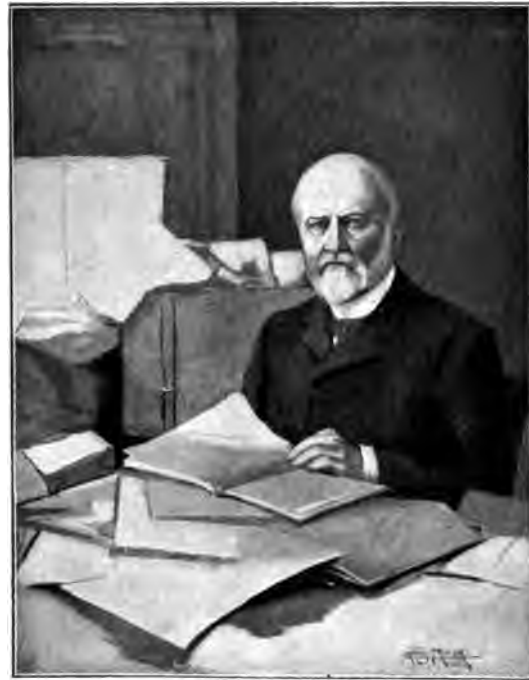
Such a man Poland at last produced in Jean de Bloch. At a time when another Polish genius, Sienkiewicz, was emulating Sir Walter Scott in reviving the almost-forgotten romance of his country's past, Jean de Bloch arose to compel the recognition by the world of the great and luminous idea by which he was able to cast a

gleam of hope and inspiration upon the somewhat somber horizon of the future. Sienkiewicz reproduced the past, but Jean de Bloch incarnated the present, and foresaw the future. In him the world saw Poland once more a living, healthy, thinking, inspiring force in the circle of the nations.

Jean de Bloch was a seer, a seeing man in the midst of the blind. He saw that we had passed through a period in which, almost unconsciously, such a revolution had been effected in the methods of warfare as to render war on a large scale practically impossible. He saw the truth, and proclaimed it abroad in the hearing of the world. At first his message fell upon deaf ears. His zeal was redoubled by the indifference of the unseeing multitude. He wrote, he spoke, he spared neither time nor expense in order to drive conviction into the minds of his contemporaries. At last he found a hearing. Some dim perception of his great discovery dawned upon at least one master of many legions. Then came the Hague Conference, and M. de Bloch found in that international parliament an admirable field for the preaching of his message. After the Conference came the war, which went so far to verify all M. de Bloch's contentions that it was no paradox to say that Mr. Chamberlain's name may live in history solely because he was the author of a war which verified the hypotheses of M. de Bloch.

To embody in a great museum a permanent, visible, and tangible object-lesson, M. de Bloch set on foot during the late war the foundation of a great Museum of War and Peace, which would embody and illustrate the truth which he sought to teach. Unfortunately, death smote him before he was permitted to see the fruit of his labor. His place was taken by his son, who completed the work which his father had begun. Hence it was possible for M. Passy, on June 7, to open the picturesque building which has been reared on the shore of the Lake of the Four Cantons to provide house-room and exhibition-space for the contents of M. de Bloch's museum.

The interior of the museum is in a state which is at once very finished and very unfinished. The building, being a temporary one, to be reconstructed in six years, is a series of vast sheds, some divided into compartments, each of which is devoted to a different country or a different age. The floors are not yet paved, and nothing in the way of permanent decoration has been attempted. On the other hand, the collection of exhibits,—and that is the chief thing,—is very complete, very interesting, and very varied. In the large entrance hall the first thing that strikes the eye is a bust of the late M. de Bloch, surrounded with palms and flowers, and looking out upon the vast collection of arms which he had



THE LATE M. JEAN DE BLOCH.

collected from all parts of the world. The room, indeed, contains specimens of every weapon employed by man since he first took to slaying his brother with flint arrow-heads. There are two very remarkable-looking hooped brass cannon, cast in the fifteenth century, a bristling little forest of Swiss pikes with which the herdsmen and burghers of Switzerland destroyed the chivalry of Austria, suits of armor from the Middle Ages, rockets used in 1870, Maxim guns of the latest type, targets showing the effect of bullets and shells fired at various ranges,—everything, indeed, directly or indirectly connected with armaments new and old is to be found here. This is the mechanical side of war. The pictorial side is even better shown in the gallery of dioramas, the entrance of which is behind M. de Bloch's bust. The tableaux here are about eight in number; and they are admirably painted by scenic artists of repute, the foregrounds being skillfully built up of real objects. Here the tactical methods of the wars of the past and present are contrasted, the difference in formation being clearly shown. The Swiss defending their mountain passes, the Russians attacking Plevna in the snow, the British methods of attack in South Africa, are all admirably put together, and the tableau of a battlefield by night is worthy of Verestchagin.

But these two rooms take up only a small por-



tion of the museum. The mechanism, science, art, and statistics of war are shown in equal detail in a number of other rooms and galleries. The collection of models of battlefields is very large, and very scientifically arranged. Several compartments of the room in which these are contained are devoted to tactics and strategy, and the visitor can examine the methods of Alexander and Caesar within a few paces of diagrams and models showing the methods employed in South Africa. In another room may be read on the walls the text of important international treaties, a useful and instructive lesson of the futility of the policy of "Never again" in the days gone by. Running out of this room,



MADAME DE BLOCH.

and ending on the other side of the entrance hall, is a long gallery divided into compartments. In one may be seen depicted pictorially and by means of models "Fortress Warfare in Ancient and Modern Times;" in the next is a collection of human and animal relics of the battlefields, in the shape of skulls and skeletons. To show the various types of injuries to the bone inflicted by bullets at different ranges is the chief object of this collection; a horse's skeleton bears testimony to the extreme difference in the character of wounds which results from a change of range. There is a section devoted to naval warfare, with pictures of ancient and modern ships, the strength of navies of different powers, and the naval budgets of Europe and America being shown by means of diagrams. Finally, there is a good-sized



M. HENRI DE BLOCH AND HIS SISTER, MADAME HOLYNSKA.

auditorium, where it is proposed to give lectures with the cinematograph on all subjects of interest to those engaged in the study of the problems of modern war. A library of war and peace will also be established.

But this does not exhaust the interest of the museum. The grounds at the back and sides of the building are devoted to displaying some of the mechanism of war on a full scale. There are sections of trenches of various types, open, covered in, and protected from assault by those terrible wire networks which the late M. de Bloch loved to insist upon as one of the strongest weapons of modern defense. And, finally, there are short sections of various types of military bridging material.

Altogether the museum is very complete and very interesting. It is not too technical to puzzle the casual visitor, while it is scientific enough to satisfy the serious military student. Controversial matters are kept in the background,—facts, as the late M. de Bloch used to insist, being the best of arguments. The best evidence of the combined popular and scientific character of the museum is that, while it was founded by the energy and initiative of a civilian, its board of management contains several military names of distinction. The union of two, too often inimical, classes in the cause of peace is a good omen for the future of the museum, and certainly nothing has been left undone to make the whole institution as attractive as it is instructive.



HARVEST SCENE ON A TEXAS RICE FARM.

## THE NEW RICE-FARMING IN THE SOUTH.

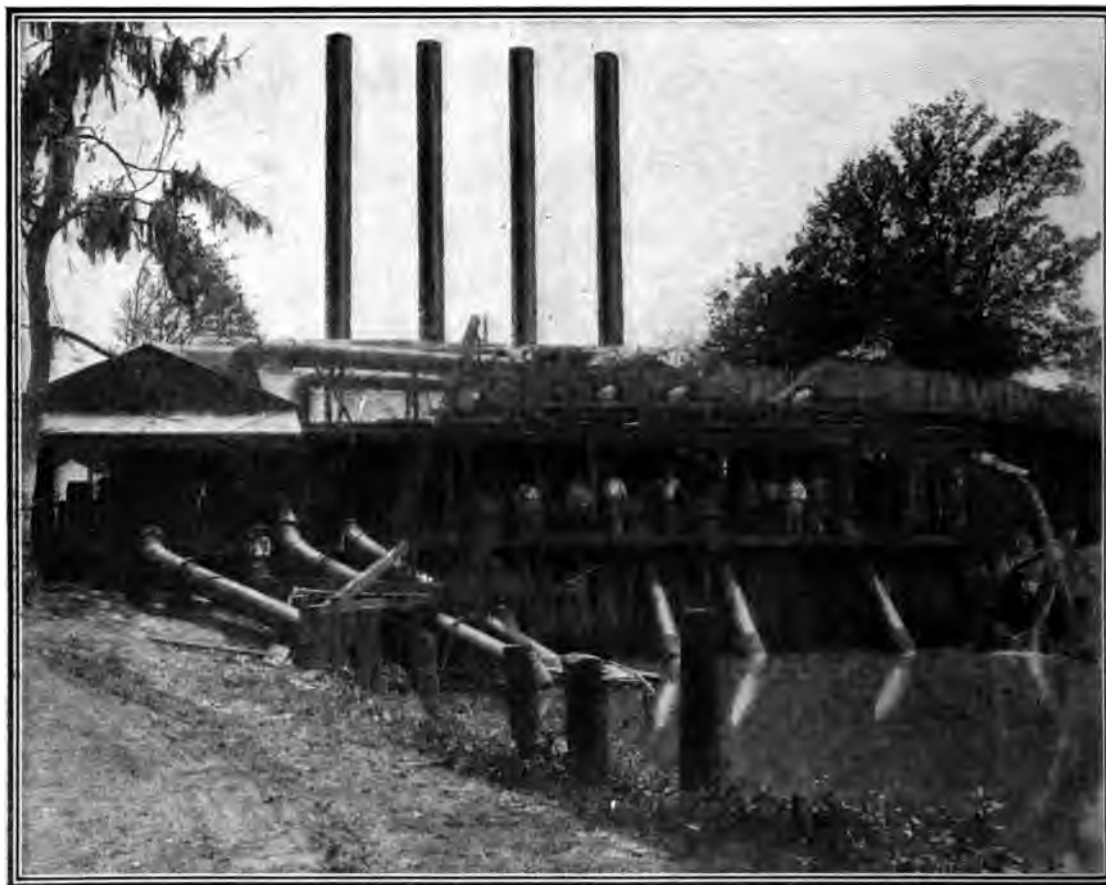
BY DAY ALLEN WILLEY.

THE story of the "rice belt," which extends four hundred miles through southern and central Louisiana and southeastern Texas, from the banks of the Mississippi to beyond the Brazos River, varying in width from twenty to fifty miles, is not unlike the story of wheat-growing Kansas. Here also is the prairie, with its scrubby vegetation which pastured the few herds of cattle and ponies owned by the natives, who little realized its possibilities. In fact, the great natural reservoir which lies beneath was only discovered by accident, after the pioneer Western settlers, by some freak of fortune, had ventured into the country, determined to discover what elements of wealth lay beneath the sod. Quick to perceive that the rice plant flourished even with the crude and scanty cultivation it received, they abandoned the intention of raising other grains, but applied methods to which they were accustomed in preparing the soil, seeding, and nurturing. Water they collected in reservoirs dug with plough and shovel. Their efforts were rewarded by harvests so abundant as to repay them in spite of the frequent failure of the reservoirs and the loss of a year's work by drought. The method of irrigation was changed; the native growers emulated their example, and discarded the primitive modes they had followed. The magnet of success attracted settlers not only from the middle West, but from far-away New England and New York, and even the hardy Swede and Norwegian from Minnesota. Just as clusters of cabins in Kansas

and Nebraska have become towns and cities, and tract after tract of range land has been converted into an island sea of waving grain by the tide of humanity flowing out upon the plains from the East, so this Southern soil has been taken up and is being changed from one of the great waste places of the continent into a center of productivity.

### THE IRRIGATION PROBLEM.

Since the pioneers in this movement located in the belt eighteen years ago, 350,000 acres have been reclaimed for rice culture, and 50,000 acres yearly are being added,—not extensive when contrasted with the wheat and corn fields, but representing, acre for acre, far greater outlay in money and effort, for every square foot must be irrigated during the growing season, necessitating a network of canals aggregating fully 1,200 miles, to say nothing of the labor involved in walling the fields to hold the water, all of which the wheat or corn planter avoids. To go further into statistics, the 30,000 rice growers have invested \$20,000,000, represented by their lands, canals, and machinery; yet their operations have been confined to a few corners of the land believed to be productive. The statistician has estimated that 4,000,000 acres have a natural supply of water to be obtained by piercing the earth's crust to the reservoir beneath or from the streams intersecting the country. The area under cultivation already yields 2,000,000 barrels, re-



A TYPICAL PUMPING STATION TAKING WATER FROM WELLS AND STREAMS AND ELEVATING IT TO THE HEAD OF THE CANALS.

quiring 10,000 cars to transport it to market. It supplies two-thirds of the quantity consumed in the United States.

#### THE MODERN PROCESS OF RICE GROWING.

Modern ideas and systematic methods attend the culture of the grain from seedtime until it leaves the field to be sorted and prepared for the market. The grower may till 50 or 5,000 acres; but about each tract the bank of earth is carefully thrown up by the ditching plough, frequently "tamped" on the inside with spade and shovel to prevent leakage. The horse drill and cultivator can be used in seeding, while furrows are turned as in an ordinary field intended for wheat or oats. Water flows upon the shoots when a few inches out of ground, and until harvest time in early autumn the country is turned into a series of lakes, for the plant roots must be continuously submerged, three or perhaps four months, to a depth of two or three inches.

Every acre is a great sponge absorbing 14,000 to 15,000 gallons every 24 hours, yet when the grain nears maturity, and the water is drained from it, evaporation is so rapid that the farming machines can pass over the fields without difficulty in a few days. Then the scene is strikingly typical of harvest time in Kansas or the Dakotas. No less than 5,000 harvesters, actually doing the work of 200,000 men, sweep through the mile after mile of golden stalks, for by a few alterations the mechanism which cuts and binds the sheaves of wheat ready for the stack without human aid has come to the assistance of the rice growers. The steam thresher following converts the chaff and straw into mammoth stacks, pouring the white kernels into a hundred bags in a day.

The tendency toward economical and intensive farming is everywhere apparent,—it is not how great an area can be cultivated, but how much it can be made to yield. A study of the methods

Is one of the secrets of the remarkable success attained by these men who have ventured in unknown territory to engage in an equally new means of securing a livelihood. Necessitated by experience, some of it bitter in the end, taught them to husband their time and money. They studied every source of expense to gain if it could not be reduced. They did confine their investigation to the farming expenses alone. Realizing the outlay for transportation and commission in sending the rice to market to be prepared for market, they built in sight of the fields which clean, polish, separate the cereal into its marketable grades. The greatest economic factor is this wonder-borehole, which, scientists say, contains water supply that cannot fail. These "waters of the earth" are held in gravel strata having a bed of hard clay, which the well-borer's drill reaches at distances ranging from 100 to 200 feet below the surface. To fill the canals from the well stream one of the most extensive pumping systems in the world has been constructed,—pumps distributed throughout the district. A single station filling one of the larger canals can serve the needs of a city, as it lifts 60,000

to 75,000 gallons a minute the 30 feet or 40 feet to the conduit level. The canals reaching the larger rice fields range from 20 to 30 miles in length, sustaining a volume of water 100 feet in width and five to six feet in depth. From the main or feed channels are excavated branches which connect directly with the fields. Wooden aqueducts or flumes are extensively employed to carry the water across valleys and for waterways at the source of supply in order to give sufficient elevation to create a rapid current. During the flooding season these arteries of nourishment enhance the artistic effect of what is in truth an attractive landscape, gleaming like ribbons of silver in the sunlight and presenting a striking contrast to the masses of luxuriant green which later turns to gold. It is a picture which pleases the aesthetic and the material sense alike, for it is a picture of plenty and prosperity only to be appreciated by one who has spent a day or a week in the rice belt.

#### PROFITS OF THE SMALL GROWER.

The production of this cereal in the Southwest has long since passed the experimental stage, and the man who wishes to become a rice farmer can



ORDINARY EXCAVATED CANAL AND AQUEDUCT OR FLUME CANAL.



PREPARING FOR SEEDING.

secure an ample fund of statistics from any of the various centers to enable him to calculate closely on the cost of tilling a tract of 10, 100, or 10,000 acres, for he can find companies who have invested half a million dollars to purchase and prepare "farms" of the last-named size for the industry, but the majority of the growers have confined their individual effort to 50 or 100 acres. Taking a group of the hundred-acre projects and averaging the results, the expenses are as follows: Ploughing and cultivating, \$4 an acre; seeding, \$3.50; harvesting, threshing, and hauling crop to mill or railroad station, \$5. Levee work and other items swell the total cash outlay of "making" the crop to \$20 an acre. The owner contracts with the irrigation company to furnish sufficient water for the season for one-fifth of the yield, unless he controls his water-works, which for a hundred-acre farm cost from \$1,000 to \$1,500. The harvest, of course, varies considerably. It may be 10 barrels of 162 pounds each to the acre. A specially favorable season may increase it to 15 barrels. The price, too, fluctuates. Basing it at \$3.50 per barrel for the minimum yield, the farmer obtains \$800 from his rice alone. Deducting interest at 6 per cent. on the cost of his land at \$20 an acre, taxes, and insurance, he nets a profit of \$600. But to this he can add \$500, the value of the straw and bran left after threshing. Thus 50 per cent. of the original land value may be paid by the proceeds of one year's harvest. Usually

enough vegetables, perhaps fruit, are raised for the family supply, and the tendency to diversity is becoming yearly more pronounced; for the energetic grower has an opportunity to produce some other staple during the half-year when the rice is not under cultivation. The profit may average nearer \$25 or \$30 an acre from all sources of income than the estimate given.

#### CAN AMERICA COMPETE WITH THE ORIENT?

Stimulated by their success, the aim of these ambitious agriculturists is to place the American rice belt in as dominant a position as the corn, wheat, and cotton belts. "As the South regulates the price of cotton in the world's market, the day will come when we shall dictate the rice market as well," is the universal sentiment. Although readily disposing of the bulk of their staple at home, they have already entered Europe; and with an opportunity to sell on equal terms



AT THE END OF THE HARVEST, SHOWING THE GREAT STRAW STACKS.

their Oriental competitors, they are satisfied of attaining their object. The claim that irrigated land will produce grain at a lower cost than even Asiatic fields is well founded by comparing the average yield per acre and the time and labor required. The American farmer is content to till but one-sixth of the land that the laborer in Louisiana and Texas, the American with his irrigation system and machinery can cultivate a hundred acres in a year where the Eastern competitor, depending upon natural flood-land and hand tools, can do but three-fourths of the work. Every rice expert is familiar with this fact, and one of the sources of the local optimism that prevails.

No one can predict the limit of future success.

#### CITY BUILDING IN THE RICE BELT.

The coöperation so apparent throughout the industry is another feature of interest. Everywhere is to be found an interdependence, so that the producer is not merely the landowner and farmer, but a stockholder in the irrigation company, while he patronizes another company, harvesting and threshing his crop, that sends an alliance of his neighbors. As he accumulates a surplus he becomes part owner of one of the adjacent rice mills. If a bank is needed in the neighboring town, he subscribes stock, perhaps takes a partnership in one of the mercantile enterprises. Thus are his in-

terests so diversified that the general prosperity is of as vital importance to him as the extent of the harvest itself. The economy of this plan is at once apparent in a reduction of expenses in raising and preparing the crop for market. The



RICE THRESHING OUTFIT.

bulk of the money received is held at home and distributed in local channels, benefiting those directly or indirectly interested in the main and dependent industries. The yearly extension of the area under cultivation and the consequent enlargement of the irrigation system broaden the market for necessary machinery and supplies and require additional labor. These evidences of prosperity offer inducements to immigration, not only to the agricultural element, but to the merchant and the capitalist, who realize the future of the locality and the prospective growth of its cities and towns. A stimulus has been given railroad building as well; for not only must means of transportation be afforded for the



THE "LONG TON" STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT IN THE FIELD.

yearly harvest, but for the miscellaneous articles required in town and country.

The communities which have been created include notable illustrations of the general coöperation. Townsfolk and countryfolk, alike interested in their growth, have joined in adopting plans which they hope will culminate in important cities. Indeed, some have already increased so rapidly in population and business as to rightfully deserve this title. Here is another parallel to the development of the West, for instances are known where they have originated from a nucleus of a few huts; others were born on the bare prairie, not even a tree to mark the site. The city of Crowley is a typical community. When its streets and avenues were laid out with tripod and sextant not a building stood upon the land, nor was a spear of rice growing within miles of it, but the promoters had such faith in the future that when the Southern Pacific Railway Company refused to stop its trains at a "station" in the open country, they moved a shed to the town site from an adjacent settlement, engaged a ticket agent at their own expense, and offered the building and the agent's services to the company if it would consider the

place as one of its depots. It reluctantly agreed. Next they succeeded in getting a colony of Germans to locate here, then they began excavating with their own hands the first irrigation canal in the Southwest, assisted by the colonists. From the half-mile used to flood the first rice field in 1894, it has been enlarged to 10 miles in length and 40 feet in width. The colony and the canal developed the "one-building" town into a city of 7,000 inhabitants, with courthouse, public schools, churches of the principal denominations, opera house, three banks, eight rice mills, and a score of pretentious business blocks. From its mills a million barrels of rice are sent annually to market, while its merchants serve a territory forty miles square. Throughout the belt, and far away in eastern Texas, can be found other examples of equally rapid urban growth, but these people are building for the future as well as for the present, and it can be said in all sincerity that they are forming a civilization out of this semi-wilderness that rests on a broad and permanent foundation composed of education, religion, patriotism, and the type of modern vigorous Americanism to which the great West, their example, owes so much of its prosperity.



LOADING RICE STRAW AT THE END OF THE HARVEST.



# ENGLAND'S GREATEST LIVING ARTIST: GEORGE FREDERICK WATTS.

BY W. T. STEAD.

"I often think that in the future, and in stronger hands than mine, art may yet speak as great poetry itself, with the solemn and majestic ring in which the Hebrew prophet spoke to the Jews of old, demanding noble aspirations, condemning in the most trenchant manner prevalent vices, and warning in deep tones against lapses from morals and duties. There is something more to be done in this way, I believe, than has yet been done."—*Extract from a Letter from Mr. G. F. Watts to Miss Julia Cartwright.*

FOR many years Mr. Watts has been employed in modeling a colossal equestrian figure typical of Energy and Foresight. It represents an explorer mounted upon a noble steed which he has tamed, and who, having arrived at the summit of a mountain, shades his eyes from the sun with his hand, as he looks out upon the vast unknown lands awaiting his discovery and conquest. This magnificent symbolic statue has been given by Mr. Watts to Rhodesia. It is now being cast in bronze, and will soon be on its way to the Matoppos, where it will be erected as the tribute of England's greatest living painter to Africa's greatest son. The figure is purely symbolical, and is in no sense a portrait of Mr. Rhodes; but it will stand on that lofty tableland looking out northward to the interior of Central Africa not yet spanned by the Cape-to-Cairo railroad. Mr. Rhodes stood to Mr. Watts for his portrait, and although they met only in the last year of Mr. Rhodes' life, the interview deepened the admiration and affection with which Mr. Watts had ever regarded Mr. Rhodes. The two men differed enormously, but they were alike in being idealists of the first water. Both spent their lives in making their ideals visible to mankind. They labored in very different materials,—Mr. Watts in the pigments with which he made his canvases visions of dream-like beauty; Mr. Rhodes in the roaring loom of time, founding commonwealths and rearing and wrecking empires. Mr. Rhodes has gone; Mr. Watts remains, the greatest of all the Victorians who still survive among us.

Mr. Watts and Mr. Herbert Spencer, both octogenarians, linger among us, reminding a puny generation that there were giants in those days. Mr. Herbert Spencer is a philosopher whose writings have profoundly influenced thoughtful men throughout the world. Mr. Watts is an artist whose pictures have appealed to a much wider public. It is perhaps no exaggeration to say that he is, all things being considered, the greatest of all living Englishmen.

Compared with his renown, the fame of the King cannot for a moment compare. Kings are the best advertised of mortals, for limitless advertisement is one of the most precious privileges of the monarchy. But Mr. Watts, who is a monarch in the realm of art, sways a far more potent scepter in his brush than the bejeweled staff which will be placed in the hand of Edward VII. at the Abbey.

Nor is it only that Mr. Watts is the supreme genius. He has only displayed throughout the whole of his career a sense of public duty which, unfortunately, is rare among mortals. No artist of our time has so much regarded himself as the servant of the people. No one has so lavishly given of his best without fee or reward to those whom he wished to serve. He has, indeed, been true to his own conception of the prophetic mission of the artist. As Mr. Rhodes left his millions to the promotion of his ideals, so Mr. Watts has bequeathed the bulk of his allegorical pictures to the nation, together with the portraits of distinguished Englishmen whom he had painted in the last half century. When he was a comparatively young man he painted the north side of the great hall in Lincoln's Inn, executing this fresco, which is 40 feet high by 45 feet long, without any remuneration. But how far he was in advance of his generation may be inferred from the fact that he offered the directors of the London & North-Western Railway to decorate the station at Euston with frescoes illustrating the history of the world; and although he proposed to do this at his own expense, his offer was rejected!

"In early days," said Miss Cartwright, in a charming essay which she wrote for a special issue of the *Art Journal* some years ago, "the young artist dreamt of building a great temple or house of light, with wide corridors and stately halls, containing a grand series of paintings on the mysteries of life and death. That dream, alas! was never destined to be realized, so we shall never have a Sistine Chapel adorned by the hand of our own Michael Angelo."

But, although Mr. Watts was not able to carry out that splendid idea, he has painted many pictures which, in his own words, suggest great thoughts that will appeal to the imagination and the heart, and kindle all that is best and noblest in humanity. In his later years he has painted pictures illustrative of heroism in humble life. But space would fail me to recount all his benefactions to the nation. A book containing reproductions of all his paintings, with a narrative telling the story of all the themes which have kindled his imagination and stimulated his genius, would embody most of the great traditions of our race. English history, Scripture history, and the myths of ancient Hellas have all appealed to him, and he has touched nothing that he did not adorn. But I have no intention of writing upon Mr. Watts or his art. It was my privilege last month to spend a day at Limnerslease, and to hear from the lips of the "old man eloquent" his ideas and aspirations, which I now place on permanent record for the instruction and edification of my readers.

Mr. Watts is in his eighty-sixth year. Although he is so advanced in years, he carries himself erect, and his eyesight is undimmed. He uses no glasses, walks without a stick, and until the last three or four years he was known as one of the best riders in Surrey. Eleven years ago he bought a small piece of ground on the southern slope of the Hog's Back, between three and four miles from Guildford. There he erected Limnerslease, an ideal artist's house, laid out the grounds around it, and created for himself a terrestrial paradise, with a spacious studio, admirably lighted, in which he is to be found at work every morning at sunrise. As he rises with the sun, he goes to bed with it,—at least in summer-time, when he is often up and at work with his pictures or his statues as early as 3:30 o'clock in the morning.

#### THE OCTOGENARIAN'S SECRET.

And what is the secret of this extraordinary longevity, or rather unabated vitality? Many men vegetate when they are as old as Mr. Watts, but how few there are whose natural force is unabated, and who preserve in old age the vigor, the skill, and the enthusiasm of youth!

"What is the secret, Mr. Watts?" I said.

"I have always been very sickly," was the painter's somewhat paradoxical reply. "From my earliest years I have never been robust; and, indeed, for this reason I was compelled to refrain from most of the violent exercises of youth. I neither drank nor smoked,—nor did anything, in fact. I am a very negative sort of a person. I have just lived,—with the exception, of course,

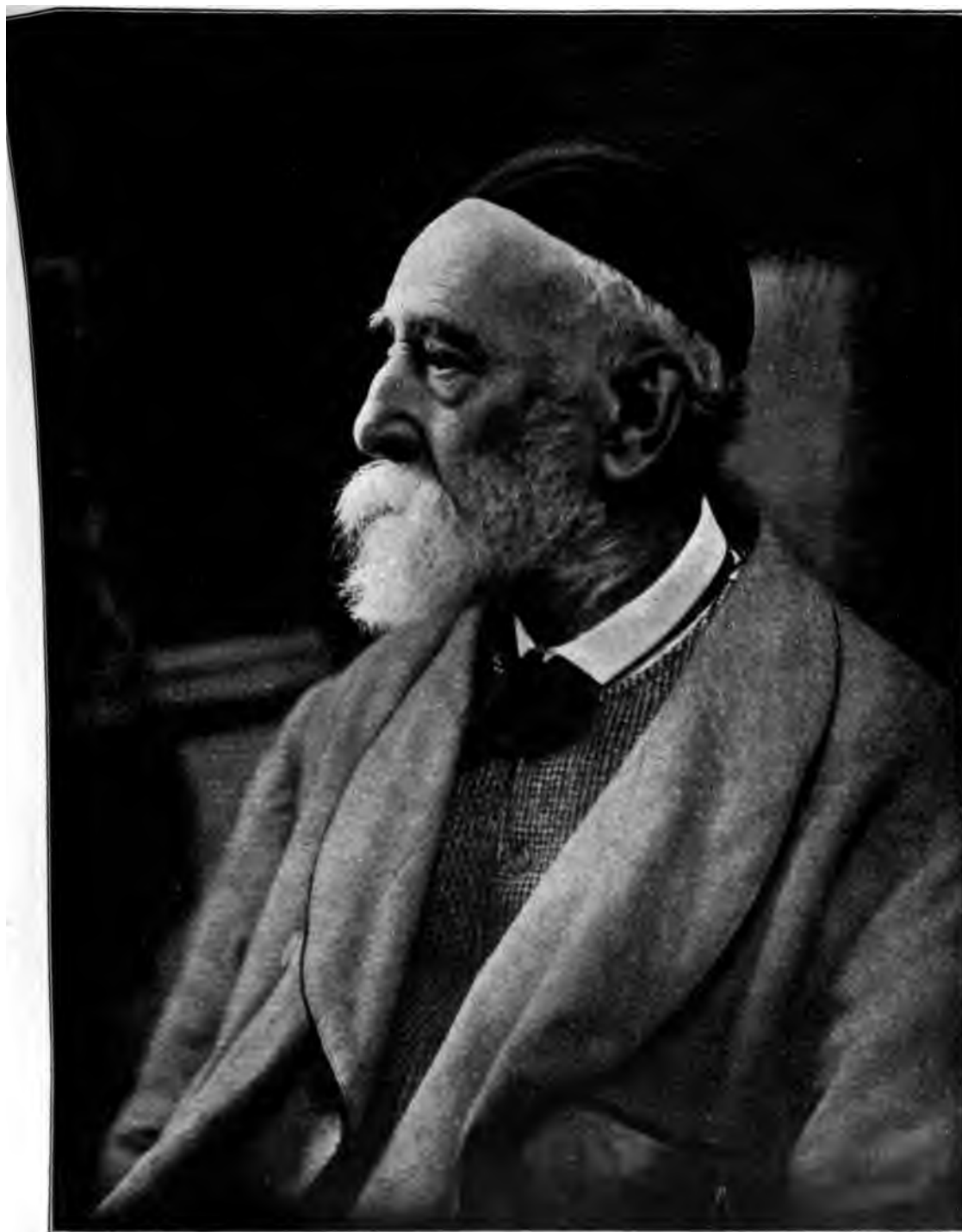
of my work. But although I have been successful, far beyond anything I ever hoped when I began life, I cannot say that the joy of life has ever been mine. I enjoy my work; I am intensely interested in it, and am continually endeavoring to improve, for," said Mr. Watts, with a delightful smile, "if I don't improve now, when shall I ever have a chance of doing so? What I mean is that the buoyant exuberance of animal spirits, which leads many people to rejoice in life for the mere sake of living, I have never known.

#### HIS CONCEPTION OF DEATH.

"Nor have I ever shrunk from death. In my works I have endeavored to destroy the fear of Death, to cause him to be regarded, not as a dread enemy, but as a kindly friend, and such has ever been my feeling. I should, of course, regret to leave work undone, and to part with those friends whom I love, but a sense of the weariness of the world and the suffering and sadness which seem to be inherent in mortal things, have weakened if not destroyed that joy of life which is common to most young things. The condition of things in this world, so far as I can see it, full of suffering and sorrow, saddens me. I feel it might have been so much better arranged in many things, and the burden of it weighs upon me. That is one reason why I feel that every theological student, before he applies himself to theology, should be thoroughly grounded in physiology. Too often theologians seem to regard the body with contempt, not to say dislike.

#### THE RELIGION OF THE BODY.

"To live a healthy life," continued Mr. Watts, "to have the body in which your soul dwells in good working order,—that is surely the first duty of the religious man. How many generations have lived and died in the belief that piety consists in the maceration of the body, and in spending many hours upon their knees crying to God to do this, that, and the other for them. Instead, how much better it would have been if they had looked after their own health and looked after their neighbors'. In the long run, the body avenges itself upon the soul which neglects or abuses its habitation. Being naturally sickly, I had orders to take care of my body. I have never smoked. Greater things were done in the world, immeasurably greater, before tobacco was discovered than have ever been done since. The cigarette is the handmaid of idleness. I do not say that possibly it may not be a sedative to overwrought nerves, but overwrought nerves in themselves are things that ought not to be. Of wine I have taken very little. In my earlier years I



MR. GEORGE FREDERICK WATTS, R.A.

(From his latest photograph.)

used to take a little, but for a long time I have never touched any form of alcohol. At meals I never drink anything, not even water. Tea,—yes, in moderation. And so with regard to food I have been compelled to be very abstemious,—to eat moderately and of simple food, to go to bed early (9 o'clock, for the most part), to rise with the sun, to avoid violent exercise, and to enjoy plenty of fresh air."

#### HIS FAITH IN PROGRESS.

Mr. Watts' regimen has left him, for a person "naturally sickly," in possession of an extraordinary amount of vitality. For nearly two hours England's last remaining Grand Old Man stood on his feet discoursing with eloquence and fervor upon many subjects that are very dear to his heart.

"I am a firm believer in progress," said he; "but in some respects we have not progressed, but retrogressed. Certain faculties which animals and savages possess are no longer at our command. Our senses are not so keen as they were, and some we have lost altogether. Take, for instance, the extraordinary homing faculty which belongs to most animals and a great many

savages. Very few civilized men possess the faculty of finding their way home when they are lost in the midst of a great city. I remember a friend of mine who possessed that faculty in an extraordinary degree. We would occasionally walk together to the east of London, and sometimes entirely lose our bearings. I could never have found my way home, but my friend was never at a loss. No matter where he might be, he always struck out for home, and found his way back without any doubt.

"Take another instance,—eyesight. I remember Sir William Bowman, the oculist, telling me of some educated Zulus whose eyesight was so keen that they could read the *Times* newspaper at the distance of one wall to the other of his consulting room! Whether we could regain those lost faculties or not I do not know. We are crowded together in cities, a healthy country life is impossible to an increasing proportion of our people, and our physique is decaying.

#### ARCHERY AND PHYSIQUE.

"When I was in Yorkshire, some years ago, the friends with whom I was staying showed me one of their cherished relics, a long-bow, which, according to tradition, had been the weapon of Little John of the Robin Hood ballads. A little bit was broken off one end, but it was otherwise intact. That bow was as thick as my wrist. Just imagine a modern man set to draw such a bow. He could not move it; it would be absolutely impossible. How was it possible in those days? It was because the whole population was trained to the use of the bow. It was practiced with pleasure by everybody. Ask one of our modern toxophilites to handle such a bow, and he would laugh at you. I don't suppose we could restore the practice of archery in our country; but if we could, it would do more than anything else to restore the physique of our people. As Bishop Latimer said in one of his sermons, he was taught by his yeoman father to throw the whole weight of his body into his bow hand. Evidently the aim was suddenly taken by the left hand; and in this way they of olden time launched the arrows which did such havoc at Crecy and Agincourt. You can easily conceive how it developed the chest, and strengthened the muscles of the arm, and perfected the physique. The modern rifle is a miserable substitute.

#### THE CASE FOR CONSCRIPTION.

"I am inclined to believe," said Mr. Watts, "that nothing would be better for the physique, and also for the morale of the population, than the adoption of some system of compulsory mili-



LIMNERSLEASE: IN THE ENTRANCE HALL.



MR. WATTS' SURREY RESIDENCE, "LIMNERSLEASE."

tary service. If every young man were to be subjected to two years of salutary discipline in the camp, and more especially in the navy, he would learn to obey, and be passed through a rigorous physical training. In Germany, at least, I understand that there is only one opinion as to the physical and moral benefits of military training."

I said my impression was that in France there were somewhat different opinions; that young men learned a good many things in the barracks that were anything but moral.

"I don't know," said he. "Probably they would have picked them up all the same if they had been scrambling round with nothing to do in their own villages.

#### IN PRAISE OF SAILORS.

"But I much prefer the training of a sailor to that of a soldier. It was my fortune to spend some time once upon a man-of-war. I was immediately impressed with the sailor's life. The sailor is trained first of all to observation, and observation is, after all, the root of education. Sailors are intelligent, resourceful men, full of vitality, genial, good-tempered men. I suppose

we must always have soldiers and sailors, if only to keep our own shores safe from attack. But if I had my way, I would make it compulsory for every soldier to spend a certain portion of his time on board ship, and at the same time I should let the sailor have every opportunity of learning to ride and shoot.

#### BRITISH HORSEMANSHIP.

"We plume ourselves in England on being the best horsemen in the world, and I am not by any means sure that we are not the worst. To be a good horseman is much more than merely to be able to keep your seat in the saddle. Take, for instance, the question of the bit. You will constantly be told that you should always ride your horse with a snaffle and no curb, because then you don't hurt the horse if you pull him with the bridle. On the contrary, a sharp bit and a light hand,—indeed, anything but a light hand with a sharp bit,—will not do, as the rider would soon find. A good rider depends upon his grip, knees, and movements of his body for the security of his seat and indications of his will, never depending on reins or stirrup at all for firmness in the saddle. No groom is

ever taught this, and every horse's mouth is spoiled. I regard riding as one of the fine arts. I love a horse, but would abolish the Turf,—fruitful source of gambling, the one vice for which Nature offers no excuse ! ”

#### A PLEA FOR REAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Watts warmed to his subject as he spoke. “The education of the people,” he continued,—“that is the great question. Why do you not concentrate attention upon that? To educate your people, to draw out of them that which is latent in them, to teach them the faculties which they themselves possess, to tell them how to use their senses and to make themselves at home with nature and with their surroundings,—who teaches them that? Your elementary schools don't do it. No; nor your public schools. Your Eton and your Harrow are just as much to blame, perhaps even more so. What is the first object which a real education should aim at? To develop observation in the person educated, to teach him to use his eyes and his ears, to be keenly alive to all that surrounds him, to teach him to see, to observe,—in short, everything is in that. And then, after you have taught him to observe, the next great duty which lies immediately after observation is reflection,—to teach him to reflect, to ponder, to think over things, to find out the cause, the reason, the why and the wherefore; to put this and that together, to understand something of the world in which he lives, and so prepare him for all the circumstances of the life in which he may be found. But observation! Was there ever any method less calculated to develop the habit of observation than the practice of cramming up boys with the Latin and Greek grammar?”

“Heaven forbid!” said Mr. Watts, “that I should say a word against the learning of Latin or Greek. I am all in favor of mastering the language of the classics, especially Greek; but the knowledge of the language is but as an instrument with which you can unlock the treasures of thought of these people. What do you do? You send your boys to school, and simply impress, as it were with a stamp, the rules of grammar, to them utterly meaningless, and till applied utterly without interest. The result is that in nine cases out of ten a boy never gets more than a smattering of the language, and forgets it as rapidly as he possibly can after leaving school.

#### THE DOMESTIC ARTS.

“It is typical of the how-not-to-do-it way that is characteristic of all our education. It neither teaches a man to live, nor how to make the best of himself, nor how to make the most of his

surroundings. Look in any direction you please. You turn out hundreds of thousands of young men and young women from your schools to mate and to make homes for themselves without teaching the girl how to bake or how to cook, and the boy the best way to lay a fire or boil a kettle. Everything hinges upon this,—they are not taught to observe; they are not taught to reflect; and education, instead of being the development of those faculties of the mind which enable them to use their senses, and to reflect on what they see, has given place to a mere mechanical stamping upon the memory of forms of words many of which have no relation to anything that they will have to see and do in their after-life.

#### THE EDUCATION OF A SAILOR.

“Contrast this with the education of a sailor. Oh, I wish,” said Mr. Watts, “that you would endeavor to rouse public opinion on this subject, to point out the abominable waste that goes on of human faculties, the amount of misery that comes into the world from the fact that our young people are turned loose without any training that is calculated to make them happy and comfortable. The smaller their means, the more need there is for them to be able to make the most of them. But we have had an opportunity recently of seeing what can be done by giving something of the education of the sailor to our village lads. A boy in this neighborhood who was left without proper guardianship was sent to school for a little time, and then afterward sent to a training ship. He came back recently on a visit to the old village, and his people were surprised by the change that had been wrought in him. It was a transformation; the lad was respectful, alert, quick in movement, nice in his manners, and his faculties had been thoroughly trained. Now what an object lesson is that! Here is a great task that might surely be commended to the attention of those excellent ladies who are to be found all over the land who are anxious to do good, but who do not know exactly how to set about it.

#### THE WASTE OF CHILD-LIFE.

“Why should they not endeavor to check the waste of child-life that is going on, and to recognize in practical fashion the guardianship which the nation owes to these its wards? Have you ever thought how many children there are growing up in our midst who have either no parents, or worse than none,—children of tramps, the offspring of criminals, or orphans, disinherited even of parentage,—who are growing up, if not exactly nobody's children, nevertheless without adequate parentage? Why should we not recog-

nize the redemption of these children as one of those sacred tasks which in every age have appealed to the chivalrous sentiment of people? I would not call them Children of the State. No; they are the Children of the Nation, and the nation should set itself to the task of their redemption. Here and there philanthropists, no doubt, have done excellent work; but still, after all that has been done, how many thousands of children at this moment are growing up unnurtured, untended, uneducated in the worst sense of the word, to swell the tide of human misery! It is a marvel to me. It only shows how good we were originally, that human creatures who have such an origin should not grow up positive fiends.

#### THE MOST URGENT REFORM.

"There is, in fact, some goodness in human nature that seems ineradicable by circumstances. Even among the Hooligans and roughs of the slums you will find immense capacities for self-sacrifice, which are occasionally revealed when fires or accidents make a sudden appeal to the heroism of humble life. Why should we allow such rough diamonds to escape without giving them adequate setting? It seems to me that we should stud the coasts of our country with training ships in which we should give the best education in the world to these Children of the Nation who are growing up to be the scourge and despair of civilization. This is the most urgent reform,—the utilization of the waste of humanity. I remember my old friend Lord Aberdare telling me once of a stream in Wales which was polluted by the waste product of some factory that had been established higher up the hills. It was a beautiful stream before the poisonous chemical refuse was flung into the upper water, but after that it was poisoned. All remonstrances were in vain. The owners of the factory relied upon legal right, and went on polluting the stream,



THE PAINTER AT WORK.

(Mr. Watts uses neither palette nor maul-stick.)

until at last the dwellers down stream took counsel with some chemists. They intercepted the waste product of the factory, and found that it was possible, by chemical treatment, to convert it into a source of great revenue. So it is with us. This stream of neglected boyhood flows into the channel of our national life at present.—neglected, waste, and poisonous material. But training ships would be as the crucible of the chemist, converting what had been a source of danger into a source of health, strength, and wealth to the community."

I ventured at this point to state the familiar objections to institutions for training children, and said I thought a very third-rate mother was better than the best head of a barracks. Mr. Watts said he did not argue in favor of huge institu-



tions. His idea was training ships. When painting his memorial to the heroes in humble life he had been more and more impressed by the way in which the primal instincts of manly heroism burst out and flowered under most rough and rugged surroundings.

#### THE LAW OF COMBAT THE LAW OF LIFE.

"How is it," I asked, "that human society always seems to go rotten at the top?"

"It is a natural law," said the painter; "for the struggle for existence cannot be suspended without loss. The law of combat is the law of life. When a man is comfortable, and has all that he wants, his fibers become relaxed. He is no longer pressed by the daily and hourly contest which is the condition of a strenuous life. Hence all races tend to decay when they achieve comfort. And that law of combat," said he, suddenly giving the conversation a personal turn, "is what you ignore in your opposition to war. War is but the ultimate form,—gross, rude, horribly painful, no doubt, but the culminating

point of the rock of combat which is the condition of progress."

I ventured to protest against that theory.

"Logically," said I, "your principle, which I accept in certain aspects, would, if applied as you apply it, lead you to advocate the restoration of the Heptarchy or of the condition of internecine feud which prevailed in the Middle Ages. It seems to me that war between nations is simply a hideous waste of forces, which, if compelled to confine their combat within less barbarous bounds, would produce greater results for the good of the race."

#### THE PARABLE OF THE MUSCLES.

Mr. Watts shook his head.

"You may be right, but the time for achieving that ideal is not yet come. You must learn to tolerate the universal law which governs the progress of mankind. It does not follow that when you go to war with people you hate them. I think that our soldiers in South Africa have demonstrated that. They have done their best to



THE POTTERY AT LIMNERSLEASE.



INSIDE THE POTTERY.

defeat the Boers who invaded our territory. Having defeated them, they harbor no ill will, but regard them with humane feelings. No, no," said he, clinching his fist and stretching out his right arm, "combat does not involve malice. Difference of function does not imply even antagonism. Look at my arm. With the extensor I thrust out my arm; with the flexor on the other side I draw it back. The two muscles have absolutely opposite functions, but you need both of them in order to use your arm. So it is in life. There is an apparent opposition, a duality of function necessary to build up a true unity. Hence intolerance of opposition is one of the worst sins against progress."

## CREEDS AS PICTURES.

"Creeds," said he, "are all very well in their way; but, after all, they are but pictures of the Infinite as seen by the human mind. Take an illustration. I have seen some picture of some natural object, and I wish to make you understand what it is. Far simpler than to describe it in words is to make a picture,—draw a sketch, and let you look at it. It is the same with creeds. The Church makes creeds as I make a picture. For the ordinary man, who has had no vision himself, it suffices. If you can see the object yourself, you recognize that my sketch is only a picture, and not the real thing. The tendency is always to substitute the sketched object for the reality. Look at this hand," said he. "What wonderful things we can do with the human hand."

I looked at it closely, and wished that I could read the secret of the innumerable lines which crossed and re-crossed, not only the palm, but every phalange; the hand of the artist and thinker,—a hand every inch of the surface of which was scored deep with eloquent lines.

Mr. Watts was not thinking, however, of palmistry. He was bent upon giving me one of those homely illustrations with which his conversation abounds.

## THE PARABLE OF THE FINGERS AND THE THUMB.

"Here," said he, seizing the forefinger of his right hand in the finger and thumb of his left, "do you see that?

That stands for faith, that for hope, and so on," he continued. "These four fingers represent the ministration of man. They stand for Religion. Now look at the thumb. The thumb stands for Reason. Cut off a man's thumb, and what can he do? Nothing, except perhaps hang on to a bar with his fingers. Take away the fingers, and what can he do with his thumb? And so it is in life. The human race loses the use of its hand when religion is divorced from reason or reason from religion. As you must have your fingers and your thumb in order to grasp anything, so man needs both reason and religion in order to conduct his life. But stay," said he; "I have had typed out for you two quotations which seem to me to express the highest thought uttered by man upon the subject of religion. There is nothing higher or simpler or more noble."

## TWO GOLDEN SENTENCES.

With that he left the room, and presently returned with a sheet of paper on which were typewritten two sentences. "The first," he said, "contains the closing words of the speech of Abraham Lincoln":

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his children, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

"Oh, he was a great man, Abraham Lincoln,

one of the greatest of men. I suppose," said Mr. Watts, "Napoleon, if he had been a good man, would have been the greatest man that ever lived; but he was not a good man, and so he fell short. But for intellect and energy and genius he was the greatest of all. Ah, if he had but been capable of uttering such words as those of Abraham Lincoln, then he would have towered aloft. But read my other text, which is shorter":

What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before Him.

"An utterance of an old Hebrew which should appeal to every Christian. The essence of it all is there."

#### THE UTMOST FOR THE HIGHEST.

"Yes, indeed," I said, "and the essence of all religion is the same. What is wanted is to create some center where the best thought of the best men, all the best that has been done and thought in the world, should be rendered accessible to every one, and that from that center should go forth the energizing force, reviving civic religion and summoning and directing us all in the service of mankind."

"Ah, yes," said he, "if you could make *such* a church, then indeed we would all belong to it. You know my motto," he continued, pointing as

he spoke to a sundial which bore eloquent testimony to the skill of the potter-artists who worked under the direction of Mrs. Watts. I read the inscription.

"'The utmost for the highest.' That has ever been my watchword. Do you not think it is a good one?"

"Yes, indeed," I replied. "But it is easier for us to know when we have done our utmost than to be sure about the highest."

The painter did not speak, but, walking a little way, he picked up a daisy from the lawn and gave it me.

"It is my flower," said he; "a humble thing, but it ever looks upward."

#### MR. RHODES.

"Ah," said Mr. Watts, "Mr. Rhodes was a great personality, one of the few of the great ones who were left to us. Bismarck, I suppose, was a great man; but here among us I do not see any other personality so great as Rhodes. You know, he came," said Mr. Watts, "at six o'clock in the morning, and stood here for his portrait for two or three hours. I never finished it. Some day I hope I shall do so. He was a great man, and yet," said he, "I do not know that I care very much for the idea of Imperialism."

#### THE STATUE OF TENNYSON.

One of these good men to whom England gave birth in the nineteenth century is engaged in modeling plaster. Mr. Watts took me to the outbuilding in which he was modeling a colossal figure of Tennyson. It represented the poet wearing his familiar cloak. The head, though not then placed upon the shoulders of the gigantic figure, began to bear a striking likeness to the dead poet.

Speaking of ideal figures, Mr. Watts mentioned incidentally, when we were talking in the studio, that in painting his ideal pictures he never employed the services of any model. By this means he avoided the danger of introducing the copy of an actual physical creature into a picture which was designed solely to represent an idea. If he found himself at a loss for any particular anatomical detail, he would model the figure in clay, and use that as a guide to his brush. Of late Mr. Watts has been painting trees. His pictures, of panel shape, were painted from trees which can be seen from the windows of Limnerslease. There was a large unfinished picture in his studio representing Repentant Eve. Eve, mother of all mankind, stands with her back to the spectator, treading under foot a white lily, while a long glorious



THE DOOR OF THE MORTUARY CHAPEL.



THE MORTUARY CHAPEL AND GRAVEYARD.

wealth of flaxen hair streams from her head, which is slightly bowed in grief.

"It is a study," said Mr. Watts, "of penitent woman, which is probably the highest form of womanhood; and yet they are often penitent, poor things," he said, "when they have little reason for remorse. They suffer much at the hands of others."

#### THE GENEROSITY OF GENIUS.

Mr. Watts has been singularly reckless and prodigal with the gifts of his genius. Now and then he sells a picture merely to supply the wants of every day; but most of his work he has done without other fee or reward than the consciousness of artistic creation and the joy of his art. From the time he was sixteen,—that is to say, for three score years and ten,—Mr. Watts has maintained himself by his brush. He might have been a very wealthy man, but he is one of the children of light whom the skill of the children of the world in amassing worldly gear repels rather than attracts. In the course of an artistic career extending over the life of two generations, Mr. Watts has been brought in contact with men in all sorts of positions, from the

King on the throne to the Hooligan in the street. I asked him whether he had ever kept a journal. He said, no; he did not care for personal gossip.

#### THE PARADISE OF LIMNERSLEASE.

After lunch, while Mr. Watts rested, Mrs. Watts took me round the little domain, which was beginning to glow with the early glory of spring. It was difficult to realize that all this wealth of shrubbery and wood was the growth of only eleven years. Everywhere the touch of the master and the grace of the mistress had together made Limnerslease itself a beautiful picture, the idyllic peace of which imprinted itself upon all its denizens. Mr. Rhodes was deeply impressed with the sweet serenity and calm of the artist's retreat. The servant who opened the door, the man who drove him to the station, seemed to share in the restful ease which soothed and tranquillized the eager Colossus. "And do you know," said he, in his odd way, "I believe if I had gone down to the kitchen, I am sure I should have found the same sweet serenity on the face of the cook."

A little way to the south of the house, in the valley, lies the art pottery works originally es-

established as a kind of recreation school for the use of the village, and now carried on as a serious business under the personal supervision of Mrs. Watts. It is a very interesting experiment, and one which, I am very glad to know, is succeeding well. Mrs. Watts, like her husband, is a great believer in the latent artistic capacity of the English child.

"Train him early, let him taste the joy of creative work, and you can achieve much greater things with him than we have yet ventured to hope."

The pottery naturally suggested itself as one of the most obvious and simple means by which to teach children to make things. Near Limnerslease lies a long deep narrow stratum of clay, the product of the attrition of granite boulders in ages long gone by, which have left behind them this clay as part of the inheritance of the human race. From this stratum the clay is brought out, disintegrated by winter's frost, then caked together, and passed through a mill whose revolving knives chop it up. It is then taken to a well, where it is mixed with water, and in the consistency of a muddy liquid it passes through a fine sieve into the vats, where it remains until sufficient moisture is removed to render it available for the potter's wheel. The one great staple

of the pottery manufacture is the great globular vase which is usually brought from Italy, but which can now be supplied from the Compton pottery. Another important department of the output consists in the manufacture of window-boxes in what appears to be terra cotta, with beautifully modeled bas-reliefs and fronts. These are supplied at 10s. and 12s. 6d. each. The cost of the vase is 20s.

#### THE WORK OF THE VILLAGE ARTISTS.

They also produce sundials in clay at various prices, everything being done with the hand, and nothing by machine or by mould. Endless varieties of pattern can be obtained. All the productions are stamped with a special seal. I saw some of these, on the bases of which the heraldic bearings of the purchaser had been carefully modeled, and then affixed to the side of the globe. All manner of charming, quaint, and symbolic work can be seen at the pottery; but to see what can be done when good clay is moulded by nimble fingers under the direction of an artistic brain, a visit should be paid to the mortuary chapel in the little graveyard, close to Limnerslease. It is all the work of the Compton people, and the iron-work at the door was done by the village blacksmith.

#### A LIST OF SOME OF MR. WATTS' MOST IMPORTANT WORKS.

"The Wounded Heroes" and two portraits of women, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1837; "Isabella Finding Lorenzo Dead," from Boccaccio (1840); " Caractacus Led in Triumph Through the Streets of Rome" (1842); "Alfred Inciting the Saxons to Prevent the Landing of the Danes by Meeting Them at Sea"—a cartoon (1847), for which he won a prize of £500, purchased with his "Echo" by the Commissioner, and now at Westminster; "Justice," or "School of Legislation" (1850), a fresco, in dining hall of Lincoln's Inn; "Orlando Pursuing the Fata Morgana" (1848); "The Good Samaritan" (1850), painted in honor of Thomas Wright, of Manchester, and presented to the Town Hall of Manchester by the artist; "Life's Illusions" (1849); "St. George and the Dragon," a fresco, in the upper waiting room at Westminster, begun in 1848, and completed in 1853; "The Window-Seat," "Sir Galahad" (1862), "Virginia" and "Ariadne" (1863), "Esau" (1865), "Love and Death" (1877), presented by the artist to Whitworth Institute at Manchester; "Paolo and Francesca" and "Orpheus and Eurydice" (1879), both in possession of the artist; "Psyche" (1880), "Rider on the Pale Horse" and "Rider on the White Horse" (1881), "Rider on the Black Horse" and "Rider on the Red Horse" (1883), "Love and Life" (1884), "Death of Cain," "The Soul's Prism" and "Hope" (1886), in possession of William R. Moss; "Love Steering the Boat of Humanity," exhibited this year at the New Gallery.

Among his sculptured works are "Clytie," "Statue of Hugh Lupus," "The Huntsman" (at the Duke of

Westminster's country seat, near Chester), "Physical Energy," and the recumbent figure of Bishop Lonsdale in Litchfield Cathedral.

He has painted portraits of Guizot (1848), Tennyson (1859), also one early unfinished study and a painting finished from the study in May, 1890, another in possession of the Dowager Lady Bowman, another in red robes at Trinity College, Cambridge, and another in a peer's robes in possession of the artist; Browning, Swinburne (1865), William Morris, Carlyle, J. Stuart Mill (1874), Matthew Arnold, Dean Stanley, W. E. Lecky, Gladstone (1865), the Duke of Argyll, Leslie Stephen, Holman Hunt, Burne-Jones, Millais, Leighton, Lord Lyndhurst, presented to the National Gallery by the artist, with portraits of Lord John Russell and Lord Lyons; John Lothrop Motley (1882), Cardinal Manning (1882), Lord Lytton (1882), Sir Alexander Cockburn, Viscount Sherbrooke, Mrs. Frederick Meyers, Marquis of Salisbury (1884), Earl Lytton (1884), Rt. Hon. Gerald Balfour (1890), Livingstone, Joachim (1867), Dr. Martineau, Calderon, Max Müller, Lady Mount-Temple, Walter Crane (1893), Sir Andrew Clark, the Hon. Mrs. Percy Wyndham, Major-General Baden-Powell, exhibited at this year's Academy, and several portraits of himself, one in possession of the Dowager Lady Bowman, and one in the Uffizzi at Florence. Mr. Watts has painted five generations of the Ionides family. Many of the portraits first in the list were seen at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the winter of 1884-85. A number of these portraits will go to the nation.

# INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

BY ALBERT G. ROBINSON.

**C**UBA'S present is dark with the gloom of industrial disaster and commercial stagnation. Her future is bright with the promise of peace and abundant prosperity. Given a land of immeasurable fertility, readily accessible to the markets of the great world outside it,—a land receiving in due measure the kiss of the sun and the benediction of the rain,—and, if that land be not unduly and artificially barred from the world's markets, prosperity is inevitable. That is Cuba's future. The days which lie immediately before her are filled with an uncertainty which renders prediction concerning them little else than folly. But, sooner or later, the clouds and the doubts which overshadow the Cuba of to-day will pass, and the island will take its place in the world as a land of peace and plenty.

## SPANISH TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

Cuba's present distress is but the crisis of an economic disease of many years' standing. The original provoking cause was the unjust and unwise colonial policy adopted and maintained by the mother country. It began as far back as the year 1503, when a royal ordinance established the Casa de la Contratacion, or House of Commerce, at Seville. This body was empowered to grant licenses, to dispatch fleets, and to regulate and control Spanish colonial trade as an exclusive monopoly. In 1717, the institution was transferred to the port of Cadiz. The colonial trade was thus restricted to a single Spanish port. Further restrictions prohibited both intercolonial trade and trade with any country other than Spain. For a period during the seventeenth century such trade was made an offence punishable by the death of the trader and the confiscation of the property involved. In the first fifty years of Cuba's history, Santiago was the only port of the island through which merchandise could be either imported or exported without violation of the law. With the establishment of Havana as the capital, in 1552, that city became the only port officially recognized. With the exception of the brief term of British occupation, 1762-63, this condition obtained until the close of the eighteenth century. A royal order, issued in 1801, opened the other ports of the island to foreign trade. This was annulled

by another order in 1809. A few years later a new policy was adopted. The ports were opened, but the same results were accomplished by a system of discriminating tariffs which gave Spain a practical monopoly of Cuban trade. This continued, subject to sundry minor modifications, until the execution, in 1891, of the reciprocity treaty with the United States. With the termination of that treaty, in 1894, there came a reversion to the old system of discriminating, preferential, and special tariffs in favor of Spain and against all other countries.

This restriction of the fullest development of the resources of the island was one of the prominent fundamental causes of all the numerous revolts, large and small, which have occurred in Cuba since her first really notable revolt, in 1823. The Ten Years' War (1868-78) made no serious inroads upon Cuba's production. The abolition of slavery, finally effected in 1886, made a material difference in the cost price of her products. This was one of the direct results of the Ten Years' War. Coincident with the war and this enhanced cost of sugar production, there came the vigorous competition of Europe's bountied beet sugar, which forced the f. o. b. prices of Cuba's raw sugar down from 5 to 5½ cents per pound, which it obtained from 1870-80, to 2½ to 3 cents per pound twenty years later. To meet this competition, Cuban planters borrowed heavily for the construction of grinding mills equipped with modern machinery. In spite of the benefits of the years of reciprocity between Spain and the United States (1891-94), the outbreak of the revolution of 1895 found many Cuban planters burdened with overwhelming mortgages, and facing a further downward tendency in sugar prices. The three years of devastating war destroyed scores of mills and plantations, but it did not destroy the mortgages and the financial obligations of the planters.

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AFTER THE SPANISH- AMERICAN WAR.

American intervention, in 1898, terminated a war which left Cuba an industrial wreck, with her finances in a state of chaos. Unfortunately for Cuba, and for the United States as well, her real condition was neither realized nor under-

stood by those who essayed her political redemption. There was a distinct failure in the diagnosis. Of those who were sent to administer the affairs of the island, only one man, Gen. James H. Wilson, correctly diagnosed the disease, and prescribed, in general terms, the proper remedy. In the report submitted by that officer, under date of June 20, 1899, there occurs the following :

I am so convinced of the futility of approaching the problem of reconstruction from any other direction that I must again urge the necessity of some action to relieve the wants of the agricultural population, and to put agriculture on a sound basis with the least possible delay.

In his report, dated December 31, 1900, Señor Perfecto Lacoste, the Cuban Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry, states :

No order of general nature has been issued during the period to which this report refers, nor during the six preceding months, which comprise those of the occupation of the island by the intervening government, relating to our agriculture.

In a later report, dated March 15, 1901, Señor Lacoste makes the same statement for a second time, and it might with equal accuracy have been included in a report dated May 19, 1902. Cuba's present economic distress is no surprise to those who have watched the Cuban situation during the term of American intervention. For two years the Cuban press has sounded a warning ; for two years bankers and merchants throughout the island have noted the coming storm. Those in whose hands lay the power of relief, and upon whom there rested the responsibility for relief, were blind to the danger signals and deaf to both protest and warning. As nearly all of these were printed in the Spanish language, they did not come to the general American reading public, and such translations as were submitted were brushed aside as the querulous complaints of the disgruntled or the pessimistic. For their bearing upon the subject, I quote the following translations from editorials which appeared during the winter of 1900-01 :

Over a year ago it was clearly seen and predicted by those who took the trouble of looking into the matter, that unless some general measures were taken to assist the agricultural interests and other industries of the island, its productive capacities would be so crippled that the economic and commercial life of the country would dwindle to almost nothing. That is now taking place, and at so rapid a rate that, if immediate remedy is not applied to the evil, it will soon reach appalling proportions, and misery and destitution will become a sad reality.—(*El Avisador Comercial*, Havana.)

What has the intervention done during the two years which have passed ? Nothing has been done for our permanent interests ; nothing to encourage our production ; nothing for our extinct credit ; nothing to revive our paralyzed industries ; in one word, nothing by

which we could be assured of life, or which would give us confidence that the result of our energies would be the provision for our necessities.—(*El Nuevo País*, Havana.)

It was to be presumed that the intervening power, on taking charge, would attend more to giving an impulse to our agriculture and our few industries than to the production of that Niagara of unnecessary ordinances with which it has augmented the existing laws of our country. But it appears that the necessities of politics—which ought to be laid aside when it is a question of economical existence—overshadowed all other considerations.—(*La Independencia*, Santiago.)

I take these from such clippings as lie immediately at hand. They are sufficiently representative of a large amount of similar matter which has appeared within the last two years. Any thoughtful investigation of the past three years in Cuba will disclose ample evidence to show that America's responsibility for Cuba's present industrial distress antedates, by several years, the failure of Congress to agree upon a plan for a reciprocity treaty with the island. Cuba's normal position as a commercial country, in time of peace, is that of a creditor nation to the extent of \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 a year. After three and a half years of American government, her merchants are indebted to foreign creditors to the amount of nearly \$50,000,000, and are relying upon those creditors to see them through an almost inevitable period of utter stagnation in commercial lines.

#### OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR CUBA'S ECONOMIC WELFARE.

This is not a pleasant picture, but it is, unfortunately, only too accurate. The fundamental purpose of the United States in her intervention in Cuban affairs was not the establishment of Cuban independence. It was the establishment in the island of conditions which would put an end to disturbances which were a "menace to American interests" and "intolerable" to the American people. A peaceful Cuba might be an independent nation or a colonial possession of any country. Our primary object was the establishment of that peace and order and governmental stability which rest upon the contentment of a reasonably prosperous people. Cuba's long-standing disorder was rooted in oppressive economic conditions. Spain failed to remedy the evil which existed in her colony. She was in large measure directly responsible for its existence. The United States interfered, and, blindly or otherwise, sought to remedy an economic evil by the application of political plasters. It is the testimony of competent observers,—Cuban, Spanish, American, and European,—that Cuba is today worse off, economically, than she was at any



time under Spanish domination. The proper remedy and the power to apply it have been in American hands for more than three years. Cuba's streets may be the cleanest in the world, and there might be a schoolhouse to every one of her 28,000,000 of fertile acres; but if her industries are wrecked,—her planters, the source of her wealth, bankrupt; and her laboring class without employment and destitute,—clean streets and schoolhouses will be an inadequate substitute for national prosperity. No parallel lies between the Cuba of to day and our own South in 1865. Northern capital went into the South to develop its resources, and the South had free access to the market for her products,—her cotton, her tobacco, her rice, and all the rest of her boundless resources. Give Cuba that market, even now, and her government is assured, and her people will knock at no man's door for alms or aid.

It is a frequent comment that the future of Cuba depends absolutely upon her commercial relations with the United States. That is true, as a broad proposition. Cuba's highest and most rapid development hangs chiefly upon the utilization of her resources by American capital, and upon an open doorway to the markets of her northern neighbor. Cuba is distinctly an agricultural country, dependent for her wealth upon the products of her soil. There is little or no probability that her manufactures will ever be more than a comparatively insignificant item in her economy. Her trade and her commerce are almost entirely in the hands of the Spaniards. The Cuban does not take to trade. He is a man of the soil; or, if he be not a planter, he takes to some profession,—law, medicine, engineering, or politics. It is entirely safe to say that, to-day, no more than a small percentage of the total wealth of the island is represented by the possessions of those who are distinctly Cubans. Taking the figures given in Sanger's Census of 1899, it appears that the total real-estate valuation of the island is, in round figures, \$325,000,000. This is mortgaged to the amount of about \$250,000,000.

#### NEED OF AMERICAN CAPITAL.

An unfortunate mistake has been made in the presentation of the Cuban case during the past winter. She has been put, and to some extent has put herself, into the attitude of a petitioner if not a beggar. The truth is, that Cuba can offer an ample *quid pro quo* for any concessions which might be made in our tariff. Out of her long list of customers, the United States can show only five foreign nations whose annual purchases exceed \$75,000,000. A reasonably pros-

perous Cuba can offer us a trade which would give her the fourth if not the third place on our list, while a highly developed Cuba might well become a purchaser of some \$200,000,000 worth of food and manufactured products per year. This highly developed Cuba is a ready possibility. But it is quite within bounds to say that the development must and will come through the investment of American capital. Spanish capital is not inclined to industrial exploitation. More or less of it is available for loans and for investment in fairly stable enterprises after they are established, but it is rarely available for the initiation of such enterprises. The Cubans have no money for either investment or development. Few of them now have enough for even the proper up-keep of their mills and plantations. Some European capital is already in Cuba, notably the English investment in Cuban railways and cigar factories. But it is to American capital that Cuba will look for its widest development.

#### PRESENT AMERICAN INVESTMENTS.

In 1894, the year preceding that of the insurrection, it was estimated that some \$50,000,000 of American money were invested in various properties and enterprises in the island of Cuba. During the war period there was little or no increase of that amount. The estimates for the present time are in the vicinity of \$80,000,000. It is impossible, under existing conditions, to obtain exact figures, but this sum may be accepted as a fair approximation of American investments in Cuba at the present time. A part of this sum is represented by the holdings of non-resident investors; a part by the property of native-born Cubans who have become American citizens by naturalization, though their property and their homes are in the island; and a part shows as the possessions, generally small in amount, of Americans who have gone to Cuba for permanent residence and business.

For various reasons, chiefly because of political uncertainty and the unavoidable conditions of a period of transition, American investment in the island, during the last three years, has come short of the optimistic predictions which found circulation during the opening days of the American occupation. Notwithstanding the unfortunate conditions of to-day, there has been a notable rehabilitation of the industries of the island. Credit for this is due, almost entirely, to the efforts of the Cubans themselves. Although woefully destitute of resources, they have struggled manfully to pick up the threads of the old life, to establish homes where there were but ruins, and, by a most commendable method of mutual helpfulness, to provide for themselves

and for those dependent upon them. To those of us who saw the devastation and the destitution of three and four years ago, this is one of the most impressive and hopeful features in the life of the island.

Among the outside influences which are now contributory toward the reconstruction of the island, the most important and the most valuable is found in the department of railroad communication.

#### RAILROADS.

The first railroad in Cuba was built more than fifty years ago. The system developed gradually until, at the outbreak of the war, it represented about 1,100 miles of road, much the greater part of which was in the western portion of the island, with a center in Havana. About two-thirds of the island was practically without railway facilities. The war left the railways in bad condition, and many of the Cuban and Spanish stockholders were ready to part with their holdings. American investors looked the properties over, but decided that the prices asked were entirely unreasonable, and declined to purchase. An English company already owned the line from Havana to Pinar del Rio. Another English company bought up the system known as the United Railways, which covers, generally, the ground for a hundred miles or so to the eastward of Havana; and another English organization secured the Cuba Central Railway, which occupies a portion of the field eastward of the United Railways. These companies have done something in the way of improvement and reconstruction, but nothing in the way of extension.

The leading railroad feature of the island is the work being done by the organization of which Sir William van Horne is the directing head. The company holds a New Jersey charter, and its purpose is a colossal development enterprise in which its railway line is but an incident, although, necessarily, the whole scheme rests upon means of transportation. Up to the present time nearly, if not quite, \$10,000,000 has been actually expended. For some months a force of 5,000 to 6,000 men has been busily at work clearing a way through forest and jungle, grading, bridging, ditching, and laying tracks and rails over a stretch of about 450 miles through the heart of the provinces of Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago. Unless the work be blocked by the rainy season, August 1 should see a rail connection from Pinar del Rio, 100 miles west of Havana, to Santiago de Cuba, more than 500 miles east.

A unique difficulty was encountered at the beginning of this enterprise. The so-called Foraker Law of the American Congress prohibited

the granting of any concessions or franchises to individuals or corporations during the period of American occupation. In the face of this, Sir William van Horne and his associates began their work upon an enterprise which, before it is definitely concluded, may, in the words of Sir William, involve "twenty millions, thirty, fifty, or a hundred millions of dollars." It has been asserted that the work was, in fact, a violation or, at best, an evasion of the Foraker Law. That is not the case. It has complied with the law. That law prohibited concessions and franchises. The Cuba Company, as it is called, neither has nor has asked for either. It has bought lands throughout its intended route and has laid down rails and ties upon the lands thus bought. It has purchased a continuous strip of land some 450 miles in length and 30 meters in width. It obtained a revocable license to cross streams and highways, and thereby placed itself at the mercy of any government which might be established. It encountered obstacles in the shape of individual owners who refused to sell except at exorbitant figures. It encountered areas to which no owners at all could be found, and other areas of doubtful and complicated title. Upon its surface, it was a gigantic speculation whose outcome was exceedingly doubtful. Yet it went ahead, spending its millions along the way.

The laws, as they existed, gave the company no rights of expropriation. Those laws gave the right to construct railways upon private lands, and many miles of such railways were in operation upon the sugar estates, but they gave no right to operate them for public uses. Such roads could carry no passengers and no freight except their own. The company bought an existing line, of some twenty miles in length, running from Santiago northward to San Luis, and leased the military line which Spain built in connection with its line of blockhouses, trenches, and barbed-wire fencing, from Jucaro to Moron, in the hope of confining the insurrection to the area of its inception in the eastern part of the island. To the outsider, the whole scheme presented every sign of an extremely precarious undertaking. Newspapers attacked it, and various local politicians frankly declared their purpose to make the company open its check book whenever it should come into their power to regulate the laws of the island. But the company proceeded with its work, placating here and receiving support there, gradually and surely diminishing its opposition throughout the entire area of its operations. Its processes of construction put large sums of ready money into circulation in a region where it was greatly needed. While in that section a few weeks ago, a number of the leading

le told me that without the money which followed the work of the Cuba Company, it by no means improbable that the people of region would have been starved into a con- of revolt.

February 7, 1902, there was issued from headquarters of the military government an known as No. 34. This is unquestionably of the ablest railroad laws which was ever ed. It is concise, yet comprehensive. It acts both public and private interests, is in conception and extensive in scope. objection undoubtedly lies in the fact of the ion of so important a law by the American crities at a time so little preceding the day the Cubans were to undertake the control air own affairs. But its justification lies in merits of the law itself, and in the fact that it is possible the rapid prosecution of an enter- whose development constitutes, beyond all ion, the key to the future of the island of . The railway and development scheme of uba Company, in which English and Cana- capital is associated with American capital, open to settlement and productive cultivation rea, hitherto little more than a vast wilder- of twelve to fifteen millions of acres of the st land in one of the richest spots on the ce of the globe.

#### SUGAR PROPERTIES.

somewhat general circulation has been , within the last few weeks, to allegations certain interested persons are seeking to the economic destruction of Cuba in order they may purchase sugar properties in the l at prices far below the actual value of properties. While it is only too evident there is an effort on foot to effect annexation y and all means, creditable to the United s or otherwise, I cannot accept that inter- tion of the underlying motive. Such pur- s would involve large investment of capital. s who contemplate such investment are fully s of the fact that only a limited number of ready established estates would be in any a desirable purchase, in view of the much er advantages offered to the investor in a lands for plantations and the erection them of up-to-date grinding mills. Any er of the old estates can now be purchased most any price, and there have been few actions. Nor is there any probability that, r any circumstances, the virgin lands could ight at any lower prices than those which ow quoted. With the exception of a small er of estates, which the present owners can i to hold and operate, the opportunity for

profitable investment lies distinctly upon the side of the virgin land with the modern mill. Before many years, these will almost inevitably crush out a large number of the old estates. The new lands are available to-day at prices which offer no probability whatever of reduction, and there ap- pears no competent reason for forcing general disaster in order to purchase undesirable or less desirable properties.

The total of American investment in Cuban sugar production is to-day probably not far from \$40,000,000,—about equally divided between Cubans who have taken out naturalization papers and those who are citizens of the United States by natural right. Of the amount held by the latter class, about two-thirds is of a standing which antedates the insurrection of 1895. This is represented by such estates as the Constancia and the Soledad, both near Cienfuegos. These have been owned by native-born Americans for the last twenty or thirty years; \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000 will probably fairly cover all Ameri- can investment in Cuban sugar properties since the Spanish evacuation. There is no doubt that many other millions are ready and waiting to move in if the movement be justified by political conditions and a fair market, particularly the latter.

The sugar industry is a business for large in- vestors. Renters or owners of comparatively small properties, located in the vicinity of the large "centrals," or grinding mills, find the production of cane a reasonably profitable enter- prise under normal market conditions as a cash crop. Many of the mills depend largely upon this source of supply. This is indicated by the fact that during the last season the number of mills in operation was about 160, while the num- ber of cane-growers, large and small, is estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000.

#### MINING ENTERPRISES.

Although many metals and minerals are in- cluded among the potential interests of Cuba, few mines of any importance have been developed thus far. As far back as the early days of Spanish settlement, the copper mines near Santi- ago, across the bay to the westward, were a source of supply, and they have been, in later years, a highly profitable investment. The war of 1868-78 stopped their operation for a time, and no extensive work has been carried on since that date. The numerous properties have now been bought up by American capital, represented by Messrs. Rand and Chanler, and they will soon be reopened. Some \$600,000 has already been expended, and it is probable that half a million dollars or so more will be laid out before

the mines are put upon a paying basis. There is no question of the value of the properties, and there is every probability that the enterprising gentlemen who are reopening the Cobre mines will find ample returns for their outlay.

The iron and manganese mines to the eastward and northward of Santiago have, since the cessation of hostilities, repaired their damaged properties, and are again in operation. The Spanish-American Iron Company, at Daiquiri, represents an investment of \$3,000,000 of American money. Its iron is of a highly desirable quality, and its output finds ready sale in the American market. The Juragua iron mines represent another \$1,500,000. This has been a prosperous affair, but its ore now shows signs of exhaustion, and its shipments are greatly reduced. The Sigua iron property swallowed some \$2,000,000 of American money, with no returns. The Guama mine has absorbed about \$1,500,000, and is not remarkable for its promise of revenues.

Three manganese mines are open in the same district. The Panupo represents \$500,000, and the Cuban Manganese Company and the Standard represent \$250,000 each. Work is being carried on, and the proprietors are hopeful of ample results. Some 200 other mining claims are located in the same region, but they are as yet in the form of claims only. Some may develop into paying properties, but the greater number will probably remain as prospect holes and nothing else. In other parts of the island claims have been filed, and talk may be heard of undeveloped possibilities of great wealth. Here and there some mine may pay. But the great riches of Cuba will be found in that which will grow out of the soil, and not in that which lies beneath the surface.

#### FRUITS.

Some money, particularly that of the United Fruit Company, has gone into lands for fruit growing. This company has acquired extensive plantations on the northeastern coast. Bananas will constitute a large portion of their merchandise, and there is ample assurance that the locality will prove a marked advantage over Jamaica and Central America. Eastern Cuba may well grow all of the bananas and cocoanuts that can be consumed in our Eastern market. In several sections, notably in the vicinity of Havana, Americans have bought tracts, some large and some small, for the cultivation of oranges, pine-apples, and vegetables. The greater number of these have met with fair success, and the industry offers many inducements to those of small means who are willing to back their capital with due intelligence and hard work.

#### TOBACCO AND OTHER INTERESTS.

Nearly three years ago, the Henry Clay and the Bock & Co.,—large cigar manufacturing concerns,—effected a consolidation of interests and bought up a number of other factories. The capital was English. American capital,—some \$6,000,000 in amount,—sought a similar consolidation through an organization known as the Havana Commercial Company. This absorbed a large number of the factories which had not been taken in by the Henry Clay-Bock combination. Both of these organizations paid very high prices for the concerns which they purchased. During the month of May last, there was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey a combination known as the Havana Tobacco Company. It is a branch of the so-called "Tobacco Trust," and its capitalization provides for \$30,000,000 of common stock, \$5,000,000 of preferred stock, and \$10,000,000 in bonds. This organization takes over the Henry Clay-Bock combination, the Havana Commercial Company, and the Cabanas factory, thus giving it control of much the greater part, and practically all of the important part of the Cuban cigar and cigarette trade. Its greatest success depends, naturally, upon the establishment of favorable trade relations between Cuba and the United States. As revision of the American tariff, if not the annexation of Cuba, seems inevitable at some early day, there is sound reason for belief that those who control so large a percentage of the limited output of the choice Vuelta Abajo tobacco are well in the way of ample dividends, notwithstanding their payment of large prices for their purchased properties.

The business of these companies is confined to the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes. The leaf-tobacco business of the island shows no located American capital, although the United States is a large purchaser of Cuban leaf for admixture with American leaf in the manufacture of that which we know as "domestic" cigars. Purchases of leaf for American account and shipment are made by visiting or by resident buyers.

A few Americans have settled in the tobacco regions and engaged in the cultivation of the Cuban leaf. At present there is little room in that line; but if the American market shall become open to the cheaper grades, there are considerable areas in which there is ample promise. At present, these grades are completely barred from the American market by a tariff of some 300 per cent. *ad valorem*.

It is impossible in the limited space of a magazine article to review in detail the various existing and projected enterprises. Foreign

partly American, has purchased the street-railway system of Havana, and is planning extension in and around that city and construction in other cities. At present Havana is the only city on the island having street-car service. The telegraph system is a government institution, inherited from Spain, and improved and extended by the Signal Corps of the United States army. Telephone systems are in general use in the cities and in many of the larger towns. Banking facilities are ample in the principal cities, but an efficient system of country banks is greatly needed. With the establishment of a general government, and of municipal governments, upon a sound financial basis, there must come a large amount of contract work, notably in the line of sewer and pavement work and in harbor improvements. The country will also need public buildings and school buildings. But all of these must wait for a reestablishment of productive industry as a basis for national and municipal revenue.

Americans have gone to Cuba with various minor interests representing, in their aggregate, several millions of dollars. These have met with varying success. A few have gone into commercial lines, but, as a rule, their trade has been chiefly confined to the American residents. The greater number of those who have essayed retail trade have made a failure of it. The Spanish merchant is a difficult competitor. Some have opened offices in professional capacities, as doctors, lawyers, dentists, etc. Americans have opened hotels, barrooms, and boarding houses. American real-estate agents and speculators are also in evidence.

#### CUBA'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE.

Cuba should not be overlooked as a great field for legitimate enterprises, well and conservatively managed. The failure of many thus far should not be discouraging, inasmuch as their mishap is undoubtedly due to lack of tact or to an absence of sound business methods. It is much to be hoped that the island is now done with the promoter who has no money, but who hopes for a profitable sale of the option which he obtains by such methods as are the custom of his kind. The same is to be hoped regarding the man who goes to Cuba to introduce ice machines or to establish electric-light plants, carrying with him an idea that Cuba and Darkest Africa are correlative terms. Much is said about defective land titles in Cuba. There need be no apprehension on that score if one retains, as he should and would at home, a duly competent legal adviser. Most of the titles are, or can be made, good and clean. Those which are defective are, for the

present, beyond redemption. Under the system of registration employed in the island the question of titles is settled with little difficulty.

Cuba will reach her highest development when she becomes a land of small farmers, with such diversity of products as is readily possible with her soil and her climatic conditions. For years sugar and tobacco have been her great industries. With freer access to the American market, there is no reason why these should not attain much larger proportions than they have yet reached. But Cuba must and will diversify her products. Many very promising lines are open to investors of large or small capital. The labor problem presents a serious difficulty, and no greater mistake could be committed than that of the imposition of any immigration laws which would prohibit or limit the incoming of men and families from the Canary Islands and from certain Spanish provinces. These form the best, most suitable, and most desirable element that comes to the island. The Cubans do not want "coolies" any more than Americans do. They do want and need those who would, in large numbers, be shut out by the unmodified application of the American immigration laws.

The "bonanza" days of sugar raising are past. Under any reasonable trade treaty, or even under free trade, the industry would find but a duly normal development. Its extension will depend far more upon an influx of a class of immigrants physically capable of doing the necessary field work than it will upon the readiness of capital to invest in the business. With its present equipment, the island can produce little if anything beyond 1,200,000 tons per year. The doubling of that output would involve an investment of some \$250,000,000 and a large increase in the population. It will be many years before such a combination of capital and labor will be in any danger of glutting the world's market with Cuban sugar. The areas of possible cultivation of the unique Vuelta Abajo tobacco have been fully occupied for many years; but, if given a market, there is room for a vast extension in the production of less valuable but still desirable and readily marketable grades of the weed. With the increase of these two major products, and with the extension of transportation facilities and a due reduction of the present exorbitant rates of transportation; with settled governmental conditions and ready access to the markets of the United States; and with the opening for productive cultivation of those vast areas of middle and eastern Cuba, that Cuban Question, which has intruded itself into American politics for the last hundred years, will be definitely settled, and Cuba will be again the Pearl of the Antilles.

# THE CUBAN MUNICIPALITY.

BY VICTOR S. CLARK.

WHEN our officials assumed the administration of Spain's former colonies, they found in existence a local political unit unfamiliar to their past experience. Many were probably unaware how very distinct from any homologous division in the United States was the Spanish municipality which they then encountered. Yet it had existed continuously in the New World since the time of the discovery, with only such changes as were necessary to keep it in harmony with the institutions of the home country. Its ancestry, traditions, and theory of government, however, were not only different from those of an American township or county, but they represented a line of political development that had begun to diverge from our own centuries before the Christian era.

The Cuban municipality is a lineal descendant of the Roman municipality, which in turn was a product of a Mediterranean civic culture extending back to the days of Troy and Pergamum. The Græco-Italic civilization was urban, and during its long continuance the historical precedence of the rural to the city community was forgotten. The city was regarded as the primary element of the body politic. It ruled the country like a possession or a piece of property. Such a civilization could not develop representative government, which is essentially the political machine of a scattered rural population undominated by any urban center. Rome's easy conquest of the ancient world was partly due to this feature of its political organization. A city could not evade her armies, and when she had once mastered this central ganglion of civic activity all the coöperative life of the dependent territory was paralyzed. The rural organization of the Teutonic tribes was a barrier to her progress. It is from Rome, who in turn borrowed from her predecessors, that we get the theory and methods of centralized administration, which, applied to local government, produce the Cuban municipality. With us, on the other hand, the primary cell of the body politic is the rural community. The local unit is the depository of all residual authority, and in it originate the ultimate motor impulses of government. We may not formulate this thought clearly in our minds, but unconsciously we accept and apply it in our political reasoning. It is not strange, therefore, that the municipal system of the Spanish colonies was unfamiliar, in both form and theory, to our administrators.

## SURVIVALS OF THE ROMAN SYSTEM.

The municipality in Spanish times was essentially an imposed government. Its authority was derived and its activities were directed from above. Sometimes it was principally a taxing unit, instituted primarily for fiscal interests. During the decadence of the Roman Empire municipal officials were made personally responsible for the imperial revenues of their locality. It was obligatory to accept appointment to these unwelcome dignities, and many a subterfuge was adopted by the wealthier residents of the provincial towns to escape honors that often imperilled their private fortunes. In this respect history repeated itself in Spain's colonies. A native work on Philippine customs tells us how a municipal officer loses his patrimony through the expenses of his office, and another involuntary appointee finds his property bonded to the treasury of the state against his will for the fulfillment of his official obligations,—which consisted of wringing a certain sum of taxes from his fellow townsmen.

The judicial functions of the municipal governments early assumed prominence. The name of the principal city officer—the *alcalde*—is the Arabic word for judge, the familiar *el cadí* of the "Arabian Nights." Court fees once made these offices very lucrative. They were sold or granted, like English church livings, to wealthy subjects, and until quite recently were disposed of by auction. It was not until 1844 that this practice of selling municipal offices to the highest bidder was entirely discontinued in Cuba.

## CUBAN CITY COUNCILS IN EARLY TIMES.

The earliest Cuban municipalities date from 1540. They were formed after the precedent of Spain's mediæval cities, with an *alcalde* and city council, the latter often known in those days as the *cabildo*. For several hundred years these local bodies were vigorous, and possessed considerable authority. The Cuban *cabildos* made grants of their *hinterland* to private petitioners, and exercised other property and judicial rights almost like independent colonies. Some of the city councils in South America actually levied war and instituted rebellions. Spain promptly discouraged such an exuberant exercise of local powers, however, and succeeded in making the councils merely administrative bodies. In 1859, ten of the thirty-two towns of Cuba were in

municipal committees, which consisted of a legal officer and two advisers. The principal functions at this time were nominal as at present, and included the supervision of police, primary education, health, and public improvements. Sanitation was so neglected that Trinidad, with fifteen thousand inhabitants, had no public water supply, schools, charities, or police. The only public enterprise was street lamps supported by private subscription. Similar conditions prevailed in San Juan. The police received no regular salary, but were paid by a share of the fines collected from persons arrested by them and from certified extortions. There was no local public improvement except a carriage road, the proceeds of which were devoted to paving.

#### GOVERNMENT BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR.

The municipal government in Cuba dates from the ten years' insurrection, in which the organic municipal laws of Spain were introduced to that island. It was this form of government, very slightly modified by royal decrees and administrative decrees, that was found in operation in Cuba. The insurrection instituted a number of changes, many of which relate to elections. Some municipalities were also created in the interest of economy, having been unnecessary in Spanish times to appeal to the peninsula politicians. The constitution contains a municipal law, in a broad way the relations of the municipality to the other governing powers and its form of government. This title is intended so as to guarantee local autonomy as exists in the United States, but any retention by superior authority must be by some violation of the constitutional laws and confirmed by a judicial

constitutional provisions place the municipality upon a new basis—Anglo-Saxon in origin and make them the depositaries of original

As yet this change is only nominal, and many of the untried municipal administrations with the new responsibilities in no means demonstrated. The constitution further provides that Congress can determine the methods by which the municipalities exercise their powers through general legislation, which quite possibly lead to a retention of power by the central authorities. It is intended that old habits of administra-

tion and political thought will assert themselves to make the local governments less independent and spontaneous than in our own country.

#### PRESENT FUNCTIONS OF "ALCALDE" AND COUNCIL.

Until the Cuban Congress enacts laws supplanting those in force, the details of municipal organization and administration will be regulated by the Spanish municipal code, as amended by the orders of the military government. The constitution provides for a municipal council and *alcalde* elected by direct vote, and gives the council authority to decide all matters relating exclusively to the municipalities, prepare budgets, provide necessary revenues, contract loans, and appoint and discharge employees. The *alcalde* is an executive officer, with a qualified veto upon the legislation of the council. Every municipality is a judicial district, and justices are elected at municipal elections and paid from the municipal budgets. Other officers have no judicial functions.

#### WARDS AND DISTRICTS.

A municipality consists of a town and a surrounding rural district. The area of the latter may vary from a few square miles to that of one of our larger counties. It may itself include villages of considerable size. The municipality is divided into wards or *barrios*, each of which has its ward mayor, who performs administrative functions under the direction of the mayor. He is appointed by the latter from among the residents of the ward, and is not a member of the municipal council. Several *barrios* form a sub-district of the municipality and have at their head a deputy mayor, who is elected by the council from among its members. There is a third municipal subdivision, the electoral district. Councilmen are residents of and represent these. Their limits are determined by the municipal council. Provision is made for minority representation by allowing no elector to vote for the full number of councilmen representing his district. For instance, if there are four aldermen to be chosen,—which is the most usual number,—he can vote for but three of the candidates. The councils are renewed by half every two years.

#### MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

General taxes are assessed by a board consisting of the municipal council and an equal number of citizens drawn by lot from lists of representative taxpayers. This board also authorizes new taxes and audits municipal accounts. Incomes from real property are assessed at practically their actual value, though an order of the Spanish council required that they should be estimated



at one and a half times the rent in case of rural estates. Plantation crops for occupants' consumption are not included in reckoning incomes. The maximum legal tax rate varies from 6 to 12 per cent. on urban property, and from 2 to 6 per cent. on exclusively agricultural property, according to locality,—the rate being highest in Havana and vicinity. Sugar plantations containing mills pay 8 per cent.

The aggregate revenue of the Cuban municipalities during the last fiscal year was \$4,270,000, of which \$1,349,000 was derived from the tax on incomes from land and improvements, and \$1,262,000 from the tax on industries and occupations. In the order of their importance the other sources of revenue were,—water service, \$359,000; income from municipal property, \$321,000; abattoir fees, \$297,000; liquor consumption tax, \$183,000; and fines and penalties, \$110,000. The remaining \$389,000 was raised from sixteen other sources, the two most important of which were a carriage and transportation tax and a license fee required of peddlers and vendors in the public highways. Urban property pays \$1,034,000, and rural property pays \$315,000 of the territorial tax. The military government has suppressed the consumption taxes on food, which were formerly a main reliance for local revenues.

The liquor business contributes the largest item to the industrial tax. There are 4,797 drink shops in Cuba, which pay an aggregate tax of \$122,375. Next in order come 123 banking houses, paying \$75,675; 1,482 general stores, paying \$69,508; 485 pharmacies, paying \$41,690; 776 cafés, paying \$36,208, and so on through the 236 minor industries included in the assessment rolls. Formerly the collection of taxes was farmed out to the highest bidder, but this practice has been stopped by the military government, and they are now collected by public officials.

Since the war the general treasury has paid an important share of the municipal expenses. This amounts at present to nearly \$1,500,000, and includes in round numbers \$1,250,000 for public schools, \$150,000 for hospitals and charities, and \$50,000 for jails, besides such assistance as may be given for local sanitation and public works. The expenses charged to municipal revenues are \$1,075,000 for administration, \$1,225,000 for police, \$700,000 for the support of municipal services,—such as street lighting and cleaning, parks, and cemeteries,—and approximately an equal sum for pensions, subventions, and interest. Over \$614,000 of this last item is repre-

sented by interest and amortization of Havana city bonds. Nearly \$118,000 is expended for jails, \$125,000 for public improvements, and \$40,000 for municipal charities.

#### MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

Of the 128 municipalities in the island at the close of the last fiscal year, only 36 had standing debts of any kind. Exclusive of the city of Havana, which had \$10,000,000 (Spanish gold) six per cent. bonds outstanding, there was no bonded indebtedness, and the total interest charge was less than \$5,000. Most of this was represented by *censos*, or permanent annuities charged against estates that had in one way or another become city property. Some of these annuities return to the municipal treasuries as income from the endowment funds of municipal schools and hospitals. The total floating debt of all the municipalities was \$170,000, against which the local treasuries held \$152,000 in cash and \$542,000 in credits for back taxes and other unpaid revenues.

#### THE MUNICIPALITY AS A SCHOOL IN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The political capacity of a whole nation is demonstrated by its local more than by its general government. The Spanish immigrants in Cuba show greater talent for self-organization,—judging by their clubs, labor unions, and co-operative societies,—than the natives. Cuba might therefore appear less fitted than Spain to create a system of vigorous local autonomy. But we must allow for the reaction of the general upon the local government and for the communication of political ideals and methods from the United States. Both of these influences may have a far-reaching effect upon the municipalities, and is already predicted in the new constitution. Many abuses will certainly arise. The *cacique*, or boss, will flourish upon misappropriated funds and authority. It will be a slow task to instill in the mass of Cubans an intelligent conception of even primary civic obligations. This must be done principally through the concrete and local interests of the municipality,—not only in Cuba, but in Porto Rico and the Philippines. Therefore it is not as an instrument of administration, for here its effectiveness has already been tested, nor as an organization for coöperative and social enterprise, for these functions are as yet largely undeveloped, but as a school for the elementary political education of a people that the Cuban municipality assumes new importance with the birth of the republic.

# THE NEW PORTO RICAN LAW CODES.\*

## CONTACT OF THE SPANISH WITH THE AMERICAN LEGAL SYSTEM.

**I**N the discussion aroused by our annexation of Porto Rico and the Philippines, public attention has been concentrated upon the form of government to be given to these new possessions. The unique character of the juristic questions arising out of our contact with the Spanish-American civilization seems to have escaped attention. The report of the Porto Rican Code Commission, which has just been issued from the Government Printing Office, throws an interesting light on the relation between the two systems of law, and furnishes the basis for a closer harmony between them. In order to judge of the commission's completed work we must consider the two reports, which have been issued almost simultaneously. The first commission,—consisting of Joseph F. Daly, of New York; L. S. Rowe, of Pennsylvania; and Juan Hernandez-Lopez, of Porto Rico,—was appointed by President McKinley pursuant to a provision of the act of Congress of April 12, 1900. The term of this commission expired in April, 1901, when it was succeeded by a commission appointed by the Governor of Porto Rico. The *personnel* of the second commission was practically the same as the first, except that the Hon. J. M. Keedy was substituted for Judge Daly, and Dr. L. S. Rowe was made chairman of the commission.

The plan adopted by the first commission, as shown by the report, was to deal with the immediate and pressing reforms, without attempting a general revision of the Spanish codes. The second report, which covers the work of the commission from April 12, 1901, to January 1, 1902, and which is published by the Porto Rican Government in eight volumes—four in English and four in Spanish—contains a systematic revision of the Civil Code, the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Political Code. Most of the recommendations of the first report have been embodied in the codes prepared by the second commission.

\* Report of the United States Commission to Revise and Compile the Laws of Porto Rico. Parts I., II., and III.—Commentaries on Proposed Revision. Parts IV. and V.—Text of Revision.—Washington, Government Printing Office.

Report of the Insular Code Commission, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Introductory Volume.—Commentary on Revision.

Volume I.—Revision of the Civil Code.

Volume II.—The Political Code.

Volume III.—The Penal Code.

Volume IV.—The Code of Criminal Procedure.

The most important question to which the first commission addressed itself was the revision of the organic act of Porto Rico. The measure as drafted by Congress was in many respects fragmentary, especially in the sections dealing with the organization of the executive and judicial branches of the government. Congress evidently did not fully realize that, in a country with laws and traditions essentially different from our own, the organization of an administrative department cannot be effected by reference to institutions established in the other Territories of the United States. For instance, in the section relating to the attorney-general of Porto Rico, the Foraker Act provides that the attorney-general "shall have all the powers and discharge all the duties provided by law for an attorney of a Territory of the United States." The restricted duties of an attorney of a Territory are not sufficient to meet the requirements of a densely populated island accustomed to a system of administration under which the attorney-general is the head of a complex judicial system,—a kind of minister of justice. The same is true of the other heads of executive departments.

In the revision of the organic act the commission was compelled, therefore, to formulate with great detail the powers and functions of executive officers. On the question of the organization of the legislative branch of the government the recommendations of the commission are divided. The majority favors the introduction of a bi-cameral elective assembly modeled after the legislatures of the Territories. The minority advocates the retention of the present system,—an appointive upper house and an elective lower house.

### ROMAN LAW NOT DISCARDED.

As regards the system of private law, the recommendations of the commission possess a peculiar significance. In Porto Rico we have, for the first time, come into direct contact with the Spanish system. It is true, that in both California and New Mexico we find the Spanish law in force, but it soon gave way to the American system, and the influence of the Spanish inhabitants was rapidly overcome by the influx of immigrants from the East and North. In Porto Rico, however, we have to deal with a densely populated island which, because of climatic con-

ditions, will never attract a large number of persons from the North. The system of law must, therefore, always remain in close harmony with the inherited ideas and traditions of a population essentially different from that which we find in the States of the Union. Both reports furnish ample evidence that the commission realized the danger of attempting to force upon the people of Porto Rico a new system of law which would be certain to arouse a feeling of distrust and resentment in the native population.

It is furthermore evident, from the commentary contained in the report, that considerable pressure was brought to bear upon the commission to sweep away the Spanish system at one fell blow, and to substitute for it the codes of one of the States of the Union. In this attitude toward foreign systems of law there is involved the most serious danger incident to the contact with civilizations different from our own. The training of the American lawyer is in the common law. Little or no attention is given to the great body of civil or Roman law, which is at the root of the legal systems of Continental Europe and of the entire South American continent. This ignorance of foreign systems explains the feeling, so prevalent at the bar, that any system other than the common law is unable to meet the requirements of justice. We are not always mindful of the fact that the Roman law exercised a marked influence on the development of the common law, and that during the last two centuries there has been a gradual approach of the two systems toward a common standard, especially in the law of commercial relations.

#### THE CIVIL CODE.

In the Civil Code, the points of contrast between the Spanish and American systems relate to the most delicate parts of the structure,—namely, the law of inheritance and of domestic relations. The theory of the family evolved in the English system of jurisprudence, and upon which our law rests, is based upon the principles of individual liberty and individual responsibility. The father's legal obligation toward his children ceases at his death, just as his power over them terminates with their majority. Under the Spanish law, the principle of family solidarity and parental authority is emphasized. The *patria potestas*, while greatly circumscribed, does not cease when the child becomes of age. The family as the social unit is the basic idea of the system, and in the logical development of this principle the obligation of the father does not terminate with his death. The children are given a legal right to a certain share in the estate, and can only be disinherited for certain

reasons specified in the law. It is evident that such a system, whatever its merits or defects, cannot be swept away without unsettling domestic relations. The commission has retained the feature of the Spanish law which gives to children the right to a minimum share in the estate of their parents. In the revision of other portions of the code the same conservative spirit has prevailed.

#### THE PENAL CODE.

In dealing with the Penal Code the commission was able to act with a freer hand in both the substantive law and in the law of procedure. The Spanish system, which was largely influenced by the earlier Italian codes, is out of touch with modern standards of criminal jurisprudence. It bears the earmarks of the period of class privilege, and, as applied in Porto Rico, many of its provisions presuppose the existence of slavery. Its primitive character is furthermore illustrated by the fact that, while offences against the person are treated leniently, offences against property are visited with a punishment both harsh and cruel.

The system of criminal procedure is, if possible, even more antiquated than the substantive law. It gives to the courts and the law officers of the government a measure of discretion in dealing with accused persons which leads to the worst forms of tyranny and oppression. The *incomunicado*, by which the accused is isolated and subjected to every device that cunning can devise in order to extract a confession, is the first step in the administration of justice. The extraordinary power and influence given to the district attorney, or "fiscal," tends still further to strengthen the position of the prosecution. In the actual conduct of the trial the accused is first put on the stand, and the attitude of the district attorney naturally places him in a position in which he must prove his innocence. The "presumption of guilt," of which so much has been said, is not to be found in the law itself, but rather in the position in which the accused finds himself by reason of the manner of conducting the trial.

In the revision of the Penal Code the commission evidently determined to bring the Porto Rican system into close harmony with American standards. The code submitted, which is now in force in the island, is constructed upon the same principles as the penal codes of California and Montana, which, in their turn, are based upon the David Dudley Field code. While the change is radical, it cannot be said to involve any danger to the orderly development of the legal institutions of the island. The only possible hardship involved—if such it be—is the necessity

imposed on the native lawyers of acquainting themselves with a new code. To the people, as a whole, the new system cannot help but work great benefit, as it assures to the ignorant and helpless *peon* effective guarantees against the arbitrary acts of the officers of the minor judiciary.

#### THE POLITICAL CODE.

The fundamental and irreconcilable differences between the Spanish and American administrative systems forced upon the commission the task of formulating a political code. In the early stages of civil government in Porto Rico, great inconvenience was caused by the uncertainty as to the relation of the Spanish law, which was continued in force by the Foraker Act, to the new administrative system introduced by the establishment of civil government. The political code prepared by the commission, which, with important modifications in the chapters on elections and local government, was adopted by the Legislative Assembly at its last session, covers the entire field of administration. The subjects treated are: Jurisdiction over Persons and Property, Citizenship and Domicile, the Political and Judicial Divisions of Porto Rico, the Legislative Assembly, Executive Officers, Judicial Officers, General Provisions Relating to Different Classes of Officers, Nominations for Insular and Local Officers, Elections, Local Government, Public Safety and Police, Education, Highways and Roads and Public Works, Revenue and Taxation, Miscellaneous Provisions, and the Insular and Local Civil Service.

The most serious question that presented itself was involved in the possibility of assuring to the towns a larger measure of local self-government. The Spanish system is one of extreme centralization, the Governor-General and his agents maintaining minute control over local officials, and to a very large extent directing local policy. No opportunity was therefore given for the development of that local initiative and energy which is indispensable to the smooth working of a decentralized system.

The general principle which has guided the commission throughout the formulation of this code is to place the initiative and the primary responsibility for the performance of local services upon the town officials, but at the same time to reserve to the central government sufficient control to guarantee a definite minimum of efficiency. The code recognizes the fact that the qualities requisite for the successful working of a system of self-government are not of spontaneous growth, but are the result of painfully acquired experience, and of the gradual strengthening of national character.

The fact that the commission, while proceeding in a conservative spirit, has nevertheless succeeded in bringing the Spanish system into harmony with American standards, is at tribute to the elasticity of our institutions. The test is one that we shall have to meet on a far larger scale in the decades to come, and it is well that in our first contact with the new situation the conditions, both political and economic, have been so favorable to a successful issue.

## AMENITIES OF CITY PEDESTRIANS.

BY LOUIS WINDMÜLLER.

**N**O corporal exercise is better adapted to promote health, none more reluctantly practiced, than walking. Americans will patiently suffer the indignities that public vehicles inflict rather than move their feet. They use cars which are close in winter, draughty in summer, to bring them from airless workshops, where they have passed their day, to spend the night in unventilative homes. Ask for directions in any city and you are carefully told what trolley will convey you. When you inquire how to reach your destination afoot, the same courteous stranger is apt to leave you without reply, but with a suggestive shrug of his shoulders; the man who persists in walking where he can ride is considered a fool.

The tortures endured by frequenters of the

trolleys of cities during "rush" hours are excruciating; many passengers could lessen by their absence the pressure, if they would walk all reasonable distances. They rather permit insolent conductors to elbow and jostle them, in a crowded car which jerks at every stop and turn with such violence that hapless strappers are huddled together, or thrown on the knees of compressed sitters, while they must listen to the familiar ejaculations: "Move forward," "Step lively," and "Fares." The pedestrian, independent of motors, strides over comfortable sidewalks and looks with complacent pity on the, often slowly, passing victims of their indolence.

Avenues like "Commonwealth" in Boston, "Delaware" in Buffalo, which are beautified by art or nature, are practically deserted, while the

"Champs Elysees" in Paris and the "Thiergarten Strasse" in Berlin are frequented by appreciative promenaders. Our parks,—"Central" in New York, "Lincoln" in Chicago, and "Fairmount" in Philadelphia,—are chiefly patronized on fine Sundays, by persons who at other times are confined in tenement-house districts. In those retreats they refresh their eyes by the verdure of vegetation and their brains by freedom from agitation. City lungs are a blessing to the poor, who would not find their equal on country highways, if they could reach them.

We may enjoy the beauty of virgin nature in secluded forests when we climb mountains; but the gratification becomes tiresome when we find nobody to share it. Even Mr. Burroughs has been obliged sometimes to content himself with the company of his faithful dog. A comrade is always welcome but not indispensable in streets, where the pleasure of exercise is heightened by ever-changing sights and sounds. The most harmonious cries of street venders are less sweet than the melodies of singing birds; flowers that greet us from windows of houses lack the fragrance of nature. But I consider the melodious chimes of city churches preferable to the thunder of Niagara, and the friendly look of a charming woman to the vista from Pike's Peak. Dickens found in every street of London a subject worthy of description by his marvelous pen; personal observation enabled Victor Hugo to delineate the old streets of Paris, as if he had lived at the time of Quasimodo.

Most Americans dress on streets as they do at home. Even in Washington, uniforms are conspicuous by their absence. I remember that policemen and railwaymen objected against donning such "livery" until public-spirited citizens, to demonstrate that it would not degrade them, wore it at public functions. But on the streets of Continental Europe uniforms are in evidence wherever you go, and of the young wearers too many are inclined to swagger.

It is amusing to watch the promiscuous variety of teams that pass through our thoroughfares,—beer wagons and trucks, ambulances and fire engines, freely intermingle with autos, and in many streets predominate; while in fashionable thoroughfares and parks carriages are in the majority. Vehicles used for business purposes are seldom prohibited in a country ruled by business men. On "Rotten Row" in London, the "Cascine" in Florence, a hired hack is not tolerated. Private conveyances and riders absorb the driveways, promenaders the sidewalks.

In no other cities do we find buildings of such different architecture as on the busy streets of Chicago and New York. Squatty houses, built

long ago for residences, have been altered into warehouses, or are being demolished to make room for modern structures; interplaced between them and the storehouses of a past generation, often overshadowing them, are the tall buildings called skyscrapers, that give to narrow streets, where they prevail, a gloomy appearance and a baroque aspect to the rest. The monotonous uniformity of brownstone and brick houses in residential thoroughfares is gradually changing, by the erection of a variety of "American basement" dwellings of a modern and more cheerful exterior.

To "dress" windows of retail shops with seductive taste, an accomplishment the practice of which has always prevailed in Europe, has become more general here; a small dealer is wont to place the best part of his stock with exquisite consideration of color and symmetry on revolving glasses in his showcase, before the astonished eyes of a passing stranger, and thus allure him to enter. The signs which French shopkeepers display are more attractive than ours. Lately shrewd Parisians have returned to the ancient habit of employing artists to design, sometimes to execute, them. This gives to ambitious painters an opportunity to demonstrate the skill of their brush, and makes the thoroughfare more attractive.

The street of one city differs from every other; and almost every one has, to the pedestrian, a peculiar charm of its own. We must not look from the tops of 'buses nor from the windows of cars if we want to know and appreciate an interesting way,—we must measure its length with our steps. On Market Street, San Francisco, we meet the original types of our slopers, and freeze on the shady side while we broil in the sun on the other. On Canal Street, New Orleans, we admire the fashions and gait of Creole beauties, and wonder at ships that lie on the elevated Mississippi, above the surface. The "Nevsky Prospect," in St. Petersburg, is crowded with *drogkies* rapidly driven by unkempt, unwashed Tartars, dressed in long kaftans. On the "Grande Rue de Pera," the only street in Constantinople where we can walk with a certain degree of comfort, we meet almost every human type of the Orient and Occident; but encounter not as many canines as formerly, nor as many as continue to hover on the crooked alleyways of Stamboul.

Method will add to the satisfaction of walking. When I pass an organ or a band of music, I love to measure my steps by the notes I hear; where none are audible, I rehearse those I happen to remember myself. Half a century ago, when I returned with my class in rank and file from an

outing, we kept step to the tunes of some favorite college song, like "Guadeamus;" I have continued this habit, humming any tune adaptable to my step, like "Yankee Doodle" and the stirring battle hymn of Julia Ward Howe. Going with ease, at the rate of three miles an hour, I breathe through my nose to filter the air that enters my lungs and give full play to my swinging arms. I exhale on the second double step the air I inhaled on the first, and lean the back of my neck against my shirt collar, to look into a blue sky or gray clouds, when I veer my eyes from the turmoil of the immediate surroundings.

The Latin advice, "*Post coenam stabis seu passus mille meabis*," I modify by resting after every meal. It is pernicious to strain an overloaded stomach, and I would rather go without food than without walk. Obstacles increase the pleasure, vexations cannot dampen the ardor for the luxury I covet most. Rain or shine, in every degree of heat or cold, I go, when feasible, several hours a day,—twice as long when my spirits are depressed. In warm weather it may increase perspiration, but that is a discomfort which must willingly be borne. H. W. Beecher said: "There are many troubles which you cannot cure by the Bible or hymn book, but which you can cure by perspiration and fresh air." External gymnasiums are scarce; golf and most other outdoor plays require some exertion of the brain. But when we walk we can give the mind a complete rest, and graduate our effort according to our strength. Let those who are feeble walk, at an easy gait, half a mile,—when their muscles strengthen, a mile,—and they will soon find the exercise a pleasure instead of a penance; it will dispel the gloom which they hugged, and their aches will vanish. Air is man's element; he has no more excuse to refrain from walking through it than a fish would have from swimming in water.

The ruddy cheeks and stalwart figures of policemen, the bright eyes and elastic step of letter carriers, demonstrate the healthfulness of their calling; those whose occupation compels indoor work, like typesetters and tailors, look pale and haggard.

The idle tramp is happier than the busy millionaire; still happier are those who go forth with a distinct aim,—physicians to help the sick, ministers to console the afflicted. The ambulating journeymen of Germany belonged to this class. They formed associations for mutual help and protection. When an apprentice had served his time and was admitted to a guild, he shouldered his knapsack and wandered from place to place over the continent trying to find work. Where he found none the poor traveler was en-

tertained free of charge in the hostelry of his craft. Not all were as pretentious as the "Hotel des Brasseurs," the brewer's hall on the market place in Brussels. But all were equally hospitable. When work had been found and finished, he continued his journey with a light heart; as soon as he had acquired sufficient experience and saved enough money to marry, he established himself as "Meister," master of his trade.

A banker, troubled with gout, was obliged yearly to go to Saratoga. Having lost his fortune, he became a broker to support his family; going from house to house, from morning until night, he solicited the orders of his former associates. This proved to be a more efficient cure than water; the gout disappeared, he became healthier and stronger than he had ever been. Another friend, who daily walked to his town office, retired with a competence from active business. He built a manor house on a vast estate, and filling his stables with horses and carriages, he exercised his roadsters to keep them in good condition, but failed to exert himself. Rolling wherever he wanted to go on the luxurious cushions of his vehicles, his blood ceased to circulate, and he lay down to die.

The common excuse of those who preach but fail to practice exercise is want of time; in pursuit of fortune or power they forget their well-being and shorten their days more than they would require for the proper care of their bodies while they live. Pedestrians should combine and form federations like the "League of American Wheelmen," for mutual protection and encouragement.

Successful authors, men of thought, have been fond of the practice: Walter Scott walked fifteen miles a day, James Russell Lowell never rode where he could walk, William Wordsworth found his promenade more exhilarating than old port. The chief editor of a large daily newspaper marches five miles every night to his distant home, when, at 1:30 in the morning, he leaves his office. President Roosevelt is an ardent walker.

Habitual walking, combined with diet and other corporal discipline, promotes digestion and inhibits dyspepsia. Obesity, with its consequences, has no terrors for a pedestrian; he can never be troubled with paralysis or apoplexy.

For every ailment, activity in the open air is a more effective remedy than Christian Science, more reliable than patent medicine, and more soothing than physicians' advice. Fitting a sound body to a sound mind, it pacifies a ruffled temper and clears the tired brain of cobwebs.

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### THE LEADER OF THE MINE WORKERS.

**I**N the August *McClure's*, Mr. Lincoln Steffens has a brief and very eulogistic sketch of John Mitchell, the President of the United Mine Workers, who is the leading figure in the anthracite coal miners' strike.

Mr. Steffens says that Mitchell was against the strike at the beginning; that he thought the hard-coal miners' organization was too new, and that it was composed too largely of men who were foreigners, and who had not yet learned their lesson of self-restraint and sound principles. So Mitchell was overruled.

Mr. Steffens says, moreover, that Mitchell was decidedly against calling the convention to consider the question of calling out the bituminous miners. The soft-coal workers are under contract, and Mitchell, who had contended in the steel strike that Shaffer had made a mistake in allowing strikers to break contracts, kept the call for the Indianapolis convention in his pocket for six weeks because he believed it was unbusinesslike to consider at all the calling out of the bituminous men, who were satisfied, and working on a basis they had agreed to work on with their employers. He hoped that a settlement could be made in the interval. Mitchell's final action on July 17, in advising the bituminous miners not to strike, is fully in line with Mr. Steffens' ideas of the labor leader's high standards and purposes.

#### A NEW TYPE OF LABOR LEADER.

"If," Mr. Steffens says, "Mitchell, appealing, as I think he will, privately or publicly, to the men's sense of honor, can keep them from voting to repudiate the soft-coal union's contracts, then he will have triumphed the greater for his defeats and patience, and organized labor the world over will have scored a most conspicuous victory." Mr. Steffens insists on the fact that Mitchell's policy is so to conduct the business of organized labor that its leaders will have credit with any business man and their contracts of certain value. He represents in the fullest sense the class of labor leader of the new order, who talk little and work hard, and whom the workingmen have turned to because they are leaders who could command, and who knew how to compromise with their employers.

"Such a leader John Mitchell, the young president of the United Mine Workers, is trying to prove himself. He is a small, spare man, with

black eyes steady in a white, smooth face, which, with his habitual clerical garb and sober mien, gives him the appearance of a priest. The breaker boys find him kind; their elders approach him easily, but only on business, which they talk while he listens coldly, giving answers that are soft but short, cast in the form of advice or a direction, with the reason for it. He is never dictatorial, only patient and reasonable. He has no vanity, no fear for his dignity. It is said he is brave. Once during a strike in Pana, Ill., his men set out to attack some non-union men at work behind a stockade with guards who shot to kill. The strikers seized two of their employers, and putting them in front, made them lead the attack. Mitchell heard of it, and running to the scene, rescued the 'bosses.' His men turned on him in wrath; but he explained, and led off the captives from the furious crowd.

"But it is no one trait, however conspicuous, that will win success for Mitchell, if he wins (and that is a question which may be answered before this article is printed). At present he stands not quite midway between Wall Street and the mines. He has the personal respect of both. When President McKinley was shot, and the news spread to the coal region, the workmen gathered into a mob, crying, 'Who shot our President?' They dispersed when they learned that it wasn't President Mitchell who was shot. When Mitchell went to New York in 1900 to see J. P. Morgan, the financial head of the coal business, he was not received. This year an associate of Mr. Morgan happened to meet him socially; and when he reported what manner of labor leader Mitchell was, Mr. Morgan received him at his down-town office."

### HOW LABOR IS ORGANIZED.

**M**R. RAY STANNARD BAKER describes in the August *World's Work* the character of representative labor unions and how they perform their functions, and discusses the project of a general federation of labor.

He calls attention to the epoch-making event of the complete unification of the coal miners. This, he thinks, is, with the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, one of the greatest economic events of our time. The United Mine Workers have now the largest membership, and perhaps the greatest influence, of all trade unions ever formed. The member-



than 190,000, supporting a population of a million people, and influencing a large number. But it is only the greatest force of the tremendous movement, every tenth voter in America is a labor organization.

#### OF INTEREST IN LABOR UNIONS.

shows how the familiar idea of the interest, which Mr. Morgan and applied to the steel factories and being carried out on the side of the councils of the American Federation are officers of such organizations and Mine Workers, the Brotherhood, the Machinists, the Cigarmakers, Workers, the Iron and Steel Workers, the Painters, the Clerks, and several score of other national unions, representing a membership of 250,000 men. A few prominent outside the combination,—four of the railway workers, the Bricklayers, the Plasterers, for instance.

#### CENTRALIZATION OF POWER.

There is a centralization of power in the hands of the men who are running our railroads, making our steel, so trade-unionism is a centralization of power in national unions, each of a single industry, the board of which, and especially the head of himself, is yearly getting greater. A few years ago the members of almost every union,—say, in New York City,—could make their tools and strike; but now power is usually obtained from the officers of a central organization, who are perhaps the most influential in the city.

#### CENTRALIZATION OF THE UNIT, THE LOCAL UNION.

A local union has the regular officers, an important business agent (once called a steward, a name now generally discarded), usually the secretary-treasurer as agent in large unions, sometimes with a salary equal to the pay which he would have worked at his trade, together with expense allowances. Members are fined under penalty of fines to attend the union once a month, or once in a year, although in some cases, where the work is very large, no such requirement exists. The 'Big Six,' New York Typographical Union, including all the printers of the city, occupies a very large building to contain its members. But this is the largest local

union in America. The cigar makers have no fewer than ten local unions in New York City with a membership of nearly 6,000, an average of 600 members to the union."

#### INITIATION FEES.

"The greatest diversity of opinion exists as to initiation fees. In some unions a large fee is collected,—sometimes as high as \$50, or \$75, or more,—on the ground that a man who pays a large sum to get in will be more likely to remain loyal; but other successful unions charge as little as \$2,—the cigar makers' fee being only \$3. The dues subsequently collected are usually about one dollar a month, this low payment often including liberal benefits in case of sickness, strike, or death. Many of the unions now use the stamp system in collecting their dues. A little book is presented each week or each month to the treasurer, who pastes in and cancels the official stamps of the union for the amount of the dues paid. It is a sight worth seeing on a Saturday or a Monday to watch the workmen, or their wives, or their children, each with a book, lined up in a long row at the office of the treasurer of certain unions, waiting to pay their dues."

#### THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Nearly every large city has a central labor union, a body made up of delegates from all or nearly all the local unions of every trade.

"But the greatest of all American organizations is the National Federation,—the American Federation of Labor,—of which Samuel Gompers is president, with headquarters in Washington. A great combination of national and international unions, with yearly conventions of delegates, a staff of well-paid officers and organizers, an extensively circulated magazine, this federation includes nearly all the great national and international unions. The American Federation of Labor was founded in 1881, and is now made up of eighty-two national and international unions composed of 9,494 local unions, 16 State federations, 206 city central labor unions, and 1,051 local unions not attached to national bodies. The total membership is over 1,250,000,—a body of men united for the single purpose of advancing the cause of labor, and yet taking no political action. This number represents something more than three-quarters of all the trade-unionists in America. The federation is supported by a small tax on affiliated organizations, its receipts last year being about \$71,000, its expenses \$68,000, mostly for salaries and organizing expenses, and for the annual convention. Its chief work consists in securing legislation in the United States Congress, in harmonizing and directing union

effort in the struggles common to all union labor ; in using its influence in securing the use of union label goods and in behalf of certain kinds of strikes, and in urging union labor everywhere to refuse to purchase goods manufactured or sold by 'unfair' concerns. Every month a long list of these 'unfair' houses appears in the *American Federationist* under the heading, 'We Don't Patronize.' Not infrequently it is able to prevent ill-advised strikes. The federation has been instrumental in securing the passage of many laws which have greatly improved the condition of American workmen. A bare list of them is evidence enough of the remarkable rise in standards during the last twenty-five years of wages, comfort, and independence among the workers of the country."

Mr. Baker thinks that the old method of the strike is more and more looked upon as a thing to be avoided if possible,—as a last resort, an appeal to brute force when diplomacy fails. He thinks this feeling among workmen is due to the fact that employers have generally come to recognize the union as a sober business reality.

#### THE DEMANDS OF AMERICAN LABOR.

The demands of the American Federation of Labor, made in resolutions at its annual convention, will give an idea of what American workmen are thinking about, and what they seek. Here is the list of the demands :

1. Compulsory education.
2. The repeal of all conspiracy and penal laws affecting seamen and other workmen, incorporated in the federal and State laws of the United States.
3. A legal workday of not more than eight hours.
4. Sanitary inspection of workshops, mines, and homes.
5. Liability of employers for injury to health, body, and life.
6. The abolition of the contract system in all public works.
7. The abolition of the sweating system.
8. The municipal ownership of street cars, waterworks, and gas and electric plants for the distribution of heat, light, and power.
9. The nationalization of telegraphs, telephones, railways, and mines.
10. The abolition of the monopoly system of land-holding and the substitution therefor of the title of occupancy only.
11. Direct legislation and the principle of referendum in all legislation.
12. The abolition of the monopoly privilege of issuing money and substituting therefor a system of direct issuance to and by the people.

#### ARBITRATION AS A PREVENTIVE OF STRIKES.

IN view of the increasing importance of the part played by the labor unions in all recent differences between employer and employee in this country, there has been much discussion of the proposition for compulsory arbitration as a means of preventing, or at least greatly reducing, the number of costly and prolonged strikes. The problem is restated in an article by Mr. John Handiboe, contributed to the July number of the *North American Review*. Mr. Handiboe lays much stress on the point that labor unions have come to stay and must be taken into all the calculations of industrial enterprise. He decries the mistaken policy of many employers in refusing to treat with employees as a body of united workmen, and in declaring their determination to consider these men only as individuals. Referring to the history of labor disturbances in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, this writer names as one source of irritation and disturbance the continued refusals of the operators to meet the miners in joint conference as to wage scales or grievances, and to submit to arbitration matters in dispute.

If, however, labor unions are to be recognized and treated with as legitimate organizations, Mr. Handiboe lays down the proposition that all unions, whether local, state, or national, should be incorporated. This should be done in order that the two parties to labor disputes should be on an equal footing, the common ground being equal responsibility for violation of contracts. "At present," says Mr. Handiboe, "labor unions can abrogate a contract, real or implied, at a moment's warning, without the least fear of consequential punishment of any kind; and there is nothing to prevent employers doing likewise. There must be created a responsibility for the performance of wage or work contracts as a basis for the elimination of all deterrents that now prevent cure of the strike evil. For this purpose, there should be a binding contract entered into by employer and employee, and he who violates it should be held accountable under the law. Such contract cannot be made, however, unless employers recognize the labor union, which many of them now refuse to do,—and unless labor unions become incorporated, a step to which they have no inclination."

#### COMPULSORY ARBITRATION AND PERSONAL RIGHTS.

Mr. Handiboe's argument for compulsory arbitration is based not on the predilections of either capital or labor, but on the interests of the great public, which is indeed the chief sufferer when a strike occurs. In his view the capitalist "who has nothing to arbitrate" is equally at fault with

the labor leader, who opposes compulsory arbitration from a fear that it might deprive him of some of his present power in the union, and the highest good of the community demands that both parties be brought to some kind of settlement. To the objection that a law designed for the adjustment of labor disputes would be unconstitutional because it would invade the rights and privileges of the individual and take out of his hands the prerogative of controlling his own business, Mr. Handiboe replies that theoretically the objection is true, but practically it is not true. "For the good of the community, laws are enacted and enforced which deprive men of thorough freedom of action and regulate even the degree of personal liberty which they may enjoy. In his own home he must comport himself in such manner that he shall not annoy his neighbors. He must send his children to school whether he wants to or not. He must build his house, his factory, or his theater as the law specifies. He cannot dress as he may elect, although he boasts that the contrary is the case. The employer should not be permitted to endanger the peace of any community by an appeal to the opinions of Mr. Bounderby; and the employee should be prevented from putting into practice the teachings of the ranting demagogue. A compulsory arbitration law need not regulate the wages paid by any man to any other man. But it would provide for the hearing and determination of a wage dispute, when the parties to that dispute are not inclined to end the matter for themselves."

#### HOW THE PUBLIC INTEREST WOULD BE FURTHERED.

After referring to the compulsory arbitration law which has now been in successful operation in New Zealand for several years, Mr. Handiboe concludes his article as follows:

"Unions having been incorporated, a system of contracts provided, and a compulsory arbitration law enacted, the plans for preventing strikes could be said to be well advanced. Such a law need not be invoked in all cases, but only when all other efforts toward the settlement of a dispute shall have been exhausted. The employer and his employee should endeavor to adjust matters at issue between them without the interference of anybody else,—walking delegate, union official, or other functionary. And it is obvious that, with a compulsory arbitration law enacted, such adjustments would be reached with growing frequency. In no case should a 'sympathy' strike, or a strike in a whole labor district where only a local grievance is to be determined, be permitted under a law of compulsory arbitration. Unless the dispute of itself spread beyond a local area, the district officers of a

union should not be called upon to conduct negotiations or direct the actions of the working men. The smaller the area of disaffection shall be, the greater will be the probability of a peaceful settlement. But if, as is now too frequently the case, neither side is inclined to give ear to the other, the preëminence of the public should be demonstrated. Then compulsory arbitration should be invoked and enforced, and recalcitrants should be punished for violation of the orders of the board. With the unions, as well as the employers, incorporated, this could be done. With compulsory arbitration operative, we should have closer relations between capital and labor; fewer disturbances of business; the elimination of private armies; less marching and intimidation; less rioting and bloodshed; less financial loss to the community; fewer strikes; and the placing of real public welfare above supposititious private right."

#### A NEW FORM OF PROFIT-SHARING.

THOSE economists who are working out plans for the partnership of capital and labor in industrial enterprises are seeking a broader basis than the mere distribution in cash of a percentage of the profits among wage-earners. A carefully thought-out project of industrial partnership is presented in the current number of *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, by Mr. Alexander Purves, treasurer of Hampton Institute. Mr. Purves has taken account of the various objections that have been raised to ordinary profit-sharing,—as, for example, the well-grounded fear that wage-earners would often make an unwise use of profits thus distributed,—and the result of his studies on the subject is a carefully-matured plan by which he believes that the interests of both capitalists and wage-earners will be conserved, while the services of the employees will increase in value in direct ratio with the rewards of their industry.

#### REGULAR DIVIDENDS AND WAGES PAID FIRST.

Briefly, Mr. Purves' proposition may be stated as follows: A binding agreement will provide for the payment of the regular standard of cash wages to all employees of the concern, including the officials and the management, and will also name a definite amount which shall be determined to be a just and fair annual return to capital for its simple use; this amount, however, will not exceed, say, 60 per cent. of the average established net earnings. The agreed amount to be paid annually (in quarterly or half-yearly installments) as a cumulative dividend on the common stock of the corporation; it is to be especially understood that

the company by a two-thirds vote of its common stockholders may issue, if needed for additional capital, preferred stock; wages to be a first claim upon the assets, and the dividends to capital stock to have the first claim upon the net earnings, and to be cumulative at a rate fixed by agreement. After the payment of such dividends as are first charged upon a net part of the business, 20 per cent. of the net profits then remaining shall be set aside in a contingent fund, and the balance of the annual net profits then remaining shall be held in the business,—one-half for the benefit of the stockholders, and one-half for the employees (under certain agreements and restrictions to be explained). Thus the surplus earnings in excess of the regular cash dividends would continue to be accumulated in the business, and so increase the security of the original investment, while the power of the stockholders to control the management of the concern would be in no way diminished or endangered.

#### DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS EARNINGS.

This will be effected, Mr. Purves explains, by the following method: It is proposed that, after the regular cash dividends have been paid to capital, and a percentage set aside for the contingent fund, the annual stock dividends shall be declared, covering the amount of the surplus earnings, which are to be held in the business; that the certificates issued for these stock dividends shall be in the nature of deferred stock debentures, which will have no voting power, and which shall be subordinate in every respect to the common stock, both as to dividends and principal, so that these deferred stock debentures shall not be entitled to any dividend interest whatsoever, except when earned during the then current year, and not until after the dividends upon any preferred stock shall have been paid or set aside, nor until the agreed sum (equal to 60 per cent. of the established average net earnings) shall have been paid or set aside for the dividends upon the common stock, and a contribution made to the contingent fund. These deferred stock debentures are to receive dividends at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum when earned in the then current year, and in no sense are these dividends to be cumulative. In the event of liquidation or dissolution, the common and preferred stock shall be paid in full before any payment shall be made upon the deferred stock debentures; but the debentures shall then receive all of the assets remaining after the payment in full of the preferred and common stock and of all outstanding indebtedness, and the debentures shall always be subordinate to the general creditors of the company.

#### STOCK DEBENTURES HELD IN TRUST FOR EMPLOYEES.

These deferred stock debentures are all to be issued to a trustee,—one-half to be held in trust for the benefit of the common stockholders; and one-half to be considered as extra wages, and to be held by the trustee for the benefit of the employees. Cash dividends, on all deferred stock debentures when declared are to be paid to the trustee, who will disburse them,—one-half to the holders of the common stock *pro rata*, and one-half to the employees in proportion to the prospective (or respective?) amounts standing to their credit on their debenture books. Mr. Purves explains the workings of his scheme by the following illustration: Supposing the capital of the concern to be \$1,000,000, and the net earnings for several years to have averaged \$200,000 a year. Sixty per cent. of these earnings, or \$120,000, would be the amount agreed on as the annual cash dividend to capital represented by the common stock; 20 per cent. of the balance of these earnings, or, say, \$16,000, would be the amount to be paid into the contingent fund, and at the end of the first year of the operation of the plant the balance, or sum of \$64,000, would be held in the business; but deferred stock debentures to cover this amount would be issued to the trustee,—\$32,000 to be held for the use of the stockholders, and \$32,000 as extra wages to be held for the employees.

At the end of the second year, after the payment of the dividends to the common stock and a percentage to the contingent fund, a dividend would be declared upon the \$64,000 of deferred stock debentures, and for the balance of the net profits still remaining another issue of deferred stock debentures would be made to the trustee, and so on from year to year. Thus the effect of the arrangement would be that the surplus earnings of the corporation would be capitalized in the form of deferred stock debentures, and held in trust for the joint interest of the original owners or their assigns and their employees. The amount of deferred stock debentures to which each employee is entitled would be ascertained each year by determining the proportion that his wages for the year bears to the whole salary list for that period. This amount is then set down in the debenture book of the employee, and on this sum he is entitled to receive through the trustee, when earned, dividends not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum uncumulatively and subject to certain limitations. These limitations, as set forth by Mr. Purves, secure the management fully against any usurpation of its control of the business, confirm its authority to employ

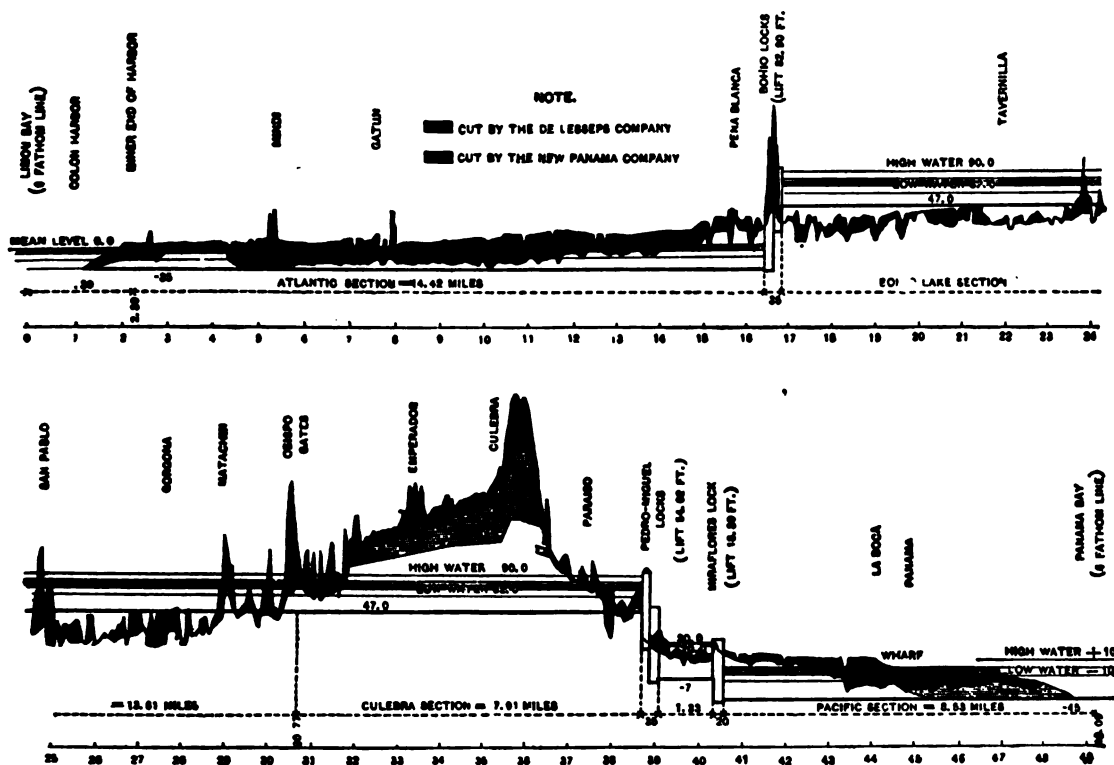
or discharge employees, and provide for its supervision of all other matters pertaining to the business.

Our space limitations do not permit of a more extended summarizing of Mr. Purves' plan, but for further details our readers are referred to the complete paper as it appears in the *Annals* for July.

### THE PANAMA CANAL ROUTE.

THE passage by Congress of the so-called "Spooner substitute" for the Isthmian Canal bill, by the terms of which a canal is to be constructed under certain conditions by the Panama route rather than the Nicaraguan, lends an additional interest to Prof. William H. Burr's elaborate study of the Panama route, the first portion of which appears in the *Popular Science Monthly* for July. Professor Burr, it will be remembered, was one of the engineer members of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and is thoroughly familiar with all the materials relating to the Panama route that have been in the possession of the commission, as well as with all the special surveys and investigations made under the commission's authority during the past three

years. While it is generally understood that the line adopted by the canal commission for the purposes of its plans and estimates was the route selected by the Panama Canal Company, several features of that route, as described by Professor Burr, are not matters of general knowledge. The route as outlined by Professor Burr is as follows: "Starting from the six-fathom contour in the harbor of Colon, the line follows the low marshy ground adjoining the Bay of Limon to its intersection with the Mindi River; thence through the low ground continuing to Gatun, about six miles from Colon, where it first meets the Chagres River. From this point to Obispo the canal line follows practically the general course of the Chagres River, although at one point in the marshes below Bohio it is nearly two miles from the farthest bend in the river at a small place called Ahorca Lagarto. Bohio is about seventeen miles from the Atlantic terminus, and Obispo about thirty miles. At the latter point the course of the Chagres River, passing up stream, lies to the northeast, while the general direction of the canal line is southeast toward Panama, the latter leaving the former at this location. The canal route follows up the general course of a small stream, called the Camacho, for



From the *Engineering Magazine*.

PROFILE OF THE PANAMA ROUTE.

a distance of nearly five miles, where the continental divide is found, and in which the great Culebra cut is located, about thirty-six miles from Colon and thirteen miles from the Panama terminus. After passing through the Culebra cut, the canal route follows the course of the Rio Grande River to its mouth at Panama Bay. The mouth of the Rio Grande, where the canal line is located, is about a mile and a half westerly of the city of Panama. The Rio Grande is a small, sluggish stream throughout the last six miles of its course, and for that distance the canal excavation would be made mostly in soft silt or mud."

#### HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The commission considered the feasibility of a sea-level route with a tidal lock at the Panama end, and it was found that the approximate cost of completing the work on that plan would be about \$250,000,000, while the time required would probably be nearly or twice that needed for the construction of a canal with locks. The commission therefore adopted a project for a canal with locks. The commission projected a canal channel into the harbor of Colon which, with the construction of the harbor itself, was estimated to cost over \$8,000,000, while the annual cost of maintenance was placed at \$30,000. Regarding the harbor at the Pacific end of the channel. Professor Burr says:

"The harbor of Panama, as it now exists, is a large area of water at the extreme northern limit of the bay, immediately adjacent to the city of Panama, protected from the south by the three islands of Perico, Naos, and Culebra. It has been called a roadstead. There is good anchorage for heavy-draft ships, but for the most part the water is shallow. With the commission's requirement of a minimum depth of water of thirty-five feet, a channel about four miles long from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the six-fathom line in Panama Bay must be excavated. This channel would have a bottom width of two hundred feet with side slopes of one on three where the material is soft. Considerable rock would have to be excavated in this channel. At 4.41 miles from the six-fathom line is located a wharf at the point called La Boca. A branch of the Panama Railroad Company runs to this wharf, and at the present time deep-draft ships lie up alongside of it, and take on and discharge cargo, as do the trains of the Panama Railroad Company. This wharf is a steel-framed structure, founded upon steel cylinders, carried down to bedrock by the pneumatic process. Its cost was about \$1,284,000. The total cost of this excavated channel, leading from Panama Harbor to the pier at La Boca, is esti-

mated by the commission at \$1,464,513. As the harbor at Panama is considered an open roadstead, it requires no estimate for annual cost of maintenance."

#### THE DAM AT BOHIO.

The principal engineering feature of the route is found at Bohio, where there will be a great dam constructed across the Chagres River, forming Lake Bohio, the summit of the canal. This lake will have a superficial area during high water of about forty square miles. The water will be backed up to a point called Alhajuela, about twenty-five miles up the river from Bohio. For a distance of nearly fourteen miles, from Bohio to Obispo, the route of the canal would lie in this lake. Although the water would be from eighty to ninety feet deep at the dam, Professor Burr says that for several miles below Obispo it will be necessary to make some excavation along the general course of the Chagres in order to secure the minimum depth of thirty-five feet for the navigable canal. The Bohio dam will raise the water surface of the canal from sea level in the Atlantic maritime section to an ordinary maximum of ninety feet above sea level. This total lift is divided into parts of forty-five feet each. There will therefore be a flight of two locks at Bohio.

#### FORMOSA UNDER JAPANESE RULE.

NOT all Americans are aware that Japan, for the past seven years, has had to deal with conditions in her dependency of Formosa not unlike those which are now confronting the United States in the Philippines. Formosa was conceded to Japan as a result of the war with China in 1894-95. After the cession the island passed through a period of military government corresponding with our own administration in the Philippines; and after the military rule was ended a civil governor was appointed, who was made entirely responsible for the civil administration of the island. Thus far there have been in succession four governor-generals and three civil governors. At present, Baron Kodama is governor-general and Dr. Shimpei Goto civil governor of Formosa. Dr. Goto has visited the United States during the present summer, for the purpose of studying our institutions. During his visit he contributed an account of the Japanese administration of Formosa to the *Independent* of July 3. To this article we are indebted for the following facts:

As in the Philippines, the population of Formosa is made up of various racial elements. According to the statistics for 1899, the total number of natives in the island was 2,725,041;



DR. SHIMPEI GOTO.

less than 100,000 of these are aborigines. Chinese emigrants from the south of China or their descendants constitute a large proportion of the population. Thus far only about 33,000 Japanese have taken up their residence in the island, although this number does not include the troops stationed in the island. According to Dr. Goto, the Chinese in Formosa are only half-civilized, and while their customs and religious proclivities are similar to those of their countrymen in the southern provinces of China, few of the Chinese in Formosa are acquainted with Chinese characters. One reason for the tardiness of the Japanese to migrate to the island is to be found in the unhealthy climate. But the sanitary measures adopted by the Japanese authorities have already worked wonders, and many of the disagreeable features of life in Formosa have been greatly modified or wholly eliminated. For instance, the number of mosquitoes, flies, and other noxious insects has been greatly decreased. The streets of some of the cities have been cleansed by drainage systems, and a good water supply has been secured by means of artesian wells. The percentage of sickness and deaths among the Japanese officials resident in Formosa has shown a great improvement since the first years of Japanese occupation. The decrease in the death rate has been more than 75 per cent.

## EDUCATION.

The authorities have found it necessary to take vigorous measures to secure the prevailing use of

the Japanese language throughout the island, but at the same time they have felt the need of having Japanese officials conversant with the native tongue. A central language school was therefore established, for the double purpose of teaching the Japanese language to the natives and the native language to the Japanese. This institution is divided into a normal-school department and a language-school department, the former training Japanese students to serve as teachers in primary schools for native children, local language, and normal schools and primary schools for Japanese children. In the language-school department the Japanese language is studied by the native students and the native language by the Japanese students, the students in both sections being trained with the object of fitting them for public service or for private occupations in Formosa. The educational work conducted under the government auspices is by no means confined to language study, but up to this time this appears to have been the branch of instruction to which chief attention has been devoted.

## FINANCIAL POLICY.

More than three years ago Governor-General Kodama projected a remarkable programme for the execution of public undertakings, extending

BARON GENTARO KODAMA.  
Governor-General of Formosa.



over a period of twenty years, together with a project for establishing government monopolies of industries. These undertakings, as described by Dr. Goto, include (1) the laying of a trunk-line railway extending over the whole length of the island; (2) the surveying of lands; (3) the construction of harbors, and (4) the building of government offices and residences. To meet the expenditures required for these works, the Formosan government was authorized to raise loans to the amount of 35,000,000 yen, of which the principal and interest was to be paid out of the revenues of the island. It is estimated that the railroad work alone will require 28,810,000 yen, the construction of the harbor of Kelung 2,000,000, the land-surveying 3,000,000, and the building of government offices and residences 1,200,000. It is believed that the railroad will be finished much within the ten years' time originally assigned to the work, and that it will have a remarkable effect in stimulating industries on the island. Revenues accruing from the part of the island now open to traffic are greater than they were expected to be. The completion of an accurate land survey will confirm rights over land, will make landed property secure, and will greatly facilitate transfers. This work, by the way, was undertaken by the Chinese governor some years ago, but without success. As to the projected harbor works at Kelung, this is only the beginning of improvements for that port which will involve the expenditure of tens of millions of yen. It is the intention of the government to make this the chief port of Formosa, and it is believed that the growing industry and commerce of the island justify all the expenditures that have been projected. In the erection of public buildings great care has been taken in regard to sanitary arrangements, and the structures already built or in process of completion will serve as models for the whole island.

#### GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES.

With a view to the gradual abolition of the pernicious habit of opium smoking, the Japanese government has established a monopoly of the article in Formosa which yields an annual revenue at present of about 4,000,000 yen. Under the restrictions established by the government, only those who have been already poisoned by opium to such an extent that they are unable to abandon the habit of smoking without great pain are allowed, by special warrant of the government, to use it as a medicine. The formation of the habit is absolutely forbidden, or, in fact, its continuation in cases where poisoning has not advanced so far as to make abstinence impossible. There is also a salt monopoly yielding

700,000 or 800,000 yen, and this commodity is now exported to Japan in considerable quantities. It is produced by permitting salt water to flow into fields, and then causing it to evaporate by the heat of the sun. Almost the whole supply of camphor of the world comes from Formosa. When Japan acquired Formosa a camphor monopoly was established, with a view to protecting the camphor trees, improving the methods of manufacturing, and putting the industry on a secure basis. The production is now regulated according to the demands of the world's market. The revenue yielded by the monopoly is now about 4,000,000 yen. The present governor-general has also formed a plan for eventually making the Formosa finances entirely independent of imperial aid. The imperial government began the administration of Formosa with a grant of nearly 6,900,000 yen, and this grant has been annually diminished until the present time. According to Baron Kodama's project, which was adopted by the Diet, the grant will be steadily decreased until it will entirely disappear in 1910.

The possibility of this gain of financial independence may be seen when we consider the recent remarkable increase of the revenue,—from 5,000,000 yen in 1897 to 14,000,000 yen at present, with the probability of an increase to 20,000,000 yen in two or three years, this increase being largely secured as a result of the operation of the monopolies, the adjustment of the land tax, and other financial reforms. As the total expenditure incurred by Japan in connection with Formosa up to the end of the last fiscal year, March 31, 1901, amounted to 150,000,000 yen, including the military expenses, while in the same period the revenue amounted to only 40,000,000 yen, the financial burden to be charged to Formosa may be reckoned as 110,000,000 yen in all. As the annual revenue derived from Formosa is now from 14,000,000 to 20,000,000 yen, it may be said, as Dr. Goto points out, that the capital invested by the imperial government is bearing interest at the rate of 15 to 20 per cent. The import of Japanese commodities into Formosa is now about 15,000,000 yen. Supposing the profit of this trade to be at the rate of 20 per cent., the annual gain of Japan is about 3,000,000 yen, which nearly covers the present amount of the grant which the Formosan government receives from the imperial government.

#### RESOURCES OF THE ISLAND.

Among the more important products of Formosa named by Dr. Goto are tea, rice, sugar, hemp and flax, indigo, paper, silk, minerals, cattle, and marine produce. Dr. Goto predicts that

the production of sugar will be greatly increased within a few years. As to the mineral wealth of the island, gold, sulphur, coal, and petroleum are found there in considerable quantities, the yearly output of gold being about 1,000,000 yen at the present time. All in all, Dr. Goto draws a very favorable picture of Formosan resources, and seems to fully justify his assertion that this dependency, far from being a financial burden to the home government, is really a valuable investment.

#### THE TRANSVAAL MINES.

SINCE the close of hostilities in South Africa, attention is again concentrated on the mining possibilities of the Rand. The *Engineering Magazine* for July opens with an article by the famous mining expert, Mr. John Hays Hammond. After giving a general summary of the beginnings and development of the mines, he reviews the probable benefit of the change of government for mine owners. The amount of ore mined in 1887 was 23,000 ounces; in 1898, 4,295,609 ounces, valued at £15,141,376.

#### THE WATER SUPPLY.

One of the chief difficulties to be contended with is the poor supply of water, which at present is obtained by local storage of rain water,—not a very satisfactory arrangement. Within twenty or twenty-five miles of Johannesburg there are, however, other sources of water supply which will probably be utilized. Of the maps prepared Mr. Hammond says:

“Great attention is given to the preparation of maps of the underground workings, geological sections, and plans upon which assays are plotted. In these respects the Rand practice is far ahead of that of any other country with which I am familiar.”

#### AMERICANS FOR RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS.

The labor question is always a difficult one. Mr. Hammond says:

“Reference has already been made to the labor question, in statistics of the relative number of whites and blacks employed. The white workmen are predominantly British, though many of the important members of technical staffs are Americans; the mine and mill foremen are usually either Americans, or British subjects who have had mining experience in America. This labor is generally below the American standard, but is rapidly improving. Manual workers on the surface and all miners except those running machine drills, are blacks, and the quality of the black labor is very poor, especially on first arriving at the mines.”

#### TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Hammond looks for a reduction in the present excessive railway rates. He says:

“Generally speaking, the cost of the principal machinery, erected on the ground, will be two and one-half times its home cost. In respect of labor, cost of dynamite, and charges for railway transport, marked improvement is confidently to be expected from the change of governmental conditions.”

#### LAWS AND MONOPOLIES.

Mr. Hammond speaks well of the Transvaal laws:

“The mining laws of the Transvaal are most excellent in character, and while the claims cover every square foot of land for an area of nearly 40 miles long by from 2 to 3 miles wide, there have been practically no conflicts over extra-lateral rights.

“Notwithstanding the change in the political status of the Transvaal which will follow the recently concluded peace and final establishment of British rule, it may be confidently assumed that the main features of the mining law of the South African Republic will be retained, and certain oppressive features of monopolies, etc., bearing with special weight on the mining industry, will be abolished. The dynamite monopoly was one that bore most heavily on the mining industry: and, according to the reports of the state mining engineer, explosives, including fuse and detonators, amounted to nearly 10 per cent. of the total working costs of the mines.

#### A FEW FORECASTS.

“It is estimated that for every mile in length along the course of the reefs, down to a vertical depth of 1,000 feet for the dip of the reefs, gold to the value of about £10,000,000 will be extracted. This is a conservative estimate,—at least as applied to the central section of the Rand. If we assume these conditions to obtain to a depth of 6,000 feet vertically, we have the enormous sum of £60,000,000 for each mile in length. It is not unreasonable to suppose that these conditions will be maintained along most of the central section,—say, for a distance of ten miles,—in which case we would have an auriferous area, within practicable mining depths, containing upward of £600,000,000 value of gold.”

“If,” says Mr. Hammond, “I were called upon to express my opinion, I would estimate the future duration of profitable operations on a large scale in the district at less, rather than more, than twenty-five years. I believe that, as the result of economic reforms, there will be an ultimate saving of 6s. per ton of ore treated.”

## PROFESSOR HEILPRIN ON MONT PELÉE.

THERE recently returned from Martinique a party of scientists, artists, and newspaper men, who had hastened to the site of St. Pierre almost as soon as the news of the catastrophe was made known. One of these was Prof. Angelo Heilprin, who has for twenty years been identified with the scientific institutions of Philadelphia. Professor Heilprin writes in the August *McClure's* of his observation on Mont Pelée, and of the deductions he has drawn from these observations as to the original cause of the great volcanic upheaval.

Professor Heilprin was the first man to ascend the volcano after the great catastrophe. On May 31, he went up the crater to an altitude of about 4,000 feet. He found that the old crater had not been blown out, as was reported. The next day Professor Heilprin made another ascent to the same crater, accompanied by Messrs. Kennan, Jaccaci, and the artist George Varian, who contributes the pictures which illustrate this article. The party arrived at an elevation of 4,025 feet. They found the temperature to be, two or three inches below the surface,  $124^{\circ}$  to  $130^{\circ}$ , and at a somewhat greater depth  $162^{\circ}$ . Puffs of steam were issuing from a number of vents, and from beneath great boulder masses, whose heated surfaces were scarred with sulphur blotches.

## THE VIEW INTO THE CRATER.

"We waited patiently for a lifting of the clouds, and it came at last. A sudden gust cleared the summit, and sunlight illuminated the near horizon. We dashed to the line above which welled out the huge steam cloud of the volcano, and in a few instants stood upon the rim of the giant rift in whose interior the world was being re-made in miniature.

"We were four feet, perhaps less, from a point whence a plummet could be dropped into the seething furnace. Momentary flashes of light permitted us to peer deep into the tempest-tossed caldron, but at no time could we see its floor, for over it roiled the vapors that rose out to mountain heights. Opposite us, at a distance of perhaps 200 feet or more, across the thin steam vapor, trembled the walls of the other face of the crater. Halfway between rose the central core of the burned-out cinder masses, topped by enormous white rocks, whose brilliant incandescence flashed out the beacon-lights which were observed from the sea some days after the fatal 8th, and even at our later day illumined the night-crown of the volcano with a glow of fire. From the interior came deep rumbling detonations, the clinking of falling and sliding cinders, the hissing of the emerging steam, and other

sounds which were described. We saw gas or steam

"We four were hanging, and the time needed to locate the direction of position of the crater was admitted. If the magnetic compass showed a magnetic field. The form of the opening in a steeply opening in a St. Pierre.

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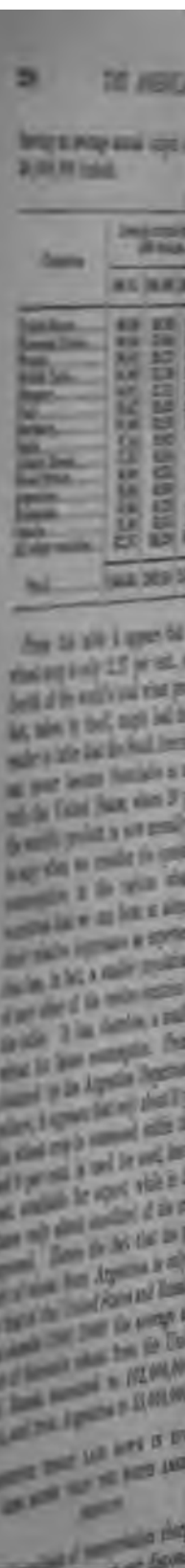
Professor Heilprin's eruption of proves that which spoke of the incandescence of the terrible tin

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sounds which were too feebly defined to be described. We felt no inconvenience from either gas or steam.

"We found that we were standing on an overhang, and therefore dared not tarry beyond the time needed to make observations. I attempted to locate the axis of the vent as nearly as the direction of its largely obscured walls and the position of the basin of Lac des Palmistes permitted. I found it to be N.-S., slightly S.W. The magnetic needle, which the day before showed a marked deflection, was nearly normal. The form of the crater is that of a caldron, pitching steeply downward toward the Caribbean, and opening in a direction a little west of the line to St. Pierre. At no time could we positively ascertain the extreme boundaries. Its length must have been 500 feet; it may have been much more. There can be no question that at the downward side of the crater the rift traverses the position of the narrow rift known as the *Fente*, or the *Terre Fendue*, which had been a feature of the mountain since the eruption of 1851, and perhaps existed long before that event.

"Any statement regarding the depth of the crater must for the time remain conjectural. I should say that it could hardly be less than from 200 to 250 feet; it might be very much more."

#### WHAT CAUSED THE ERUPTION OF MAY 8?

Professor Heilprin says that the death-dealing eruption of May 8 was from the lower crater. He proves that the description of the catastrophe which spoke of moving sheets of flame were erroneous. Instead, there was a luminous, or incandescent, cloud which may easily in that terrible time have given the impression of flame.

This glowing cloud, Professor Heilprin says, was composed of one of the heavier carbonic gases brought under pressure to a condition of extreme incandescence "and whose liberation in contact with the oxygen in the atmosphere, assisted by electric discharges, wrought this explosion, or series of explosions, that developed the catastrophe."

The great cloud of incandescent vapor undoubtedly produced a tornado, and Professor Heilprin found evidence of storm paths lying across the city's ruins. He also considers it certain that electric explosions had their share in the phenomena.

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE CARBONIC GAS.

"To the inquiry as to what was the source of this carbon gas,—to my mind the main factor of the catastrophe,—the geologist points to those vast bituminous deposits, like those of Venezuela and the island of Trinidad, which lie but little out

of the line of the connected series of volcanoes, of which the Soufrière of St. Vincent and Pelée of Martinique are a part. He also points to the limestone deposits, with their enormous masses of locked-up carbon, forming the foundation upon which these same volcanoes are implanted, which indicate a source of energy far greater than was required for the catastrophe of Pelée. Though no one could have foretold the cataclysm long in advance of its coming, the episode, except in its magnitude and terrible consequences, is no surprise to the geologist, who knows this region to be in an area of extreme weakness in the earth's crust. This region of terrestrial instability includes the greater part of the Caribbean and Gulf basins, and defines in its eastern contour the line of disappearance and breakage of the South American Andes, whose sunken crest is the pediment of the lesser Antilles. What great disturbances, if any, have taken place in the sea bottom as the result of the recent occurrences is a question that will take time to determine; but there is evidence already that some change has taken place west of Martinique, between the depth of 1,500 and 2,000 fathoms. The eruptions of Colima in Mexico, the earthquakes that so recently destroyed the towns of Chilpancingo in Mexico and Quetzaltenango in Guatemala, the minor disturbances in Nicaragua, are but phases of the phenomena which culminated so disastrously in the explosions of the Soufrière of St. Vincent and Mont Pelée of Martinique."

#### WHAT CAUSED THE DEATHS AT ST. PIERRE?

**F**ORTUNATELY for the cause of science, several unusually competent investigators were able to visit Martinique and St. Vincent before the volcanic eruptions of May had ceased, and their observations have already been reported in detail. The full report of the representatives of the National Geographic Society appears in the July number of the *National Geographic Magazine*. This report, which was prepared by Dr. Robert T. Hill, of the United States Geological Survey, is interesting not only as a presentation of facts regarding the great catastrophe, but also for the theories that it suggests to account for the enormous fatality at St. Pierre.

Dr. Hill states two such theories, one or the other of which may ultimately be adopted:

1. The heat-blast theory. This hypothesis assumed that the lapilli, gases, and steam of the ejected cloud were sufficiently hot to have inflamed the city and destroyed the people by singeing, suffocation, and asphyxiation. It does not account for the forces exerted radially and horizontally, nor the flame.

2. The aerial-explosion theory. The explosion of gases within the erupted cloud after their projection into the air would account for all the phenomena observed.

"The aerial explosion, if it occurred, was most probably a combustible gas, but science is still unable to state its nature. The discussion of explosive gases involves a line of scientific specialization which the writer does not possess; but as sudden and mysterious as was the great secret, it has left its traces and clues which the detectives of science will follow up. Metal surfaces of objects in the ruins will be examined and analyzed for traces of sulphur and chlorides. The deposits from the numerous steaming fumaroles are already within the chemical laboratory. Even the ash and rocks of the island will be submitted to minute investigation.

"And then there were those frightful lightning bolts! What of them and their igniting power?"

#### THOUSANDS KILLED BY STEAM AND DUST.

Prof. Israel C. Russell, another geologist who represented the Geographic Society in Martinique, says regarding the nature of the blast which swept over St. Pierre from Mont Pelée:

"It has been stated in the newspapers that the inhabitants of St. Pierre were asphyxiated by noxious gases or killed by a gas explosion. My own observations and the best interpretation I can place upon the testimony of surviving witnesses favors the opinion that the general cause of death was a blast of steam charged with hot dust. Gases, probably in part inflammable, were no doubt present, as the odor of sulphurous acid was perceptible at the time of my visit; but the part that such gases played was seemingly secondary. In order to be able to judge of the conditions where everything was destroyed, it is necessary to learn what took place on the outskirts of the storm. The people on the borders of the devastated area who escaped were in some instances injured, and the injuries were inflicted by hot dust, which on touching the skin adhered and burned. These burns resemble scalds, and destroyed only the epidermis. In several such instances the hair on the burned portions was not destroyed, and where the bodies of the sufferers were protected by even light clothing they were uninjured.

"Had the dust which struck the injured people been somewhat hotter, their clothing would have been ignited; and if they had inhaled the hot dust, death would have been almost instantaneous. The condition of the dead in St. Pierre favors the conclusion that this deduction shows what took place there. While the inhalation of

steam charged with burning hot dust may seemingly be accepted as the principal cause of death in the stricken city, it must be admitted that many persons were no doubt killed by falling walls, by nervous shock, etc.

"The blasts which swept St. Pierre on the morning of May 8, and again on May 20, passed through the city with hurricane force. This is demonstrated by the manner in which great trees were uprooted, strong masonry walls thrown down, the lighthouse overturned, etc. The direction in which all these objects were swept was a little west of south, or directly away from Mont Pelée. The most conspicuous evidence of the strength of the blast which wrought the mechanical destruction is furnished by a statue of the Blessed Virgin, referred to above. That statue,—composed, I understand, of iron, and measuring over 11 feet in height and nearly 10 feet in circumference at the shoulders, and weighing several tons,—was swept from its pedestal and carried southward about 45 feet. All the evidence collected in this connection cannot here be presented, but it indicates that the blast which wrought the havoc referred to passed over the city with full hurricane force."

#### PRIZE CORONATION ODES.

THE *Good Words* comes out this July very much enlarged in size and greatly elated in spirit at the response to its coronation ode competition. Prizes of £50, £15, and £10. were offered last Christmas. The final award was given by Stopford Brook, Edmund Gosse, and William Canton. Odes were received from 1,084 competitors, and from almost every part of the empire. The editor is almost swept off his feet by the unexpected number and widely distributed origins of these odes. "The young loyalty has come to its manhood." The empire has found voice as a unit.

"To read them, poem after poem, from all parts of the empire, is to become conscious of an imperial force the like of which history holds no record and the chronicles of the nations show no trace. Turning over ode after ode the beautiful strains of harmonious patriotism blend into a single stately imperial anthem until the reader, pausing as it were to listen, finds almost overpowering the glorious diapason of the song. . . . Very interesting, indeed, is the mingling of races and creeds, when side by side, upon a table in London, lie some eleven hundred odes, written by Brahmin and Mohammedan and Buddhist and native Christians,—negroes of the West, from the Leeward Isles and the Windward, natives of the East, Indian, Burmese and Cinghalese,—

Protestant, Roman Catholic, Dissenter, Quaker, and Jew. Their pens, some of them, would have run more readily in Tamil or Telugu, Pushtu or Persian or Arabic, but they are all in the language of the ruling race, and cramped of course though they are, they are all of them real and living in thought and sentiment. Of course, the majority of the odes are by writers of our own race. . . . Never have poets sung with such a voice before. Knowledge of the splendid responsibilities of empire with boundaries that encompass the world,—and vexed along all their length by the uncharitableness of envious neighbors or the turbulence of tribes that cannot yet understand,—give dignity to the singers and noble form to their song."

The first prize falls to Lauchlan MacLean Watt, B.D., minister of Alloa, Scotland; the second to Rev. S. Cornish Watkins, Kingston, Herefordshire; the third is divided between Lucy Eveline Smith, of Dunedin, New Zealand, and F. H. Wood, M.A., Bromley Park, Kent. Perhaps as characteristic as any is the passage in Mr. Watt's Ode on the Union Jack:

Ah, 'tis no empty fluttering of a dream,  
Our flag's proud gleam:  
Many and tired the fingers that have sewn it,  
Seam by seam,  
Staining it with life's crimson, and the blue  
Of northern skies and seas, till winds have blown it  
Wider than all their wonder and their dream.

Thin red lines of pulsing lives were the thread of it,  
Pulsing lives that bled away for its sake beneath the  
spread of it.  
Till the wide seas knew it,  
And the winds of the wide world blew it,  
And the host of England followed the flag till earth trem-  
bled under the tread of it.  
Up with it into the sky.  
Let it blow abroad, let its message fly  
Like the gray gull, over the deep,  
As glad and free.

The *Good Words* is so pleased with the success of this experiment as to offer similar prizes for the three best songs of the empire, to be adjudged next Christmas.

#### "LORD SALISBURY AS A SAINT."

SUCH is the inscription beneath a picture of statuary in Mr. F. D. How's sixth paper on Lord Salisbury, in *Good Words*. It might fitly head the entire article. "The curious and interesting statue is to be seen in the sculpture gallery of the beautiful reredos of the Chapel of All Souls' College, Oxford. The reredos was erected about forty-two years ago, at the time that Lord Salisbury had just been elected to a fellowship of all Souls', and the artist, having determined to give his saints the faces of actual

people rather than idealized features, chose Salisbury's face as his type of a Christian-warrior." Mr. How exclaims against the use of extreme partisanship on the ritualistic

No greater mistake could be made. Lord Salisbury is a high churchman, but of the most minded and charitable kind. He is not tied to the advanced school of modern ritualism; neither does he fail to appreciate at its full value the piety and learning of 'Evangelicals' whom he may not be in all matters in sympathy. It is only necessary to notice the device that he has given to the crown as to appointments to bishoprics to be assured of impartiality and wisdom of his views."

#### A RECORD BISHOP-MAKER.

And then Mr. How recalls the extraordinary fact that as prime minister Lord Salisbury has been concerned in the appointment of thirty-one bishops! This surely establishes something like a record in bishop-making. Yet Lord Salisbury used to say there were few whom he considered eligible for the episcopal bench, and of whom the Queen considered eligible, but the number for whom both he and Her Majesty thought the number was very small indeed.

#### SUNDAY AT HATFIELD.

After describing the chapel in Hatfield Hall, Mr. How proceeds:

The services in this chapel include daily morning prayer at 9:30 (the general breakfast being 10); and on Sundays an early celebration at 9:15, with afternoon service at 3:30. These services are taken by one of the curates at the parish church; but when there is no one staying at Hatfield, the morning service on Sundays is taken up, Lord Salisbury and Lady Gwendolen coming to the church instead. These arrangements are all the easier to make, as the rectory of Hatfield is held by Lord William Cecil, who recalls the fact that the rectory of Haworth was held by the son of the late Mr. Gladstone, rival statesmen each having had the happiness of being ministered to by one of their sons. Another coincidence is the circumstance that both rectories are of exceptional value."

The portrait of the rector of Hatfield has a close resemblance to the bishops of Worcester and Rochester. Mr. How has shown "the strong attachment of Lord Salisbury to the church":

His love for her has always been sincere and unostentatious. He has made few professions, he has not taken prominent part in her services except as a regular worshiper, but the

one thing which has had the power to rouse him to an outburst of indignation has been an attack upon her by her so-called friends."

#### SAINT AND SCIENTIST IN ONE.

It is significant that this devout churchman and maker of bishops has been at the same time and in this critical age a noted man of science:

"What is sometimes called 'Lord Salisbury's den,' consists of a laboratory, a dressing room, and a bathroom on the ground floor. Though not nearly so much used of late years, there yet remains plenty of evidence in the paraphernalia of the former of the industry with which at one time its occupant pursued his scientific researches. It has already been stated that Lord Salisbury is a geologist of the first rank. He has also given time to photography, and to the practical study of electricity; the splendid electric lighting at Hatfield House having been carried out under his direction."

#### HIS PERSONAL HABITS.

Mr. How brings to a close in the July *Good Words* his valuable series of sketches of the veteran premier. He touches on several personal characteristics. He first mentions Lord Salisbury's calm, and next his good health:

"Always an advocate of regular exercise, he still tricycles every morning when the weather permits, and at 8 o'clock is to be often seen thus wheeling along the London streets before the traffic of the day has assumed formidable proportions. Some years ago he was a tennis player of some repute."

His "mental aloofness" comes in for frequent comment:

"Trifles are not allowed to disturb his reveries. An eye-witness described how she watched him walking up and down the platform at King's Cross, while the rug which he carried trailed along the dusty pavement. At last a man approached and said, 'I beg your pardon, sir, but your rug is trailing on the ground.' 'Ah!' said Lord Salisbury, with a smile, 'it generally does.' This little story forcibly reminds one of the occasion when Dean Stanley, who was staying away from home, came down to dinner with his collar hanging down attached by one button only. His hostess went up to him, and gently pointed out the fact. 'Do you object?' said Dean Stanley. 'Oh, no!' was the only possible reply. 'Well,' said the dean, 'no more do I!'

"In addition to this 'mental aloofness,' as it has been called, Lord Salisbury is extremely short-sighted, and is also one of the shyest of men. When traveling in a train he buries himself instantly in a book,—probably a novel, for



he is a great reader of this class of literature,—and spends much of his spare time when indoors in this manner. Music and art have few attractions for him. He has, indeed, been known to express his inability properly to appreciate the compositions of Wagner!

"When he is at work he is, however, a different man. He is phenomenally rapid, not only in his grasp of a subject, but also in his method of getting through his business. He writes far more letters himself than is usual for a man in his position, although he still (since, that is, he has resigned the Foreign Secretaryship) retains the services of two private secretaries."

His relation to boys mentioned in the following paragraph will come as a pleasant surprise to many:

"Of Lord Salisbury's attachment to his family it is scarcely fitting to speak during his lifetime, but it is well known that it is intense. His fondness of children is perhaps less notorious, but is none the less true. He is especially 'jolly' with boys. There is one tiny bit of evidence in Hatfield House that the young ones are not forgotten, for a miniature children's billiard-table occupies a prominent position in the cloisters."

These sketches will be read with intense interest by men and women of all political parties, and will help to deepen the personal regard entertained for the venerable statesman.

#### DOES BRITAIN STARVE HER BLUEJACKETS?

THE question of food for the men who man her fighting ships is becoming a burning one in England. Mr. Arnold White, after making a special investigation in Germany, states in the *National Review* for July that "a sufficiency of well-cooked, plain, good food, equal to their necessities, is given to the bluejackets in the German, American, and French navies."

But, it will be said, was not the whole subject inquired into? It was, and certain recommendations were made, which will not be carried out until some time next year. Mr. White says:

"The committee were desired to inquire into the sufficiency of the present ration. The ration was pronounced insufficient. They were desired to inquire into the question of meal hours. It was recommended that there should be five recognized meal hours instead of three, as at present, and that the time allowed for these five meals should be three hours thirty-five minutes instead of two hours thirty minutes allowed for the three meals at present. Under the present system no food is served out by the state to the British bluejacket after 4.15 P.M. If he feels hungry between 4.45 P.M. and his cocoa-time

next morning, he is compelled to buy what he wants at the canteen and stint his wife or himself of other things."

"The private outlay of the seaman, stoker, and marine is not less than 6d. a day, and it does not seem that this aspect of the problem has been taken into consideration by the Rations Committee. Surely every possible influence should be brought to bear on Parliament and on public opinion to increase the amount due from the country to the navy for the leveling up and improving of its rations."

#### BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVIES COMPARED.

THE English reviews are publishing comparisons of the British with the German navy which are by no means flattering to the former. Herr Ernst Teja Meyer's "Los von England," a translation of which appears in the *Contemporary* for July, declares that, "apart from the number of ships, England's navy will find a superior enemy in the marine of every great power which is abundantly provided with all that gives force at sea."

#### THE BRITISH FLEET "MADE IN GERMANY."

Herr Meyer passes in review the whole British fleet, and its bases, the coaling stations, etc. He maintains that in every respect the establishment, when weighed in the balances, is found wanting. In everything but numbers England's navy is inferior to those of other nations, and, Herr Meyer would have us believe, immeasurably inferior to that of Germany. England cannot build her ships without buying materials from Germany. The guns and shells are bought from Krupp and Erhardt. Steel for English bayonets comes from Solingen, brown powder from Westphalia, and new boilers for the ships are to be supplied by German workshops. It is also recommended that armor plates should be bought from Krupp. The whole British navy, so far as there is any good in it, according to Herr Meyer, will soon have to be labeled "Made in Germany," while Germany, for her part, builds her ships from her own resources in her own shipyards, with her own workmen, and is independent of England and every other power.

#### A MERE PLAYTHING.

Not only are the British ships inferior in the weight of broadside and in tactic value to the German ships, but so many accidents and mutinies take place on British vessels as to reveal a state of things which recalls the sorry and deplorable condition of the Spanish navy at the outbreak of the war with the United States.

The British fleet is little more than a national plaything. Instead of naval maneuvers and squadron practice, there are holiday cruises from port to port, in which everything is subordinated to regattas and banquets. Herr Meyer maintains that the British naval officer would come out of action just as hopelessly discredited as his military brother.

"To most officers in the British navy the service is but a business. They all suffer from their hereditary complaint,—national pride, together with an inordinate self-conceit, an incredibly boorish ignorance, and a scorn of all foreigners."

#### BRITISH SAILORS MUTINIOUS.

The bluejackets are, Herr Meyer admits, better than the "mercenary blackguards in red or in khaki" who are recruited for the army. But it would be almost an insult to compare them with German sailors, for "they lack, above all, that deep moral seriousness with which our bluejackets win hearts the world over; that unselfish devotion; that firm, I might say pious, sense of duty." The men are discontented, and rightly so. On the one hand, they are treated arrogantly and offensively; on the other hand, they are neglected. The English fleet is the only one in the world in which serious mutinies occur.

But Herr Meyer says that on the *Majestic* the entire crew rose because shore-leave was refused; and in the flagship *Barfleur* the crews mutinied because they got nothing out of Peking plunder. Whether the men are bad or good, there is not half enough of them. The question of *sonnet* is entirely unsolved. Therefore, Herr Meyer concludes that the navy of England is just a little prepared for hostilities as the army, and it will fail just as much, though it is certainly incomparably better than "those hordes which despise everything most needed for the maintenance of a world power and a civilized state. Midshipmen should prove themselves strategists."

Herr Meyer says, and he concludes by saying that the English will not listen. They despise plain lessons and experiences; they are coming to a collapse in a war with a European power which will at last and forever demolish the old boast, "Britannia rules the waves."

#### British Estimate of the German Navy.

Archibald S. Hurd contributes to the *Century* for July a very good article "The Kaiser's Fleet." His study is largely comparative, for while he speaks of the German navy he has always the British navy in his eye. The German navy bill

of 1900, which authorized an expenditure of \$365,000,000 on new men-of-war and \$65,000,000 on dockyards, in which they can be prepared, contrasts very favorably with the British Naval Defense Act, inasmuch as the German measure takes account of all the needs of the fleet which it is to create. It makes provision for every detail of the ships down to the last rivet, while the extension of the organization of the great naval ports will proceed *pari passu* with the construction of the men-of-war. In 1920 the German navy will consist of 38 thoroughly modern battleships and 17 older reserve battleships, making 55 in all. Behind these battleships there will be 52 cruisers. In that year the British navy will only be three battleships stronger than that of Germany. Germany will, therefore, be the second greatest naval power in the world, and her battle squadrons will exceed in value such ships as England will be able to allocate to the defense of the near seas. The preamble of the navy bill shows that the purpose of the German fleet is to be strong enough to cope with that of Great Britain.

#### THE GERMAN FLEET UNDER INSPECTION.

Mr. Hurd speaks very highly concerning the efficiency of the fleet and the inspiration which it receives from the Kaiser. During the visit of Prince Henry to Ireland, Mr. Hurd had an opportunity of seeing the German ships at sea. He says that their color is the nearest approach to invisibility which can be obtained under the usual conditions. The painting of the ships is provided for out of the national funds, whereas in the British navy much of the expense falls upon the officers. One feature of the German ships is that there is no wood to be holystoned, and no brasswork to be polished by the crews. From end to end of the ships there is no gleam from a square inch of metalwork, brass, or steel. The weather decks are laid with a light reddish colored cement, which can be cleansed easily by the turning on of a hose. The cement will not splinter or ignite under gunfire, and nothing can look smarter than this hard and even material. There are very few wooden fittings, and though the insides of the cabins are made of wood, these could be cleared away in a few hours before going into action. The comfort of the crews is considered more than in British ships. The vessels are ventilated mechanically in hot weather, and heated in cold weather by pipes that run everywhere. There are baths for the officers, and for the men numerous hand-basins with water laid on in comfortable airy spaces. The food is good, is supplied in excellent quality and in ample quantity. The men have

ferent diet every day, and enjoy their meals; nor do they need to supplement their rations at the canteen out of their own pockets.

"In summary the German navy reveals some admirable points. It is a force which is hampered by few traditions. It exists with one object only,—to fight and to win. It may be that it has glaring faults; we may be sure that it is not perfect. Its seamanship certainly is not yet as high as that of the British fleet, and probably other holes could be picked in its training; but the fact remains that it is trained with serious purpose, that all smartness for mere smartness' sake is swept away, and among the sea forces of the world it marks in several important particulars the highest state of efficiency yet attained."

#### THE CASE AGAINST BRITISH PROTECTION.

THERE is a characteristic free-trade article by M. Yves Guyot in the *Contemporary Review* for July. M. Guyot, of course, is a free-trader as regards all countries, but he is in particular convinced that the continuance of the free-trade policy is an essential for England.

He begins his paper by pointing out that this is not the first time there has been a scare over British trade. A book on "The Decadence of England" was published in 1851, on the eve of a development of prosperity of which the most optimistic could not have dreamed. Englishmen living in a free-trade country are so used to its blessings that they do not notice them. Much of the protectionist advocacy is based upon the fallacious doctrine of the balance of trade. In the past the clear-sighted policy of Englishmen was adjusted to the progress of industry, while the political economy of the Continent aimed at annihilating it.

The protectionist nations are guilty of a monstrous self-contradiction when they establish telegraph lines, build railways, and subsidize ships, and at the same time neutralize this machinery by measures designed to prevent the entry of foreign goods. The logical protectionist must regret the good old times, when six or seven hundred thousand American Indians lived where seventy-six million inhabitants now dwell in peace and activity. The protectionists complain that the Americans are making themselves self-sufficing economically. But the Indians were still more self-sufficing, yet England had no trade with them. English protectionists cannot wish to close English ports against foreign raw material.

The example of the United States is an argument in favor of free trade. Among the nations in an advanced stage of evolution it forms a group of nearly eighty millions of individuals

who are not isolated in compartments by custom-house barriers. It is not the tariffs that have built up American industries,—they have only served the trusts; and in lessening the power of purchase of a portion of the Americans they have only impeded their rise instead of favoring it.

M. Guyot gives some remarkable figures to show the effect of state interference upon the price of food. In Austria-Hungary, export sugar is worth 21 crowns at Trieste, and sugar for home consumption 84 crowns at Prague. In France, the French consumer pays for 100 kilos of sugar more than 65 francs, 36 of which go into the treasury in order to promote the production of more sugar. M. des Essars has made a comparison between the retail prices in London and in Paris of forty-six articles of grocery. The total of the French prices came to 109.95, that of the English only to 89.09.

#### SPEED RECORDS ON AMERICAN RAILROADS.

STATEMENTS that American express trains have run at the rate of 75, 100, or even 120 miles an hour have been repeatedly circulated in Europe, and in Germany the state railway management has been severely criticised for its failure to equal these alleged records of speed. Writers in the German periodicals, on the other hand, have challenged the accuracy of the statements, and, in some instances, have convicted their authors of gross exaggeration of the facts. The discussion has at least shown the lack of well-attested records of such performances. In the *Journal of Political Economy* for June, Mr. George G. Tunell analyzes a recent attempt in the *Archiv für Eisenbahnwesen*, an official publication of the Prussian ministry of public works, to disparage the claims of American railroads as to the speed of trains.

Whether or not the Prussian authority successfully impeached the value of the records in dispute is a question of minor importance. Mr. Tunell is himself skeptical as to the accuracy of the extreme records quoted. He would not, he says, accept any statement of speed in excess of 85 miles per hour over level track, unless it was satisfactorily vouched for. This admission indicates the writer's cautious habit. The significant passages in his article are his statements regarding speed records which he regards as satisfactorily attested. The most recent instance cited by him is the following:

#### HIGH SPEED ON A WESTERN ROAD.

"During April and May of the present year (1902) some tests were made on the Chicago & North-Western Railway to ascertain the speed

between stations of their fast mail trains running between Chicago and Council Bluffs. The tests were made by Mr. Robert Quayle, the superintendent of motive power, who was assisted by Mr. Percy H. Batten and Mr. Horace H. Newsum, both of whom have had considerable experience in taking records. The speed recorder used was carefully adjusted and tested in the shops, and, after being placed on the engines, was checked with a stop-watch over stretches of track that had previously been carefully measured. On many occasions a speed of 75 or more miles an hour was recorded, and on one trip a speed of 82, on another a speed of 86, and on another a speed of 89 miles per hour was attained and held for a short distance.

"On April 28, train No. 10, between Carroll and Boone, in Iowa, ran six miles, five of which were consecutive, at a speed of 76 or more miles an hour, and for one-half of a mile maintained a speed of 82 miles per hour. The speed over the five-mile stretch was as follows for the successive miles: 76, 78, 81.5 (.5 of this mile being at 82), 78 and 76. On May 1 the record of April 28 was surpassed, 10.5 miles, 7.5 of which were consecutive, being run at a speed of 75 or more miles per hour. On this run a speed of 86 miles per hour was attained, but was held only for a very short distance, scarcely one-quarter of a mile. The speed over the 7.5-mile stretch was at the rate of the following miles per hour for the successive miles or parts thereof, 75 (for .5 of a mile), 77, 78, 81, 84 (for 1.3 miles), 86 (for almost .25 of a mile), 83 (for .5 of a mile), 80, and 77.5. On May 10, the record of May 1 was surpassed by train No. 9. Of the 202 miles between Clinton and Boone, 82.5 were covered at a speed exceeding 70 miles per hour, 13.5 at a speed exceeding 80 miles per hour, and 4 miles at a speed exceeding 85 miles per hour, a speed of 89 miles per hour being reached and held for about one-fourth of a mile between the stations of Mt. Vernon and Cedar Rapids."

These runs were made with four cars, by locomotives having 19 by 26 inch cylinders, 80-inch driving wheels, and a steam pressure of 190 pounds, the total weight of each engine being approximately 133,800 pounds.

#### THE "LAKE SHORE" RECORD OF 1895.

Mr. Tunell also refers to the famous run made by the special train of Dr. W. Seward Webb over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway on October 24, 1895. The official timekeepers of this run were Mr. H. P. Robinson, editor of the *Railway Age*, and Mr. Willard A. Smith, sometime chief of the transportation department at the Chicago World's Fair. Note-

worthy records made on this run were as follows:

A distance of 510.1 miles at 65.07 miles an hour.
A distance of 289.3 miles at 66.68 miles an hour.
A distance of 181.5 miles at 69.67 miles an hour.
A distance of 85 miles at 72.92 miles an hour.
A distance of 71 miles at 75.06 miles an hour.
A distance of 59 miles at 76.08 miles an hour.
A distance of 52 miles at 78.00 miles an hour.
A distance of 43 miles at 79.04 miles an hour.
A distance of 33 miles at 80.07 miles an hour.
A distance of 8 miles at 85.44 miles an hour.

The train was composed of two heavy Wagner parlor cars, each weighing 92,500 pounds, and Dr. Webb's private car *Elsmere*, which alone weighs 119,500 pounds. All the engines used in this relay race were built by the Brooks Locomotive Works, after designs furnished by Mr. George W. Stevens, of the Lake Shore Railway. The first four engines, which drew the train as far as Erie, were of the American type, or eight wheelers, comparatively light, but built for fast running. These engines weighed only 52 tons, had 17 by 24 inch cylinders, and 72-inch driving wheels. The last engine was of a different type, being a ten-wheeler, with three pairs of coupled drivers and a four-wheeled swiveling truck. It weighed 56.5 tons, its cylinders being of the same size as those of the other engines. Its driving wheels were only 68 inches in diameter.

#### FREIGHT RATES ON ARGENTINE WHEAT.

IT was only a few years ago that the Argentine Republic gained recognition as a serious competitor with the United States in the supply of wheat for European consumption. The fact that among all the transoceanic sources of wheat supply for western Europe Argentina now ranks second only to the United States has attracted the attention of statisticians, and efforts have been made to ascertain the causes of this rapid and unheralded development.

The cost of transportation is, of course, one of the most important elements in the situation, but heretofore there has been no serious attempt to compare the freight rates from the farms of Argentina to European ports with those from the wheat belts of the United States to the same ports. Such an attempt has recently been made, however, by a Washington statistician, Mr. Robert R. Kuczynski, and the results of his investigation appear in the current number of the *Journal of Political Economy* (University of Chicago Press).

In the introductory part of the paper there is a table giving for the last two quinquennial periods the average yearly wheat crop of all the countries

having an average annual output of more than 50,000,000 bushels.

Countries.	Average annual crop in 1,000 bushels.			Percent- age.
	1891-95.	1896-1900.	1891-1900.	
United States .....	490,246	540,503	515,375	20.00
European Russia.....	369,632	370,043	369,838	14.35
France.....	299,563	324,737	312,150	12.12
British India.....	247,982	215,186	231,584	8.99
Hungary.....	148,017	127,701	137,859	5.35
Italy.....	120,427	125,432	125,930	4.89
Germany.....	107,846	132,126	119,986	4.66
Spain.....	87,144	98,942	93,043	3.61
Asiatic Russia.....	77,332	85,885	81,608	3.17
Great Britain.....	50,969	62,755	59,877	2.32
Argentina.....	53,000	63,939	58,469	2.27
Roumania.....	57,053	49,725	53,389	2.07
Canada.....	51,406	53,913	52,660	2.04
All other countries....	372,787	356,729	364,757	14.16
Total.....	2,645,434	2,907,616	2,576,525	100.00

From this table it appears that Argentina's wheat crop is only 2.27 per cent., or one forty-fourth of the world's total wheat product. This fact, taken by itself, might lead the superficial reader to infer that the South American republic can never become formidable as a competitor with the United States, where 20 per cent. of the world's product is now annually raised. It is only when we consider the question of home consumption in the various wheat-growing countries that we can form an adequate idea of their relative importance as exporters. Argentina has, in fact, a smaller population than that of any other of the twelve countries included in the table. It has, therefore, a smaller need of wheat for home consumption. From the data obtained by the Argentine Department of Agriculture, it appears that only about 31 per cent. of the wheat crop is consumed within the country, and 9 per cent. is used for seed, leaving 60 per cent. available for export, while in the United States only about one-third of the crop can be exported. Hence the fact that the present export of wheat from Argentina is only exceeded by that of the United States and Russia. In the last decade (1891-1900) the average annual export of domestic wheat from the United States and Russia amounted to 102,000,000 bushels each, and from Argentina to 35,000,000 bushels.

**ARGENTINE WHEAT LAID DOWN IN EUROPE FOR  
LESS MONEY THAN THE NORTH AMERICAN  
PRODUCT.**

On the subject of transportation charges, it is impossible, in the space at our disposal, to do more than quote the conclusion of the very elaborate discussion presented in the *Journal of Political Economy*:

"The freight rate on wheat from the local station to the ocean has been estimated for Ar-

gentina at 7 cents, for the Pacific coast region at 10½ cents, for the wheat territory east of the Rocky Mountains at about 14 or 15 cents per bushel. If to these rates the different average ocean rates are added, the total freight rate per bushel of wheat to the English market would be from Argentina about 16 cents, and in the United States for the wheat shipped over the Atlantic ports, about 20 cents; over the gulf ports, about 22 or 23 cents; over the Pacific ports, about 30 cents.

"The conclusions which might be drawn from the preceding study may be summarized as follows: It seems that the cost of hauling the wheat from the farm to the local station is considerably lower in Argentina than in the United States; that the cost of transporting the wheat from the local station to the shipping port is lower in Argentina than in the Pacific coast region of the United States, while it will be about as high as that of transporting the wheat grown east of the Rocky Mountains on a local rate to the primary market; that the ocean rates from Argentina are considerably lower than those from the Pacific coast region, and that therefore the cost of transportation from the local station in Argentina to Europe is considerably lower than from the local station in the Pacific coast region to Europe; that while the ocean rates from Argentina are higher than from the Atlantic and gulf seaports, the difference is by far not so large as the freight rate from the primary market to the ocean in the United States; that as a consequence hereof, even if account is taken of rebates and of the existence of through rates from local stations to the ocean, the transportation from the local station in Argentina to the European market is likewise lower than from the local station east of the Rocky Mountains to Europe, and that consequently the average rate for transporting the wheat from the Argentine farm to the European market is lower than from the farm in the United States."

**HOW TO SAVE A DROWNING MAN.**

IN *Outing* for August, Mr. Alexander Meffert tells how to go about saving a drowning person. In the first place, he shows that the direct danger of cramp seizure is not at all so serious as swimmers suppose. Nearly every swimmer seized with a cramp could save himself if he did not get frightened. Cramp comes from going into the water when overheated, from swimming with a stomach full of undigested food, or from staying too long in the water and taking a chill. It attacks only a leg or an arm, or perhaps only a foot or a hand. Any good swimmer could get

along with such a handicap if he did not get frightened; but nearly every one gets frightened, thrashes around, and fills his lungs with water.

Mr. Meffert says the great thing in trying to save a person in danger is to take one's time at the rescue. A little water swallowed by the drowning person will not hurt, and to swim right up to him invites the one great danger of his grasping the rescuer, which practically always means the death of both.

Mr. Meffert says the proper way is to swim up to the struggling man, but to keep out of the reach of his arms until he has become incapable of violent effort. If he tries to seize hold of you, the left hand should be put against his lower jaw to push him away.

When the drowning man seems to be quiet, the best way is to take him by the hair with the left hand and swim ashore with your right. If his hair is too short, then the back of his coat or shirt collar is the proper place to take hold. If there are neither clothes nor hair to afford a grip, the safest way is to approach from behind, put one of your hands in each of his armpits, treading the water meanwhile, and then pull the drowning man back until he is floating face up, at the same time bringing your feet upward and forward until they are under the other's body. Then you swim on your own back, dragging the unconscious man. This cannot be done with very heavy people, of course. In such a case the best way is to take hold of his left hand with your left hand, turn and swim, dragging him after you, but this has a danger of making it easy for him to grasp you.

#### THE LEGION OF HONOR.

**I**N the first June number of the *Revue de Paris*, M. Aulard contributes some interesting pages concerning the centenary of the Legion of Honor. This great French order, admirably named by Napoleon, was instituted by him on May 19, 1802. It was an attempt on the part of the First Consul to reconstitute at least one of the old honorable distinctions which have played so great a part in monarchic France, and it was intended to take the place—as, indeed, it has done during a hundred years—of the three great French orders,—that of St. Michael, that of the Holy Ghost, and that of St. Louis. The last of these, founded in 1693, was purely military, but was only given to those who could prove themselves possessed of four quarters of nobility.

Only Catholic soldiers could receive this distinction, an exception, however, being made in favor of officers belonging to Swiss regiments. During the Revolution such distinctions were

abolished, with the one exception of the Society of Cincinnati, which had a brief run, being copied from the American military decoration of that name. Napoleon, even as First Consul, was most anxious to revive some form of honorable distinction which should replace the old cross of St. Louis; accordingly, when he considered the time was ripe, he let it be known that a new order was about to be instituted, of which the members would bear the honorable name of Legion of Honor. The proposition provoked a considerable amount of opposition, but of course there were many more who approved than who disapproved, and once Napoleon became Emperor the Legion of Honor became one of his most cherished institutions, and he reserved to himself the right of bestowing "the cross," as it soon became universally known, on those who seemed to him worthy of it. Probably few people are aware that at first it was considered advisable to make the knighthood obtained by the reception of the decoration hereditary, and that not only to legitimate children, but to natural children and even to adopted children. This absurd suggestion was soon brushed aside by the Emperor's good sense.

Under Napoleon nearly fifty thousand individuals belonging to all grades of society were enrolled in the Legion of Honor, and of this large number only fourteen hundred were civilians, the cross remaining essentially a military decoration. Napoleon founded many other orders; notably in Italy that of the Iron Crown. Yet another order of knighthood of a very exclusive character was known as the Three Golden Fleeces, and was only bestowed on the highest knights created. Yet a third order, which went by the absurd name of the Reunion, was intended to be equally suitable for bestowal on the great personages of all those countries whom the great conqueror annexed.

Now, as most people are aware, the Legion of Honor has become the one great honorific distinction possessed by France. It has rather unfortunately changed in its original character. Thus, it is bestowed as a matter of course on all those worthy civilians who have served the state and public offices for a certain number of years. Again, a great number of crosses were rightly given on the field of battle during the Franco-Prussian War, and were thus the reward for conspicuous gallantry in action. Occasionally a signal act of personal courage, such as the saving of a number of persons from drowning, will secure some modest village hero the much-coveted decoration. A very limited number of French women have been given the cross; of these, perhaps, the best known outside the limits of her own country was the late *Rosa Bonheur*.

### DARWINISM AND EMPIRE.

OUR readers will remember how Mr. Rhodes evolved the idea of imperialism from what he believed was the fundamental principle of Darwinism. Mr. Ramsden Balmforth, in the *Westminster Review*, writes on the subject of "Darwinism and Empire," without referring, however, to Mr. Rhodes. He maintains that Darwinism and the evolutionists have been father to the doctrine which they would have been the first to repudiate. The average man is apt to think that fittest means best, whereas it really means that which is best adapted to the conditions of its environment. The idea that fitness and selection can be determined by strength, military power, cunning, or even intelligence is inadequate, for the environment of man, the moral or spiritual shell in which our lives are cast, demands morality, an ever-ascending type of morality, from us, or we perish. As Darwin himself says, a tribe rich in moral qualities would spread and be victorious over other tribes, and its social and moral qualities would tend slowly to advance and be diffused throughout the world. According to evolutionary ethics, it is with nations as with individuals: nor strength nor cunning, nor intelligence alone, but character determines fitness.

What kind of character is it, then, asks Mr. Balmforth, which determines fitness? Not, he answers, the pushful, cunning, trading character, or the self-righteous, proselytizing character, but rather the restrained, self-contained character, which is content with a modest competence, which seeks righteousness rather than gain, which keeps its word even to its own temporary hurt, and which is the friend and defender of weak and struggling nationalities. Mr. Balmforth does not think that England's policy either in South Africa or in China has been such as to promote the survival of the highest types of character. In both countries England was the original aggressor. And to attempt to persist in securing success is to promote the survival of a low filibustering type of character. It is no use for Englishmen to say that they have gone so far they cannot turn back. Nature will allow no excuses of that sort. The farther we go in a wrong direction the greater will be the distance over which we shall have to retrace our steps. England's war policy has not the test of fitness, which natural selection itself imposes—a test of character. Without it England would ultimately have triumphed more completely than with it, and the policy has been a decided set-back to the moral development of the race.

In China things have been even worse. Hence he thinks that true statesmanship on Darwinian

principles should aim at bringing the will, intelligence, and moral ideals into quickened activity and emulation, rather than the lower powers and activities which seem to bring out the latent instincts of the ape and tiger. The wisest statesmen are those who set their faces like a flint against the policy of war, and who, by conciliation, by conference, by arbitration, by respect for national rights, by international deputations and congresses, bring the best thought of each civilization into sympathetic contact with that of the other, and seek to resolve the conflicting elements of each in the harmony of the higher unity, and to promote the peace of the world and permanent welfare of mankind.

### THE PYGMIES OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

IN the *Atlantic Monthly* for August, Mr. Samuel Phillips Verner has an unusually readable article on "The African Pygmies," whom he has visited and studied in their native town in Central Africa, on the Kasai River, a tributary of the Congo. These are the true pygmies of Herodotus, the fabled dwarfs of Ethiopia. The little folk lived in a city called Ndombe, ruled over by a king of the same name. There are about 5,000 in the city, and 300 more around it. They dwell in little huts shaped like a beehive, with an opening on the side at the bottom, barely large enough to admit their bodies crawling. Although a full-grown negro could not even lie down at full length in such a house, one of them suffices for a pygmy and his whole family, sometimes consisting of a wife and half a dozen children.

The pygmies are occupied almost solely in hunting and fishing, their chief weapon being a bow and poisoned arrows. These arrows have no heads except the mere sharpened point of bamboo, but they are dipped into a vegetable decoction which is one of the most fatal poisons known, and which produces insanity or death almost immediately, even if the arrow makes not much more than a scratch.

The pygmy community is ruled by a giant king, Ndombe, who stands six feet six inches in stature, with broad, square shoulders, Herculean limbs, and massive statuesque features of a distinctively Egyptian cast. Mr. Verner says he has never seen the man's physical superior. He has thirty-one wives and over forty children, and his family connections are so extensive that they occupy a whole town. The pygmies themselves, however, do not usually have more than one wife.

The clothing of the little negroes was the most primitive imaginable. The children and some of the women went nude, and the most elaborate costume amounted to nothing more than a yard



fiber around their loins, this garment lined from the other natives.

Average height of fifty grown men of the village was fifty-one and seven-eighths of four feet and nearly four inches. These were less than three feet and nine inches, and five of them were over four feet.

It was very difficult to persuade the natives to submit to measurement, but eight of the heads of families, averaged forty-seven and seven-eighths inches, four inches shorter than the English men. The prevalent color was a light brown. The older men wore scanty

clothing. The pygmy is of the brachycephalic type. The mean cranial index of the skulls of the males was eighty-one degrees. The skull was small, but more aquiline than that of the English.

The mouth was large, and the chin projecting. The hair was of a lighter color than most a shade of brown,—and was kinky. Their hands and feet were small. Their hands, the hands in particular being shaped, the hands in particular being formed. In proportion to their size, the strength far exceeded that of all the other races.

Their powers of endurance on the march in the chase were phenomenal. Fifty miles was an ordinary march for them, and almost as much at home in the trees as in the open. They rely on themselves. The senses of the pygmies are unusually acute. At quite a distance, they can distinguish the chameleon from the lizard, which it was hidden, notwithstanding that the color of the little animal coincided with that of its hiding-place. Much of their success is discovered through the powers of the sense of smell was as keen as that of the dog.

They were such shots with the bow that they could send an arrow through a rat's eye at fifty yards, while it was running across the ground. The Bantu would spear fish as they were in the water, or darted among the rocks and reefs.

Mr. Archer cites the scientific fact that no human beings have been found of any human beings like the pygmies. It is certain that the little people were apparently preserved and enjoyed a continuity for five thousand years. He does not attempt to decide between the various hypotheses as to the origin of the pygmy race, holding that the ancestors of the pygmies were men, and that the present dwarfs represent a separate race, and others that the pygmies have been unchanged from their creation. He is content to know that the Kasai valley has recently been opened to steam navigation, and that the river having been built at Rich-

mond, Va., and that the ethnologists will have a good opportunity of making a thorough study of the peculiar race of men.

#### AN ENGLISHMAN'S PLEA FOR A NATIONAL THEATER.

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER contributes to the *Monthly Review* for July an earnestly written statement of the case for national theaters. By this he means that theaters should be created in every center of population, which would not be conducted simply for the benefit of individuals, but should be held in trust for the public at large by some representative body, which, directly or indirectly, should control them. As libraries, museums, and picture galleries are public institutions, so the theater, ought to be one of the intellectual glories of the English-speaking race, must also be a public institution. The drama flourishes best in countries like Germany and France, which treat it as a public concern.

#### THE COST OF THE MODERN THEATER.

Mr. Archer points out that for any play to succeed it must attract at least 50,000 spectators in the course of three months. Plays that do this succeed, plays that do not fail. What chance, asks Mr. Archer, would there be of Mr. Meredith or Mr. Hardy being able to place a new novel before the world if they had to find fully 50,000 purchasers in the course of three months, incurring an initial outlay of from £1,000 to £3,000, and to publish a fresh edition every day at a cost of £100? The consequence of the theater being run solely as a money-making institution is deplorable. Mr. Archer says:

"Can it be doubted, for instance, that 'musical comedy,' English and American, does more than ten thousand pulpits can undo to glorify and enforce the sporting, gambling, bar-haunting, champagne-drinking, flashy, and dissolute ideal of life which dominates that class of production? Do we not see whole regiments of young men modeling themselves in dress, manners, vocabulary, and, as far as possible, in morals, upon this or that popular comedian whose leering inanities they regard as the last word of human wit?"

#### MR. ARCHER'S SUGGESTION.

This, indeed, is a canker of the commonwealth. In London musical extravaganzas has almost completely swamped the higher forms of drama. It is a political force, and draws the whole English-speaking world together in the bonds of racial

vulgarity. Mr. Archer hopes that the idea of an endowed theater will find practical expression in some pioneer city from the coöperation of private munificence with public intelligence. He says:

"Could there be an object of greater public utility than that of rendering the most fascinating and universally popular of the arts a source of intellectual and emotional, as well as merely sensuous and sensational, pleasure?

"The realization is gradually spreading among us Anglo-Saxons that a well-ordered theater stands high on the list of institutions indispensable to an enlightened community.

In Germany the ideal of the theater as a public institution, not a private money-making machine, has always triumphed and pulled things together. The result is that the German theater of to-day keeps the classics of German literature constantly before the people; treats Shakespeare far more intelligently than we do ourselves; and has produced an extraordinarily rich and varied contemporary drama, vying with that of France, and incomparably more important, in every point of view, than the contemporary drama of England and America.

"I suggest, then, that the establishment of a repertory theater, on the lines of the German city theaters, in every considerable town (say, of 150,000 inhabitants and upward) in the English-speaking world, would be a magnificent national and racial investment, even if each theater involved a considerable annual outlay."

#### ELEVATION OF THE GERMAN DRAMA.

IN the first quarterly issue of the *Forum*, Mr. John Corbin contributes an account of the present condition and prospects of the drama in the United States. By way of contrast he pictures theatrical conditions in Germany:

"The theatrical situation in Germany is geographically the same as in America,—that is to say, there are many widely separated cities, each one the seat of a vigorous civic spirit. The commercial basis of the German theater, however, is the direct opposite of that in America. The origin of the theater was not in the great mass of the public, but in the more intelligent portion of it associated with the royal courts of Germany. In Munich, Stuttgart, Vienna, Berlin, and many other capitals there are theaters which, like the Théâtre Français, are supported in part by the national treasury. These theaters are what we should call local stock companies of the highest character; and for more than a century they have given frequent productions of the best dramas in the literature of the world, ancient and modern. Modeled upon these, in the lead-

ing commercial cities, stock company theaters have been founded which depend for support on the municipality, and even on private subscription.

#### HEALTHFUL VARIETY FOR ACTORS AND PUBLIC.

"No sooner has a play proved successful in one German city than it is rehearsed and put on the boards in all,—thus becoming a part of the repertory of twenty or thirty different companies at once. This does away at a stroke with such organization of booking as is at the root of the commercial evil of the American theater. It also does away with the long run, which is the root of our artistic evil, for the rules of the theaters generally require that even the most successful pieces shall not be played more than four times a week, in order that the rest of the time may be taken up with revivals of the classics and with productions of new plays. The actors are thus benefited by constant variety. In spite of this, however, a play is in the end given as often as there is a public to witness it, runs of one and two hundred performances being perhaps as frequent as in America. It is true that in any particular city the returns to the authors and the managers come in more slowly, but this is more than balanced by the fact that the play runs simultaneously in all the leading cities. In many other ways this system is superior to ours. The author has a score of managers to whom to offer a new play. The actor, when his abilities warrant, travels as a guest from this theater to that, availing himself of the local company and of its stock scenery. The public is constantly able to see the best old plays, and at the same time every novelty of the season. Even the mercantile classes share in the general profit, for a large floating public of well-to-do people is attracted by the great educational advantages which a repertory theater offers.

#### GERMAN ACTORS IN THE UNITED STATES.

"As for America, or at least English-speaking America, no one who knows the conservative power of established organization, even of the worst, will look for any early duplication of this system. As far as the German-speaking public is concerned, the system is to be seen in full operation: there are vigorous and successful repertory theaters in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Milwaukee, and every season great German actors, such as Possart, Sorma, Odilon, Bonn, and Sonnenthal, make the tour of all these theaters as guests. But it will be many years, it is to be feared, before this admirable example is imitated by the English-speaking public."

## EDUCATION BY NEWSPAPER.

A NOVEL plan for a system of popular education has been proposed in India. The proposal is contained in a paper by Mr. S. S. Thorburn, read before the East India Association, and published in the July number of the *Asiatic Quarterly*. Mr. Thorburn's proposal is, briefly, to publish in each center, and in all the vernaculars, a government newspaper which would educate the people. At present education in India is bad, and journalism worse. Only about one in four hundred of the number of boys in India is being seriously educated, and only 10 per cent. are undergoing any education at all. At present the great bulk of educated candidates for government employment must struggle for positions worth less than \$100 a year. Education higher than elementary is almost confined to town-dwellers; the educated product is cast upon the world at an age when instruction is only beginning to expand the mind into a thinking machine; and the educated class, unfit for other pursuits, seeks clerical employment, in which the openings are few.

The reading of this new class is restricted to the cheapest of the vernacular papers, of which there are nearly six hundred. These papers pay badly, and have small circulations, while the fear of being prosecuted for seditious writing is ever before them.

## GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Thorburn, in view of these facts, proposes that the government of each department should start and maintain a first-class daily paper in the town vernacular, which would be sold at a rate which would compare with the cheapest journals now circulating. He thinks that even if a loss of a lac of rupees in each case resulted, the outlay would be productive. The editors should be persons worthy of respect, either English or native, and such men, says Mr. Thorburn, would be cheap at 3,000 rupees a month. Mr. Thorburn thinks that after a time the loss would be inconsiderable.

## WHAT ANGLO-INDIANS THINK.

Mr. Thorburn calls this education by newspaper, but it is obvious that the effect would be political as well. After his paper was read the project was discussed by several members, none of whom approved of it. Sir Lepel Griffin said he did not think that the starting of a few newspapers would be enough to tackle the grave difficulty which the higher education of the natives was every day making more important. Mr. Digby was even less favorable. He does not

think that British newspapers make good citizens. He points out certain practical difficulties. Would the editor, he asks, have a free hand? If so, he would have to circulate damaging criticisms on the Indian Government, such as those of Mr. Caine in the House of Commons. The government would be a resounding board, through which the voice of criticism would echo through the land. The editor would be compelled to take sides, and would thus incur the enmity of one party. A large number of papers would be needed, there being eighty languages in India, twenty of which are spoken by not less than a million persons. If the papers were good, they would supersede the present English and native papers, destroying the occupation of the present journalists. Mr. Digby does not think that the men could be found to work the project. If the Indians are to become loyal citizens of a prosperous empire, they must be regarded as equals. The British cannot for all time stand *in loco parentis* to 230,000,000 people.

Mr. Thorburn, in his reply, argues that if the government newspapers were to kill all the lower-class newspapers circulating in India, so much the better. He maintains also that the newspapers would not need to be published in so many different languages, as no daily is now published except in the recognized official vernacular of a province and one spoken by all educated Indians.

The project, as will be seen, did not meet with favor. It is an interesting one, nevertheless. But surely a simpler plan, both in India and Russia, would be for the rulers to test for a time the effect of granting real liberty to the press, the most effective of all enemies of sedition.

## TOLSTOY ON EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION.

IN *La Revue* for June 15, M. Jean Finot publishes an unrevised fragment from Count Tolstoy's pen on education and instruction. For the ideas therein he disclaims all responsibility.

## RELIGIOUS DOCTRINE THE BASIS OF EVERYTHING.

As the basis of everything should be a religious doctrine suited to the degree of instruction of men, this doctrine cannot be Catholicism, Protestantism, Buddhism, nor any creed based on trust in certain prophets.

"This doctrine must be justified by the reason, aspirations, and experience of each man. And this doctrine is Christian doctrine in its most simple and reasonable expression. . . . Everything we teach children intentionally . . . is conscious inspiration; everything which children imitate . . . is unconscious suggestion.

"Conscious suggestion is what is called instruction; unconscious suggestion is what we call, in the narrow sense, education, and what I shall call enlightenment. . . . In our society instruction is very advanced, but real enlightenment is not only backward, but absent. . . . That education may be good and moral it is necessary, strange to say, that the life of the educators should be good. It must be good, not by chance in certain details, but its bases must be good."

"A good life" he defines as one that aspires toward perfection, toward love.

#### "INSTRUCTION."

As for instruction, or science, it is merely the transmission of the best thoughts of the best men on divers subjects. Such thoughts of good, intelligent men are always about (1) religious philosophy of life and its importance; (2) experimental and natural sciences; (3) logic and mathematics.

"All these are true sciences. . . . You know or you do not know. All sciences not corresponding to these requirements, such as theological, legal, and historical studies, are mischievous, and should be excluded."

Count Tolstoy also strongly insists on the importance of teaching some manual labor, be it carpentry, sewing, or other useful employment.

#### A DIVISION OF TIME.

"This is how I represent things to myself: the teachers fix hours themselves, but the pupils are free to come or not. . . . Entire freedom for the pupil to study when he wants to is the condition *sine quâ non* of all useful teaching, is just as in eating the condition *sine quâ non* now that the eater desires to eat. The only difference is that in material things the mischief of restriction of liberty is shown at once,—by sickness and derangement of the stomach,—and that in spiritual matter the results are shown less quickly, perhaps years later."

Eight hours for sleep, eight for "education in the narrow sense—enlightenment," also housecleaning, manual work, with intervals for rest or play (dependable on age); eight hours for study, the subject to be entirely the choice of the pupils.

#### ON LANGUAGE TEACHING.

"As for the teaching of languages—the more one knows the better—I think it absolutely necessary to learn French and German, English, and, if possible, Esperanto (a universal language). Languages must be taught by making the pupil read a book he knows and trying to make him understand the general sense, then drawing attention to the essential words and their roots in the grammatical forms."

#### MARY'S HOUSE AT EPHEBUS.

IN the *Nouvelle Revue*, M. B. D'Agen gives a curious account of the ancient building at Ephesus which is now believed by many Roman Catholics to have sheltered Mary, the mother of Christ, during the last year of her life on earth.

Not quite a hundred years ago there lived in Westphalia a village woman, Katherine Emmerich, who enjoyed a great local reputation for sanctity, and who lived the life of an anchorite. She had a Boswell in the person of a humble priest named Brentano, to whom she recounted at great length her marvelous visions, which all concerned, and, as it were, reconstituted, the life of Christ and of the Virgin Mary on earth. He kept a careful record of all she told him, and after her death several volumes dealing with her "revelations" were published; these included a "Life of the Virgin Mary," in which are to be found many extraordinary and most elaborate details, which the believers in Katherine Emmerich's exceptional sanctity regard as a valuable supplement to the Gospel narrative. It should, however, be added that this volume, as indeed all the "revelations" in question, never received the *imprimata* of Rome, and no effort seems to have been made to discover whether any of the statements contained in the volumes could be verified by journeys to the Holy Land, or to the other places mentioned therein.

Twelve years ago the superior of a monastery at Smyrna happened to come across the "Life of the Virgin," and reading it with a certain incredulous interest, came upon a passage where the visionary described, with the most minute care, the house in which it had been revealed to her that the Virgin Mary dwelt, near Ephesus, during the last few months of her life. Struck by the accuracy of some of the details concerning the country, he made up his mind to seek for this spot, "some three leagues or three and a half leagues from Ephesus, situated on a mountain reached by a tortuous and narrow way, and from the top of which can be seen Ephesus on the one side, and the sea on the other." The priest and a friend started off on July 27, 1891. After a short journey they arrived at the foot of Bulbul Dag, the mountain clearly indicated by the visionary, and there, after a stiff climb, they found the building in question. The news was sent off to Rome, where, however, it was received with skepticism, greatly owing to the undoubted fact that St. Polycarp, who was Bishop of Ephesus about the year 200, made no mention in his letters to the then pope of the house in question. In Asia Minor the spot has become a great place of pilgrimage, and the writer of this interesting little paper evidently believes firmly

that here the modern world may indeed see the spot where, "after the crucifixion of our Lord at Jerusalem, the Blessed Virgin Mary, together with St. John, journeyed to Ephesus, and there spent the remaining year of her life."

#### THE SHEEP-DOG TRIALS IN ENGLAND.

THERE is a delightful article by A. Radclyffe Dugmore in *Everybody's* for August, describing "The Sheep-Dog Trials at Troutbeck," in the north of England. In this little retired village the sheep-herders of the north gather together every year to witness the trials of their collies, conducted according to the most stringent rules and regulations. The display of intelligence and beautiful training on the part of the sheep-dogs is most fascinating. Mr. Dugmore is not only a real artist with the camera, but is, as well, a wonderful observer and student of nature. The accounts of these trials are illustrated with his beautiful photographs taken at the last sheep-dog trials in August, 1901.

The task set each dog was to convey three sheep over rough ground from the starting pen for about three-quarters of a mile to the finishing pen. The route was fixed by flags, and the sheep had to be conveyed between these flags. The man whose dog was working stood on a knoll about 150 yards from the starting point, and not until his dog had gotten the sheep to the finishing point was he allowed to leave this knoll. From that distant point he had to guide his dog as best he could by signs and signals, shrill whistling, and sometimes calling.

Forty-two dogs were entered in the last trial, and Mr. Dugmore gives a vivid description of the performance of the first starter, Laddie.

The dog seemed to realize that some special effort was called for to-day, and looked inquiringly first at his master and then toward the judges' tent. He seemed to be waiting eagerly to be released. The wave of a red flag was the signal for the simultaneous release of the three penned sheep and the anxious, eager dog. At once the latter made toward the three bewildered sheep, directed first by his master's call, for the bracken was high and hid the animals from the dog's view.

"But not long before he saw them, however. Without seemingly paying the slightest attention to his master's call, he hurried them along at a lively speed. Up the stone-covered hillside they scampered till they reached the first flag. Then Laddie stopped an instant for orders,—a simple whistle which he understood,—and once more the three sheep are off, with the dog following close behind, guiding them carefully, and keep-

ing all three closely bunched together as they pass the first of a series of flags. . . . Over the top of the hill and down the slope they went, faster and faster, until, still well bunched, the brook was passed, and they were going up hill toward the first pair of flags. Then one of the sheep made a bolt toward the lower part of the crag; but Laddie turned it back quick as a flash, thereby saving much time. Once more they made for the opening between the two flags that seemed to be planted so very close together. When quite near they hesitated, and had to be urged on. As soon as they started in the right direction, Laddie lay down and watched them as they walked slowly along, leaving the flags on either side.

"Looking toward his master for new directions, he quickly overtook his charges, who were slowly making their way for the hilltop, and, turning them in the direction of the next flag, now forced them into a gallop. Over the rocks they went, sure-footed as goats, frequently lost to view among the bracken, but each time reappearing with the gray dog close at their heels.

"Nearer and nearer they came, to within six feet of the flags, and seemed to be going well, when suddenly, without warning, they galloped off on the wrong side. The bracken was so high that the poor dog had not seen the second mark. 'Coom t'ime, lad! coom t'ime!' shouted his master, and then the dog realized that a mistake had been made, and ran to a clear piece of ground, from which he could see his master and get his signals. The sheep, fortunately, had stopped soon after passing the flag, and the dog understood that they must be driven back *outside* the mark (for such is the rule), then turned sharply round and brought between the two flags.

"How he understood it is difficult for us to realize, but that he did was proved by his actions; try as the sheep might to go the wrong way, Laddie,—now coaxing, now forcing them,—soon had all three in position for starting again for the narrow way that led between the two fluttering flags.

"'T'hame, Laddie! t'hame!' called his master; and Laddie turned those sheep sharply round and brought them between the two red and white flags at full gallop."

Finally Laddie gets them within a hundred yards of the pen, and his master leaves his knoll and runs to assist in the penning. The pen has an opening only big enough to admit one sheep, and so placed as to give the worst possible angle of entrance. Moreover, the driving has to be completed in a certain time, and only one minute and twenty seconds remains.

"J. R. stood on one side of the pen and beckoned Laddie to bring the three scared-looking

sheep forward. Slowly they came until near the goal; then, before man or dog could stop them, all three bolted past, and fully half a minute was lost in bringing them back.

"At last, by coaxing ever so gently, they were taken to the pen, and two were passed through the narrow entrance and penned. The third, however, turned at the critical moment and bolted.

"Time was nearly up; but a few seconds remained. Could the animal be recovered before those seconds had passed?

"The spectators held their breath and watched intently; the time-keeper stood, watch in hand, ready to call the fatal word 'Time,' while the man and the dog were working with nervous energy. It was a race against the second-hand of a watch, and the odds were in favor of the second-hand. Fortunately the two sheep in the pen had remained there, so the undivided attention was given to bringing in the third, which had run about fifty yards before Laddie could turn it. Back they came, the driven and the driver, until once more they were close to the pen. Then the dog dropped down, with his head on his paws, watching the sheep as it stood near the narrow entrance.

"Nearer and nearer came the man, with arms outspread, while the dog crawled on his belly toward the staring, panting sheep. Once the sheep turned, as though to run, when, quick as a flash, Laddie stood up and took a step forward, ready to cut off the retreat; but the sheep, thinking better of it, turned toward the pen, and, after hesitating a moment, slowly entered, one second ahead of time."

Our friend Laddie, however, did not win the prize on this day. It went to an old dog named Jack, "who gave one of the finest exhibitions of the day, making some wonderful retrieves, keeping his sheep well in hand while he completed the course and the penning in seven minutes and thirty seconds."

#### MOVEMENTS OF BRAINGLESS ANIMALS.

THE purposefulness and control of the movements of animals from which the brain has been wholly or partially removed is the subject of a paper by Dr. L. Merzbacher, in the last number of the *Archiv für die gesammte Physiologie des Menschen und der Thiere*.

What the physical basis of consciousness is, and how bodily activities are incited and controlled, are questions which have always both interested and eluded learned men. The Chinese held the belief that the stomach was the seat of the mind. In later times the doctrine of the

spirits prevailed among European nations, according to which thought and motion were caused by a fluid that passed out from the brain through a system of tubes in the body and back to the brain again. After that scientists took up the study of anatomy, and mere theorizing became unpopular. From anatomical studies it seemed that the brain was a great mass of nervous material that exerted a controlling influence over the body, responded to stimuli, and originated impulses which were conducted through the body over nerves extending out from the brain. We are now turning away from this extreme view of the controlling influence of the brain, in the light of certain experiments made upon animals with mutilated brains, and with the present diversity of opinion the scientist may say with the poet that he has come "*Wo er nichts Festes zu erfassen weiss*."

For the studies described, a number of frogs were chloroformed, their skulls opened, and parts of the brain removed, after which the frogs were cared for until they recovered. Those frogs from which the cerebral hemispheres and optic thalami had been wholly removed were able to use their legs as well as before, making all customary movements, and coördinating the movements with each other. Operations upon both the brain and the posterior roots of the spinal nerves that extend into the legs produce a marked effect upon the movements, the hind legs doing as they will, sometimes acting in harmony with the fore legs, sometimes not, or each leg would move independently without regard either to the fore legs or to the corresponding member on the opposite side.

In a number of frogs the sensory roots of the nerves supplying the hind legs were cut through. When only one side is operated upon, the frog is usually ready to spring away immediately after the operation, the only difference being a slight tendency of the foot and lower part of the leg to cling to the thigh. If the legs do not assume the right position at once after the spring, they usually do in a short time. When both sides are operated upon, the effects are more pronounced and of a different nature, showing that the movements of one extremity are affected by the movements of its mate on the opposite side; that the sensibility and motility of one foot induces equally strong reactions in the opposite member.

This influence which the mobility and sensibility of one side exerts on the other has its parallel in human pathology, as shown in cases of one-sided paresis, when one limb can be moved only when similar motions are made at the same time by the other.

The writer finds three sources of control for every member. Parts of the brain, the sensibility of the extremity itself, and sympathetic influence exerted by the sensibility and motility of the corresponding organ opposite. The regulation through sensibility is relatively strongest.

#### THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

"THE Glory and Decadence of the White Elephant" is the title of an article by M. Henry de Varigny in the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, from which may be gleaned some curious details as to this favored one among his kind.

The white elephant, as is not perhaps universally known, is not white at all,—only of lighter hue than his fellows, his hide being light or reddish gray. A perfect specimen should have pink eyes with yellow iris, hide of a light brownish red, and the interior of his ears and trunk, as well as his nails, should be white, and his hair red. But Europeans are unjust in attributing the epithet "white" to Oriental exaggeration, as the error is that of translators having an imperfect knowledge of the fine points of Eastern vernaculars. "The truth is," says Pyana, in a recent article in the *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review*, "that the term of white elephant does not exactly translate the Siamese or Burmese word which indicates the color of the animal. In Burmese, for instance, they say *sin pyu*, *sin* meaning elephant. But *pyu*, although meaning white, has also other acceptations,—such as gray, light, less dark. It is used to characterize the lighter complexion of a native woman less dusky than her countrywomen without being even remotely to be confounded with a Caucasian. Besides, the Burmese often use the expression *sin nee*, meaning red elephant. In Siamese the animal is called *chang pueuk*, *chang* being equivalent to elephant. *Pueuk*, which formerly meant white or light, is now only used in the sense of albino. Thus we see that the native expressions are erroneously translated by white elephant; the correct term would be light elephant."

#### THE WHITE ELEPHANT IN MYTHOLOGY.

According to the Buddhist legend, before assuming the human form of Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, Buddha lived in the form of a white elephant; so, in all probability the prestige of the white elephant dated much further back than Buddhism, else he would not have been chosen as the precursor of Gautama. Indeed, the elephant had his place in the Indian pantheon since the most remote periods. Indra was always represented as mounted on an elephant, who shared

in his divinity; and in the ancient worship of the sun, the white elephant and the white horse were considered emblems of the sun himself. Inspired, doubtless, by reminiscences of the solar myth, there is a Vedic tradition that at certain long-separated periods in the existence of the world, a universal monarch makes his appearance on earth. He is of celestial origin, and the initiated recognize him by varied and numerous signs. For the feet alone there are thirty-two signs. Besides physical signs, this miraculous personage possesses seven particularly precious accessories, and the chief of these is a white elephant. Without the white elephant, all claims lack authenticity. Hence it is easily understood why the different kings of the Indo-Chinese region and of the Buddhist countries,—each deeming himself the only authentic descendant of the ancient Vedic kings, all cherishing the hope of becoming the legendary universal monarch,—consider the white elephant an indispensable possession, and have done and do all in their power to procure him, by hook or by crook,—by crook preferably, because it is the surer way.

But the true country of the white elephant is Indo-China. There his prestige has been longest maintained. There the proudest orders of knighthood bear his image on their regalia; there he still majestically represents the national antiquity and glory on the royal banner. The travelers who visited Siam and the neighboring regions in the sixteenth century bear witness to this veneration in many passages. When the Trojans were fighting because of a woman, many Orientals waged war to gain a white elephant, and even about 1650 there was continual strife between the Siamese and the king of Pegu because of seven white elephants the latter coveted.

#### HONORED IN HIS OWN COUNTRY.

Only twenty-five years ago the lot of the white elephant in Siam was an extremely enviable one. A party of hunters discovered a very good specimen. The news spread, and the whole country went wild with delight. The king immediately dispatched an escort of great personages, whose duty it was to mount guard around the animal, which was tied by silken ropes in the forest where he was found. For, like his ordinary brethren, the white elephant has to undergo a course of taming and domestication before he is brought to the capital. Professionals instructed him in etiquette, and the great personages served as guard of honor. Meanwhile, people flocked from all directions to see him, bringing presents and invoking for him the divine protection. He was then conducted in royal pomp to Ayuthia, special roads having been built from the place of



his discovery to the nearest highway, and a sort of floating house of rare wood, drawn by pontoons, lined with silk, adorned with banners, and surrounded by a flotilla of gilded barks, was furnished to convey him across the river. The king, with the court, met the cavalcade here, and kneeling before the elephant made appropriate offerings. The priests then read a very long address of welcome, ending thus: "It is due to your own merit that you have at last come to see this beautiful city, to enjoy its riches and to become the favored guest of His Most Serene Majesty the King." Then the Brahmins baptized him with holy water, and bestowed on him the highest title the king could confer.

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## SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE August *Scribner's* begins with a new short story by Rudyard Kipling, "Wireless," and the only break in this fiction number is Edith Wharton's Italian travel sketch, "A Midsummer Week's Dream." Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch's story is impressively illustrated with colored reproductions of Howard Pyle's drawings; there is the beginning of a new serial by J. M. Barrie, "The Little White Bird;" and a number of other capital contributions of fiction go to make up a notable story number.

## M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE August *McClure's* contains a sketch of John Mitchell, the labor leader, by Mr. Lincoln Steffens, and a study of "Mont Pelée In Its Might," by Prof. Angelo Heilprin, from both of which we have quoted in another department.

Miss Stone's account of her experience among the brigands is followed this month by Mrs. Tsilka's story of the little baby that was born while that lady was sharing Miss Stone's captivity.

M. Santos-Dumont contributes an autobiographical sketch under the title, "How I Became an Aeronaut." The balloonist is only twenty-nine years old. He was born in Brazil. He says he was an aeronaut by nature, and his playmates used to tease him about his propensity to flying kites when he was a little boy. He has, in fact, evidently been studying the principles of human flight his whole life. M. Santos-Dumont has decided in favor of a petroleum motor, and the fundamental principle of his experiments has been the effort to minimize weight. Early in his experiments he constructed a  $3\frac{1}{2}$  horse-power motor weighing only 66 pounds, a very remarkable engine at that time.

The balance of the August number is composed of fiction, including a daring but delicious little idyl by Stewart Edward White, "The Life of the Winds of Heaven."

## THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN the August *Cosmopolitan*, E. A. Bennett has a sketch of H. G. Wells and his work. "Anticipations" is not the work of a Jules Verne, this writer explains. "The great difference between Jules Verne and Mr. Wells is that the latter was trained in scientific methods of thought, while the former was not. Before Jules Verne took to romances he wrote operatic libretti; before Mr. Wells took to romances he was a pupil of Huxley's at the Royal College of Science. He graduated at London University with first-class honors in science, and his first literary production was a textbook of biology."

The *Cosmopolitan* continues its sketches of "Captains of Industry," with articles on William Rockefeller, Charles T. Yerkes, H. M. Flagler, W. C. Whitney, and A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Of William Rockefeller, Mr. S. E. Moffett says he is noted among U. S. associates and subordinates for his perfect mastery of all the details of the operation of the company, his clear and sound judgment, and his keen critical faculty. "He is not a physical weakling, like his formidable brother. The steam that drives his mental machinery comes from a capacious material boiler. His physique is of the robust, J. Pierpont Morgan type. He is an enthusiastic horseman, and a lover of the fields and woods. But, like all the Rockefellers, he is devoutly religious. He has only one vice,—he

plays the violin. Aside from that, he is exemplary in his private relations."

Mr. Charles S. Gleed gives Mr. Cassatt, the president of the great Pennsylvania system, credit for a wonderful faculty of selecting the important thing, and of leaving the next most important for another time or another man. Mr. Cassatt was highly educated, and then went through a rough-and-tumble experience as a surveyor's rodman on the Pennsylvania road.

Mr. Rafford Pyke, in an essay on "What Men Like in Men," places the quality of "squareness" first, then reasonableness, then courage, generosity, modesty, dignity, and tenderness, in the order named. There are articles on "London Society," "Diversions of Some Millionaires," "The Organization of a Modern Circus," "City Ownership of Seaside Parks," and the love story of Heine and Mathilde.

## MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

IN the August *Munsey's*, Donald Mackay, writing on "The Cow Puncher at Home," tells something of the life of the cowboy, who is, he says, practically the same to-day as in the early development of the West and Southwest. Cowboys are Americans generally, and sometimes English; "no man has ever seen a German cowboy, or a French." The cow puncher gets \$30 to \$75 a month, and saves it up for a considerable time, until he gets to the city, where it does not take long to separate himself from it. In the round-up each outfit consists of a cook wagon, a cook, two horse hustlers, and eight riders. Every 5,000 head of cattle requires such an outfit. Each rider possesses eight horses, three of which he uses every day. The cowboy country extends over the great prairies of Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico, and thence northward to Wyoming and Dakota. Mr. Mackay says that in Texas women have taken to ranching, and that one of the most successful, Mrs. Pauline Whitman, owns a ranch of 300,000 acres in the Pan Handle. She raises 15,000 cattle annually, and requires twenty cowboys for their handling.

Mr. Oscar K. Davis, formerly the New York *Sun's* correspondent in the Philippines, contributes an article on "The Moros in Peace and War," which is timely in view of the recent peacemaking with the Moro people. Mr. Davis says the Moros are the most formidable of the native tribes in the Philippines, and a campaign against them must be a serious affair. The center of Moro population in Mindanao is about Lake Lanao, in a fine upland country, where the natives cultivate great fields of rice and sweet potatoes. The Spaniards fought their way to this lake from the north coast in the face of tremendous resistance. They opened a road, which they protected with numerous blockhouses, and up which they lugged three small gunboats built in sections. The boats were put together at the lake and launched, but never saw much service, and were finally scuttled. Mr. Davis says the Moro fighters are very different from the Filipinos. Although they are poorly armed, they use with deadly skill and energy terrible knives which they make themselves, and with which they can easily cut a man's head from his shoulders by one blow.

There are other articles in this number of *Munsey's* on "Country Life in England," by Lady Colin Campbell; the Stony Wold sanatorium for consumptives being established in the Adirondacks; "The New Photography," by Charles H. Caffin; and "College Girls' Dramatics," by Alice K. Fallows.

## THE WORLD'S WORK.

IN the August *World's Work* there is an article by Ray Stannard Baker telling how labor is organized in America, which we have quoted from in another department. The August number of this magazine is taken up largely with sixty or seventy pages of pictures and text descriptive of recreation grounds of the American people. To show what important financial terms the recreation of to-day is sometimes expressed in, the writer of the sketch "Across the Canadian Border" says that Mr. J. J. Hill pays for the privilege of fishing in the St. John River \$3,000 a year, with \$500 more for the St. Paul. Mr. H. W. deForest has leased for himself and his associates the fishing in the Grand Cascadepia for \$7,500 a year; Mr. I. W. Adams, of Boston, has paid \$30,000 outright for the privilege of fishing in the Moisie, and half as much more for another stream; Mr. Lewis Cabot refuses \$50,000 for his salmon-fishing rights in the Gaspé. The Restigouche Salmon Club, composed entirely of Americans, is so much sought for that its membership shares are worth from \$7,500 to \$10,000 each.

Mr. Frederick Palmer writes of "West Point After a Century;" O. P. Austin asks the question, "Will Our Commercial Expansion Continue?" and gives his opinion in the affirmative; and Mr. Russell Doubleday describes, in "New York to Chicago,—20 Hours," a trip on the new trains of the Pennsylvania and New York Central, that make the fastest long run in the world,—enabling a man from one city to do business in the other and be gone only one day.

## COUNTRY LIFE.

IN *Country Life* for August there is an article on "The Automobile," with some instructions for beginners. This writer does not attempt to award the palm to one or the other of the different types of automobiles in use now,—electric, gasoline, or steam. He calls attention to the fact that whereas the gasoline machine is very convenient and practical, and is easy to start, and can run for a long distance,—one or two hundred miles, on one filling of gasoline and water,—on the other hand, steam vehicles have remarkable hill-climbing power, and give an extraordinarily delicate control of the carriages and their speed. They run quietly, too, without vibration. But the steam vehicles must be replenished with water about every twenty-five or forty miles. As to prices, this writer does not seem to think there will be any radical lowering of prices in the near future. Steam and gasoline automobiles may now be purchased as low as \$600 or \$700. Well-built machinery is expensive; cheap and flimsy machinery is out of question on an automobile. He reminds us that the price of bicycles would show that automobiles are rather cheap, for a bicycle in its best form is built today for about two dollars a pound, whereas an automobile costs only about one dollar a pound. He advises beginners to buy second-hand machines and paint them up.

Mr. Clarence A. Martin writes in the series on "The Making of a Country Home," and gives some general advice as to "The Main Features of the House." William L. Underwood tells how to make a water garden and how to keep it free from mosquitoes. T. W. Burgess describes the wonderful country home of Mr. E. C. Benedict at Greenwich, Conn., which is one of the favorite haunts of Ex-President Grover Cleveland. W.

C. Egan gives good practical directions "How to Make a Garden," and there are various pleasant suggestions for vacation-seekers and nature students at home.

## FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.

IN the August *Frank Leslie's* there is a description of "The Birds of Farthest South," by C. E. Borchgrevink, the explorer and discoverer of the Antarctic Continent. The penguins are the most characteristic birds within the South Polar circle, and these are found in great numbers on land and on sea. The legs are placed so far back on the penguin that when the bird is walking it stands upright, and the wings are so rudimentary that they are more like flippers. When they wish to leave the water, they put on a great spurt of swimming speed, and then, with a mighty flapping of their wings, they rise two or three yards in the air. Mr. Borchgrevink shows some remarkable photographs of the populous penguin colonies of the Antarctic Continent, and some curious incidents in the birds' life. Their great enemy is the skua gull, which hangs around the desert islands, trying to steal the eggs and young ones. The penguins live on the edge of the ice-pack in winter time, and live off of fish and crustaceans, the flesh being so unutterably oily that a human being cannot stand it.

There is a brief sketch of Otis Skinner, the actor, by Franklin E. Fyles, who calls his subject the best elocutionist on the American stage, with the exception of Mrs. Le Moine. The remainder of this number is devoted to fiction.

## EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.

THE August number of *Everybody's Magazine* contains a description of the sheep-dog trials in the north of England, by A. R. Dugmore, which we have quoted from in another department. The magazine begins with a harvesting idyl in prose by Martha McCulloch Williams, whose recent volume of nature studies, "Next to the Ground," has been so handsomely received.

Arthur E. Johnson tells of a welcome invention by the chief of the United States Weather Bureau, "A Summer-Time Stove." This curious contrivance turns in an instant air of the temperature of a hundred degrees to a temperature below freezing point, and Mr. Johnson thinks it promises to become a factor of no mean importance in furnishing not only comfort to humanity in general, but aid to the manufacturing world, where room temperature is an item in the protection of goods. Professor Moore calls the novel refrigerator a gravity cooler. In outward appearance it is a plain round cylinder, connected with the outside air by a pipe of generous diameter, and having a similar pipe extending from beneath. Mr. Johnson's account of the scientific principles involved is not very elaborate or convincing. "Place your hand in front of the discharge pipe near the floor and you can feel ice-cold air coming forth in a strong draught. An anemometer, a machine for measuring air, placed in front of this pipe announces that air is coming out at the rate of 200 cubic feet a minute, or 12,000 feet an hour. Turn a damper in the pipe which leads to the outer air, and the wheels of the anemometer immediately cease turning. This seems to prove that the air enters the machine from the top and goes through it of its own sheer weight, being made heavier as it is cooled."

Holman F. Day describes "The Day's Work of a New England Farmer," there is a dramatic story by Frank Norris, "A Deal in Wheat," and other summery contributions.

#### THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

FROM the August *Atlantic Monthly* we have selected the excellent travel sketch describing Pygmy life in Central Africa, by Mr. Samuel Phillips Verner, to quote from among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

An appreciation of Bret Harte by H. C. Merwin places that author very high among the literary artists America has produced. Mr. Merwin thinks Bret Harte would still have been a genius and great writer if gold had never been discovered in California. Mr. Merwin says that Bret Harte at his best had in the choice of words, the balance of his sentences, and the rhythm of his paragraphs, a very nearly perfect style. He was essentially an artist with the artistic incapacity to deal with abstract notions or general propositions. Mr. Merwin thinks that Hawthorne himself could not have conceived a purer character, or have told the story more delicately, than Bret Harte in "The Idyl of Red Gulch." The deficiency in Bret Harte's work was a certain limitation of creative power, which prevented Bret Harte, as it prevented Kipling, from writing a successful novel. Mr. Merwin thinks Bret Harte's one sustained effort, "Gabriel Conroy," is a nightmare.

In discussing "The Revival of Poetic Drama," Mr. Edmund Gosse thinks it is safe to say that since the days of Shakespeare we have not before seen an occasion upon which two dramatic poems of real and high literary merit, by the same author, have enjoyed runs and success at the same time upon the London stage. Mr. Gosse refers, of course, to the "Ulysses" and "Paola and Francesca" of Mr. Stephen Phillips. Mr. Gosse thinks the reason why poetic drama has always failed in England since the seventeenth century is that it remains faithful to the Elizabethan tradition. Accordingly he places his greatest hope for the newest revival of poetic drama in England in the fact that it is independent of the Elizabethan tradition. While he thinks Mr. Phillips "has been the victim of more injudicious praise than is often poured out upon young writers even in this crude and impetuous age," still he gives him credit for having produced already "one of those revivals of poetic drama which occur in our history three or four times in every century."

This August issue of the *Atlantic* refrains from discussions of heavy and serious topics. There is a vivid description of "The Moonshiners at Home," by Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., and contributions of fiction from Norman Duncan, Bettina von Hutton, Jack London, Arthur Colton, Alice Brown, and a breezy essay, "The Browning Tonic," by Martha B. Dunn.

#### THE FORUM.

IN the first number of the *Forum* as a quarterly review the general character of the magazine is changed, while its former high standards are maintained, but the review and outlook features are more fully developed. In other words, the magazine is turned into what is called in the English and European reviews a "chronique," including not only a record of current events, but in most cases estimates of general tenden-

cies. There are nine departments, each conducted by a specialist, who writes a critical exposition of such events of the last three months as come within his own sphere. In the issue for July-September, Mr. Henry Litchfield West discusses American politics, Mr. A. Maurice Low foreign affairs, Mr. A. D. Noyes finance, Mr. Henry Harrison Supplee applied science, Mr. John Corbin the American drama, Mr. Frank Jewett Mather, Jr., literature, Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin architectural art, Mr. Ossian H. Lang educational events, and Dr. J. M. Rice, the editor of the magazine, educational research.

#### CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The first of the three special articles, so-called, which appear in this number, supplementary to the reviews of events, is on the subject of "Chinese Exclusion," and is signed by the Hon. Charles Denby, our former minister to China. Mr. Denby argues in favor of a continuation of our policy of exclusion; but holds that we should act openly and honorably in the matter, and not under cover of a strained interpretation of words. "We should declare that a certain number of students may come to this country, as well as a certain number of merchants, and a certain number of other classes if desirable, and the remainder should be excluded. Surveillance should be exercised over the persons so admitted in order that they might not become laborers. Our trade relations with China are promising, and they ought not to be disturbed by the enactment of unnecessary and unjust laws. A respectable Chinese merchant engaged in business in China, and desirous of doing business with the United States, should be encouraged to come to this country, and to buy supplies here. If we are to lose our trade with China, one of the main objects of acquiring the Philippines will be defeated."

The second special article in this number is contributed by Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand on "Germany as a World Power," and the third is an appreciation of the late Sir Walter Besant, by Prof. William P. Trent.

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN the opening article of the *North American Review* for July, Thomas A. Edison briefly describes the tests applied to his recently-perfected storage battery for motor cars. Mr. Edison declares that the battery has sustained and overcome the four very thorough tests applied to it, and that there is every prospect of the same result from the fifth and last test. Mr. Edison's own conception of the condition to be met by the storage battery is that it should be a perfectly reversible instrument, "receiving and giving out power like a dynamo motor, without any deterioration of the mechanism of conversion." Mr. Edison describes the run made by an automobile supplied with power from his storage battery in which a distance of sixty-two miles over country roads containing many grades, some as steep as twelve feet in a hundred, was covered by the vehicle, making at the end of the run 83 per cent. of the original speed, the average speed over the entire distance being 11 2-100 miles per hour. On a comparatively level country road, a little heavy from a recent rain, the same vehicle on one charge came to a stop at the eighty-fifth mile. Mr. Edison expresses the opinion that the automobile, aided by the new battery, will ultimately come within the reach of the man of moderate means. "With an initial outlay of \$700 and up-



ward, the storage battery automobile can be used once a week at the cost of a fifty-cent charge, or twice for a dollar, and so on, the cost of use being met as it is incurred and so ceasing to be the bugbear that fixed charges must always be to the householder of moderate income." The fifth endurance test of the battery, the results of which have not yet been published, is the running of five different models of automobiles of various weights and construction over five thousand miles of country road at an average distance of one hundred miles per day.

#### AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING AND THE SHIPPING TRUST.

The inter-relation of two great recent developments in the industrial world,—the forming of the Atlantic steamship merger and the organization of the American shipbuilding trust,—is suggested in an article contributed to this number of the *Review* by Mr. Charles H. Cramp, of the famous firm of shipbuilders. Mr. Cramp expresses the belief that the direct influence of the Morgan steamship trust will be in the direction of stimulating American shipbuilding. He shows that the agreement with the Belfast shipyard of Harland & Wolff will by no means prevent the management of the trust from building some of their ships in the United States, but he hints at certain desired legislation on the part of our government to enable any American to build and operate ships under the American flag as favorably as under foreign flags.

#### THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S PERSONAL INFLUENCE.

Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand makes a rather savage attack upon Emperor William II., the autocrat of modern Germany. He asserts that the Kaiser's influence has been wonderful, not only in public life, "lowering the national standard of political thought and liberty," but also in German literary and art life. This writer condemns him especially for his war upon what is known as the "Secessionist" or "Realistic" movement in literature, represented by Hauptmann and Sudermann, and a corresponding movement in German art represented by Böcklin, Liebermann, Klinger, and others. The greatest injury, however, according to this writer, has resulted from the Kaiser's attempt to curb the freedom of the press and of periodical literature. "The practice of the courts all over Germany, from the lowest to the highest, has been, since the accession of William II., growingly and steadily illiberal and systematically inimical to the press. Honest expression of opinion, whenever it contravened the Kaiser's ideas and convictions, has been so severely and persistently punished that it may be said to be effectually muzzled."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Karl Blind writes on "The Prorogued Turkish Parliament;" Commissioner-General T. V. Powderly on "Immigration's Menace to the National Health;" Mr. M. W. Hazeltine on "Mr. Carnegie's New Book;" Mr. Vernon Lee on "The Economic Dependence of Women;" H. Cust, M.P., on "Cecil Rhodes;" Auditor H. A. Castle on "Defects and Abuses in Our Postal System;" and Dr. Adolph Wagner on "The Public Debt of Prussia." Prof. Lewis M. Haupt, formerly a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, sets forth the advantages of Nicaragua as contrasted with the Panama route for a canal. Mr. John Handiboe's article on "Strikes and the Public Welfare" is reviewed in another department.

#### THE ARENA.

THE July number of the *Arena* opens with a symposium on "Why I am Opposed to Imperialism," by President George McA. Miller, Prof. Thomas E. Will, Mr. Bolton Hall, and Mr. Ernest Crosby. Among the reasons stated by these gentlemen for their opposition to the present policy of the United States Government are that it is an abandonment of a high national ideal; that it is a breaking of national faith; that it is an introduction of despotism; that it is a policy proved by history to be a failure; that it is based upon physical force; that it is founded on a false pride of race; that it is "steeped in cant and hypocrisy," and that it distracts our attention and our material resources from home problems.

#### WHY THE PACIFIC COAST FAVORS NICARAGUA.

Mr. Edward Berwick explains why the Pacific coast producer has all along favored the Nicaragua route for the canal as opposed to the Panama, even to the point of declaring for "Nicaragua or nothing." The wheat grower of California wishes to be put on an equal footing with his rival in the Argentine Republic, and prefers the Nicaragua route because of its availability for sailing vessels. Farmers' most perishable products, on the other hand, will suffer less from detention in tropical heat and damp by the Nicaragua route than by the Panama, while for all purposes of interstate commerce the nearness of Nicaragua commends it as the more desirable route.

#### THE ACTORS' CHURCH ALLIANCE.

Dr. George Wolf Shinn gives an account of the formation and objects of the Actors' Church Alliance, which has now established itself in four hundred cities in the United States and Canada, and counts a membership of over two thousand. The objects of this organization are to promote the best interests of the stage and the Church by seeking to produce on the part of each a just appreciation of the opportunities and responsibilities of the other, and to endeavor to unite the stage, the Church, and the general public in a mutual effort for the betterment of all. The Boston chapter has had receptions in theaters, lectures, essays, and discussions in halls, and smaller gatherings here and there. It has successfully carried through a benefit performance and a bazaar to raise funds, and has had a religious service once each month in some church, to which actors and their friends were especially invited. Both the Boston and New York chapters now possess headquarters of their own, and are engaging in active work.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. William H. Morrell writes on "Evolution and Optimistic Politics," Mr. Adam Rosenberg on "Socialism in Ancient Israel," Mr. Marvin Dana on "The Pride of Life," Mr. William Leighton on "Whitman's Note of Democracy," and Mr. Eltweed Pomeroy on "The Present Political Outlook."

#### GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

IN the July number of *Gunton's* the editor attempts to make clear the real issue in the present coal-strike discussion in the following paragraphs:

"Whether the demand for an eight-hour day and an increase of 20 per cent. in wages is reasonable or unrea-

sonable really cuts no figure in this strike problem. If the employers had consented to the conference with the unions, it is altogether probable that the demands of the men might and would have been modified down to a thoroughly reasonable and economic basis. After the reply of the corporations, there was nothing for the laborers to do but accept the decision that they would not be permitted to participate in making the contract under which they would have to work or strike.

"In this state of facts, as developed by Commissioner of Labor Wright's investigation, it is clear that the corporations are responsible for the strike. All the inconvenience to the public is chargeable to the railroad managers, because their attitude left no other alternative for the men except unconditional surrender of all voice in determining their conditions."

#### FACTS ABOUT SOUTHERN CHILD LABOR.

Mr. Hayes Robbins, in a paper on "The New South's Rare Opportunity," estimates the number of children under fourteen years of age at work in the cotton mills of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi at 23,000. Eight or ten thousand of these children are believed to be under twelve, while the fact is well established that some children of nine, eight, and even six years are at work in Southern mills. In connection with these facts, we are reminded that fourteen years is nearly the average age under which factory labor is prohibited by the laws of most of our Northern States and of European countries where there has been any legislation on the subject.

#### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* for July, Sir Robert Anderson, writing on London "Hooliganism," maintains that magistrates should be empowered to deal with any lad between sixteen and twenty-one who habitually frequents the streets and highways and has no visible means of subsistence. By dealing with them he means that they should be sent to training ships. The most interesting thing in his paper is the statement which he makes as to the estimate of some American friends of his as to the number of murders which they expected would take place every year in London. After much discussion, they fixed an average of about 200. In reality, the average number is about 18.

#### BRITISH AND AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Mr. Benjamin Taylor writes a somewhat cheerful article upon this subject, maintaining that if British shipowners, shipbuilders, and railway companies wake up and brace themselves for the struggle, they have nothing to fear. He would pass a simple resolution through the House of Commons forbidding the sale or transfer by any firm of vessels which it is desirable to keep on the British register for possible use in war, and pass a short act re-imposing the old navigation laws, which would close the British register and coasting trade to foreign-built vessels. He also suggests that countervailing subsidies should be paid, and in other ways he would abandon the theory that the British shipowner is the natural enemy of mankind.

#### THE DEMAND FOR A WHITE AUSTRALIA.

The government resident on Thursday Island, the pearl-fishing station in the north of Australia, gives

some interesting particulars as to the influence likely to be exerted by Asia on Australia. He admits that the pearl-fields could not be worked without Asiatics, but at the same time he is a passionate advocate of a white Australia. This, he says, is the opinion not of the labor party alone, but it is the determination of nine-tenths of the present people of Australia. The southern Australian states will never consent, come what may, to the systematic introduction of colored labor into northern Australia.

#### UNEDUCATED BRITISH OFFICERS.

Maj.-Gen. Frank Russell declares that he thinks the great war now brought to a close will be noted in history as having brought about an entire revolution in the education and training of the officers of the British army. The report of the committee is a startling and a remarkable document. He examines its recommendations in detail, approving of them in the main, and concludes his paper by calling attention to the striking phenomenon that, although the committee examined no fewer than seventy-two witnesses, some of them more than once and many of them at great length, they never asked Lord Wolseley to attend and give them the benefit of his advice and unrivaled experience. The unaccountable omission detracts very much from the value of the report as a whole.

#### PROPHECIES OF DISRAELI.

Mr. Walter Sichel claims that no one ever showed greater prescience as to the future of Great Britain than Disraeli. He quotes many passages from his speeches in proof of this; among others, as far back as 1856 he pointed out that American expansion, so far from being injurious to England, contributed to the wealth of England more than it increased the power of the United States. In 1872, he made the following statement as to the conditions upon which, in his opinion, self-government should have been conceded to the colonies. The passage is a remarkable one, and well worth quoting:

"It ought to have been accompanied by an *imperial tariff*, by securities for the people of England for the enjoyment of the unappropriated lands which belonged to the sovereign as their trustee, and by a military code which should have precisely defined the means and the responsibilities by which the colonies should be defended, and by which, if necessary, this country should call for aid from the colonies themselves. It ought further to have been accompanied by the institution of some representative council in the metropolis, which would have brought the colonies into constant and continuous relations with the home government."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. W. H. Ford comes to the rescue of the censor of plays, and maintains that one scene at least in "*Monna Vanna*" is quite inadmissible on the English stage. The late Chief Justice of Hyderabad writes on "*The Islamic Libraries*," and Mrs. Aria discourses on the practice of going to the play in order to display your dresses and meet your friends. Miss G. E. Troutbeck, in an article entitled "*A Forerunner of St. Francis of Assisi*," revives the almost forgotten memory of Abbot Joachim of Flora, who was born in Calabria in the year 1132.

## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

**I**N the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. Francis Gribble gives a very vivid and picturesque account of Alexandre Dumas. He says:

"One may speak of him, for instance, as a dissolute Sir Walter Scott, a magnified non-natural George Augustus Sala, a literary Baron Grant, a Henri Mürger with a talent for getting on, but the analogies do not help one very far. Dumas was all these things, but he was a good many other things as well. His life is a real drama which loses none of its significance through the lapse of time. Here, at least, we have the true story of a Titanic conflict. On the one hand, we have the man of genius proudly defying all the conventional decencies of the social order, and trusting to genius, unsupported by any force of character, to pull him through; on the other hand, we have the patient, untiring social forces biding their time and taking their terrible revenge. The collapse has been compared to the breaking up of an empire; and the story is like the story of Napoleon, transferred to the field of literary and social life."

## MAGERSFONTEIN.

Mr. Perceval Landon tells the story of the defeat of the Highlanders at Magersfontein, putting forward for the first time the unexampled series of mishaps which led to their destruction. The first mishap was the overcharged electricity of the atmosphere, which found expression as soon as the march began in a tremendous thunderstorm which affected the nerves of every man in the force. The brigade, from Wauchope downward, started with a premonition of defeat. When, drenched to the skin, the Black Watch tore themselves through clinging thorns and sinewy branches by main force, a continuous cataract of magazine fire smote them down. When they recoiled, shattered beneath the sudden blow, the quick African dawn rose full upon the scene of failure, enabling the Boers to take aim. At that moment of confusion the brigade found themselves practically without officers, for the new kit in which the officers were dressed rendered them undistinguishable from their men. On this leaderless force lying prone on the veldt the sun arose in a cloudless sky, and the thermometers registered 108 in the shade. A misunderstood operation, ordered by Colonel Hughes-Hallett, was taken as a signal for a general retirement, and the brigade—shaken, broken, decimated—retreated over the coverless zone swept by the Boer fire.

## THE PROSPECT IN TURKEY.

A writer calling himself A. Rustem Bey de Bilinski declares that Abdul Hamid has made his unfortunate empire a veritable hell on earth, and this he has done of resolute purpose, displaying great genius in the systematic efforts in which he has struck poison into every branch of national activity. Believing that prosperity would lead to discontent, he pursues a policy of devastation and desolation. His precautions against assassination are complete. The Young Turks are powerless for some years to come, the Christian races will not rise, and, therefore, as long as Abdul Hamid reigns there is not much prospect that the Eastern Question will be raised. If, however, he were to die, the dogs of war would be unloosed, and a general conflagration might ensue. If his successor adopted a policy of reform and progress, Great Britain might come to the rescue, and the Sultan might make himself the center of a confed-

eration of which his former Christian subjects, now completely enfranchised, would form the outer circle and join hands to resist Europe.

## SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

Mr. W. H. Mallock gives the fourth instalment of his papers on "Science and Religion at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century." This leads him to the following conclusion:

"Science, then, in the principles from which it starts, and in the conclusion to which it leads, is essentially non-religious. It not only fails to support the essential doctrines of religion, but, as is every day becoming more apparent, it excludes them. If, then, we accept, as all reasonable people do accept, the facts which science teaches, are we, as reasonable people, bound to reject religion? I shall show in the next article that we are not, and why we are not."

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

**I**N the *Contemporary Review* for July, Mr. J. B. Johnston contributes a very detailed and interesting summary of the evidence against the theory of natural selection. Geological and palaeontological evidence, he says, is every day tending to weaken the Darwinian theory. The earth is now proved to be not so old as was believed, and the enormous periods of time demanded by pure natural selectionists can no longer be granted. Recent discoveries have brought to light many animals in the oldest strata which were quite as highly developed as their posterity in new strata. Mr. Johnston gives a list of such cases, and concludes that while natural selection has played some part in the development of life, it is the part of the eliminator much more than that of the creator. Palaeontology furnishes a vast body of proof that a type appears perfect, or almost perfect, from the first, or at least the type's acme is reached very early in its history.

Colonel Maude writes upon "The Education of Officers." There is a paper by Mr. G. H. Powell on "The Mind of America." Miss Hannah Lynch has one of her brilliantly-worded articles upon "Rebel Catalonia." There is also a paper on the somewhat unprofitable subject of "Immortality" by Emma Marie Caillard.

## THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

**T**HE *Westminster Review* for July contains a very instructive paper by Mr. Hubert Reade entitled "Empire as Made in Germany." It was written before peace was signed in South Africa, Mr. Reade's purpose being to show the careful and moderate methods of Bismarck in founding the German Empire as contrasted with the pretences of British imperialists. Bismarck succeeded in roping in the German states into the new empire owing to his moderation and his care to save their *amour propre*. He knew how fatal it would be to Prussia to have subordinate to it a large body of citizens hankering after a vanished past. A tactless statesman would in 1866 have annexed Bohemia, and have filled the palaces of Vienna with kings in exile, making the Prussian flag the emblem of subjection. But Bismarck was extremely moderate; in the art of saving appearances he could have given lessons to the Dowager Empress of China. In the constitution of the German Empire he was equally careful, keeping up the fiction of independence everywhere. The South German states closed the war with France by separate

treaties of peace; the federal states were all to be represented by special envoys at the King's coronation. In short, Bismarck recognized the superiority of diplomacy over edicts in settling international questions, and built up the German Empire with treaties, not with proclamations. If Bismarck had been English prime minister, he would not have refused to treat with President Krüger. He would not have troubled, so long as every Boer was effectively subject to England, to force upon him the recognition of this subjection at every turn. It would have mattered little, while Transvaal and Free State representatives sat in the Federal Parliament of South Africa, whether these states, like the Hanseatic cities, were officially styled republics. He would not have lost a kingdom for the color of an emblem.

Mr. J. G. Godard continues his paper on "Imperialism: Its Spirit and Tendencies." There is an article on the Indian Famine Commission.

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for July contains an important article by Mr. Arnold White upon "The Food of the Lower Deck—and a Message from Kiel," which is noticed elsewhere, and a very interesting article, Sir Horace Rumbold's "Recollection of a Diplomatist," full of good stories about such well-known men as Sir Robert Morier, Sir Harry Elliot, Sir Hamilton Seymour, and less great names in the British diplomatic service. Captain Mahan contributes some "Considerations Governing the Disposition of Navies," and Admiral Fremantle discourses upon "Mercantile Cruisers and Commerce Protection." Mr. Whitmore, M. P., writes pleasantly and genially concerning the recently acquired London parks, such as Clissold Park, and Waterloo, Brockwell, and Ravenscourt parks, which are old-fashioned suburban gardens rather than city parks.

Mr. W. J. Courthope makes the following suggestion as to the first step being taken toward imperial federation:

"What would be the objection to having a representative of each colonial government for the time being as a member of a permanent council? The council must necessarily be composed of the executive powers in each part of the empire, but the principle of representation would be duly observed, and it would seem easy to make a body so composed part of the constitution, by converting it into a committee of the privy council. As the council would in itself, to begin with, have neither executive nor legislative functions, there could be no fear of the federal authority attempting to enforce obedience to the central will upon any reluctant member of the voluntary association."

The Earl of Ronaldshay describes a journey taken through Baloochistan and eastern Persia.

#### THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

ONE of the most interesting articles in the *Monthly Review* is Mr. Arthur Morrison's illustrated paper on the "Painters of Japan."

The editor, in his opening paper on "Trade and the New World," recommends the adoption of a policy partly protective and partly aggressive, but he admits that for preliminary work necessary to lay the founda-

tions of his policy it would be futile to look either to the government now in power or to any alternative government at present conceivable. It is, therefore, hardly worth discussing from the point of view of practical politics.

Mr. Worsfold continues his defence of Sir Charles Warren, dealing with the much-disputed question as to who was responsible for the disaster at Spion Kop. Mr. J. H. Rose's paper, entitled "Our Anti-National Party in the Great War," is written from the point of view of a man who thinks that the more completely British foreign policy is examined in the light of contemporary records the better it comes out. He quotes Dr. Gardiner as agreeing with him in this matter, for, said the eminent historian, "It always does; it always does."

Mr. W. B. Yeats contributes an Irish poem which deals with the fate of two lovers, Baile and Aillinn. The Master of Love, wishing them to be happy in his own land among the dead, told to each the story of the other's death, so that their hearts were broken and they died.

There is a curious article entitled "Si Jeunesse Voulait," by Mrs. Hugh Bell, a sermonette to young people on the conduct of life. We have dealt at length elsewhere with Mr. William Archer's plea for national theaters.

#### BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

"BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE" for July contains another instalment of the instructive articles, "On the Heels of De Wet." The writer thinks that whether or not De Wet was the best of the Boer generals, he certainly owed a great deal to good luck. The culpable stupidity of his pursuers often saved him, and even when surrounded by the best leaders and best men, chance has stood by him. Luck, however, generally seemed to have come in the form of what the writer calls "effete British leaders;" and he gives an amusing dialogue to illustrate the stupid timidity with which the British senior officers hampered and interfered with their enterprising subordinates.

There is a very interesting anonymous article on "Celestial Photography," in which the writer points out the uses and drawbacks of photography as used in astronomy. The writer says that even with perfect clockwork, human supervision is necessary in photographing the sky, as owing to changes in the atmosphere the stars change their positions by refraction. As they sink toward the horizon the refraction increases. Photography is not very useful when fine detail is wanted, as on all but two or three nights of the year the star-image dances and quivers in the telescope, and the sensitized plate reproduces its aberrations. Photography is especially valuable in the work of measurement, which the writer insists is a much more important work than mere searching for new celestial objects. One of the great drawbacks of photography is that, owing to the coarseness of the silver particles, the picture will only bear a small magnification—some twenty diameters—after which it begins to show single grains. Also the plate is too faithful, and records everything whether wanted or not. It is in observing faint sources of light that photography is supreme. The Lick telescope, when used in combination with photography, discovered some 120,000 new nebulae, where only 6,000 had been discovered by using the telescope alone.

## THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

## REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE terrible events of 1871 are beginning to be regarded in France as ancient history, and accordingly much is being published which throws a strong light on many events which at the time appeared utterly mysterious and incomprehensible. The place of honor in the first June number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is given to an article entitled "The Biarritz Interview," written (wherein lies its special interest) by M. Ollivier, the French statesman who has remained notorious as having used in 1870 the unfortunate phrase, "The French army is absolutely ready to go into action, even to the last button of the last gaiter." Here, apparently for the first time, is told from the French point of view the inner story of the negotiations which preceded the Schleswig-Holstein struggle, and students of modern history will find much that is valuable in these pages. At the present moment one reads with melancholy interest the vivid description of how great a part deadly disease played in the life-story of Napoleon III. During the last seven years of the empire the emperor was constantly ill; but the fact was more or less hidden from those around him, although his ministers were, of course, aware that often the extremity of pain which he was enduring compelled him to leave the councils over which he used to preside with the greatest regularity and intelligence. M. Ollivier, in the second number, continues his diplomatic and political confessions with a long account of the first Hohenzollern candidature—in other words, the history of how the present King of Roumania, a prince of the house of Hohenzollern, became sovereign of the eastern state over which he still reigns, and to which the heir is his nephew, equally allied by marriage to the British sovereign. M. Ollivier is apparently of opinion that Bismarck hoped to plant out cadets of the Royal Prussian family all over Europe, and that, emboldened by the success of this attempt in Roumania, he plotted the disastrous Hohenzollern candidature to the throne of Spain, which practically led to the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War.

## THE CENTENARY OF COMTE.

Auguste Comte, one of the comparatively very few thinkers who may be said to have founded a new religion, was born a hundred years ago, and his centenary has inspired M. Brunetière, the distinguished French philosopher and critic, to write a courteous analysis of Comte's theories, writings, and general opinions on the intellect of some thinkers who may be said to have been even greater than himself. He points out that Comte had a great respect for all that had gone before, in this matter differing from any of his disciples, who seem far more anxious to destroy than to preserve the edifices built up in the course of ages.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles include a short scientific summary of the world's volcanic eruptions, by M. Dastre; a detailed account of the battle of Oudenarde, by the Comte d'Haussonville; and yet another section of M. Lenthéric's picturesque and yet most detailed description of the northern coast-lines and seaport towns of France.

## NOUVELLE REVUE.

AS usual the *Nouvelle Revue* for June is composed of a very great number of short articles, of which perhaps the best is that, by M. Buret, entitled "The Rights of War, and the Rights of the Wounded." Next May, at St. Petersburg, will take place a great international congress of Red Cross societies. The last was held at Vienna in 1893, at a moment when none foresaw the grievous struggle which has just come to an end. It is said on the Continent that, in view of recent events in South Africa, certain articles of the Geneva Convention will be there revised. This will be more necessary owing to the fact that the famous convention omitted to deal both with the captive wounded, and with the case of prisoners of war. During the Franco-Prussian War the German military authorities complained bitterly that certain articles of the convention made it easy for active combatants to pose when convenient as doctors and ambulance men, and the same complaint was made in Great Britain apropos of the many Russian, Dutch, and American ambulances which attempted to make their way into the Boer lines.

## THE MARTINIQUE DISASTER.

The Martinique disaster is the subject of a paper by M. Desmarest, who gives some little-known details concerning the doomed town of St. Pierre. He points out that many of the houses were made of wood, and so caught fire almost at once. The one survivor, a negro, happened to be confined in an underground prison, and so escaped. It is clear that the island had had ample warning, for during the last hundred years several terrible earthquakes took place, that of 1830 completely destroying Fort de France. Many ancient prophecies foretelling the awful eruption of this spring were current in the island, but even the more superstitious inhabitants fully believed that this would not occur for at least another thousand years.

## THE JAPANESE WORKMAN.

According to M. Dumoret, the Japanese workman is far more pleasantly situated than his European brother. In the country of flowers, strikes are absolutely unknown, for as yet trade unionism has made no way in the East. Every man makes the best bargain he can for himself, and, as a rule, for a time exceeding three years. A bad element in the working life in Japan is the existence of a professional intermediary who acts as go-between between men and masters, and who obtains a commission from both sides. Yet another regrettable fact is the immense number of children employed in the various factories. On the other hand, every house of business in Japan is regularly inspected by a government official, and as it is the custom to provide food for workers inside factories and workshops, this also has to be inspected and of good quality. The hours are very long, only one hour being allowed for meals during the whole day. Japan has long had something very like the British Employers' Liability Act in force, and the sick worker has a right to the best of hospital treatment. The Japanese, as America has discovered to her cost, is a first-rate emigrant, and soon becomes a formidable competitor to the native-born workman; for one thing, the Japanese artisan is very sober, and lives mainly on rice and fish. In Japan great resentment is felt at

to the fact that both in America and in Australia the Japanese are regarded as belonging to the same strata of humanity as do the Chinese. The Japs consider themselves, and justly so, very superior to the other yellow races, and would like to feel that they were welcome in those new countries where good workmen are scarce.

#### REVUE DE PARIS.

THE June numbers of the *Revue de Paris* are exceedingly good. We have noticed elsewhere M. Aulard's account of the Legion of Honor.

#### THE COST OF THE BOER WAR.

M. Viallate offers a careful analysis of the effect on British finance of the South African war. The French writer has long made a study of the British financial system and of British taxation, and he points out that there was practically no provision made for such a war as that which has just been concluded. When, in the October of 1890, the ministers were obliged to go to the country for money, they did so feeling certain that a comparatively small sum would suffice to cover the cost of the then small expedition to South Africa. Three months later, however, Parliament had again to be asked for money; and more than a year later,—that is, when the budget of 1901 had to be presented to the country,—the Chancellor of the Exchequer was compelled to admit that the war was in no sense a small war; but, in point of view of finances, a very great war. In two years and a half the war, which was at first spoken of as a trifling matter, had cost the country more than twice the immense sum spent over the Crimean War. The French writer does not consider that with the end of the war will come an end of the supplementary expenses connected with the late struggle; he points out that even the Liberal Imperialists are extremely desirous of promoting costly army reforms, and of adding yet further to the navy; and he says that had it not been for the death duties imposed by Sir William Harcourt in 1894, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach would have had to discover new sources of taxation, and, even as it is, he believes that soon British free trade will be but a name.

#### THE RUIN OF A CITY.

M. Charléty contributes a striking historical article of the kind French writers so delight in. In it he describes the ruin of the one-time prosperous medieval city of Lyons during the reign of Louis XIV. The story is a curious one, and shows clearly why the Revolution found so many ardent adherents in the famous silk-making town. Unfortunately, Lyons was known to be a wealthy city; accordingly, whenever the Sun King went to war, built a palace, or led a campaign against heresy, he immediately taxed the unfortunate townspeople as heavily as possible. Even in those days there was a great dislike to direct taxation; accordingly, the new tax was not called a tax, but by some other name. Office-holders were compelled to buy in their offices; the town had certain rights, and it was asked to pay for the privilege of keeping them. Then the revocation of the Edict of Nantes proved a terrible blow to the silk industry. When the municipality begged leave to light up the streets, the king said he would allow this to be done if his government was given, as it were, the job. The townspeople were informed that they must pay a huge sum, but that in exchange the town would be thoroughly well lighted; the sum was

paid, but only a thousand lamps were provided. And this was but one example out of many. At last the industry by which the town lived was attacked,—that is, it was heavily taxed. Every weaver had to pay for the right of working his loom; and so, little by little, came ruin, and in 1715 the whole town became bankrupt. The great manufacturers,—for even in those days there were great manufacturers,—closed their manufactories, their workpeople emigrated or became beggars on the high roads, and the population dwindled. The facts concerning this extraordinary tragedy—for tragedy it was—have been carefully gathered together by M. Charléty after prolonged study of the archives of the town of Lyons, and they should be carefully studied by all those who wish to know why France parted with so little struggle from her monarchical system.

#### NAPOLEON AND THE POPULAR DRAMA.

That many-sided genius, Napoleon I., is still ever providing entertaining copy. M. Albert describes the great soldier's delight in the drama. He believed that the theater has a great influence on popular imagination; accordingly he greatly encouraged all those actors and actresses who made a point of playing patriotic plays. He did not care for literary comedy. To give an example: he was quite indifferent to Molière; but he delighted in the cheap drama,—that is, in those plays which celebrated his victories, and which predicted his future triumphs.

#### THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

Under the name of "The Ocean Trust," M. de Roussiers attempts to give his French readers an account of the great shipping combine. He declares that in England the fact has escaped most people that the shipping combine is really intimately associated with the great American railway systems, and he attempts to analyze the effect of the combine on any future European war.

#### THE SPANISH MONARCHY.

Spain is of more importance to France than she is to any other European country. Many patriotic Frenchmen hope that the day will come when the most fertile and most ill-governed of European countries will become French soil. Accordingly, the course of the Spanish monarchy is closely watched and criticised in France. M. Bérard gives a sad account of the relations existing between the Spanish court and the Spanish people. Madrid, where the young King has lived most of his life, is absolutely the capital suited to an autocratic monarch. The stately city is far from the commercial centers of Spain, and during many centuries the great Spanish empire was governed from Madrid. Now, however, Spain, shorn of her colonies, is less willing to take her orders from Madrid. Even the country clergy have no love for the young king and his mother; and were it not for the strong personal support of the Pope, they would find in each country priest a more or less disguised enemy. M. Bérard gives a curious account of how great a part the colonies played in the life of the modern Spaniard. Apparently the Zollverein theory was in full force; a Spanish colony was practically compelled to deal with Spain only; even absolutely foreign produce reached each Spanish colony *via* a Spanish port. During the last four years, thanks to the intervention of the United States, the colonial sources of revenue has practically come to an end, and this has disorganized the whole of Spanish trade. From one

point of view only has Spain benefited by the loss of her colonies. In the old days a constant tide of emigration of the country's strongest and healthiest sons was ever set toward "Greater Spain;" now, however, the Spaniard stops at home, and accordingly prosperity has come back to many a village and townlet, to say nothing of certain seaport towns quickly becoming centers of activity.

## LA REVUE.

IN *La Revue* for June the interest, as usual, is highly varied. Count Tolstoy's reflections on education are noticed elsewhere.

## DUELLING.

M. Emile Faguet, of the French Academy, discusses duelling. French duels, he says, become rarer and rarer, and are seldom fatal, one great reason for which is the excellence of the French seconds. Many Russian, Austrian, and Italian duels, however, are still fatal.

Therefore M. Faguet believes in the usefulness of the recent "Ligue contre le Duel" in France. He has joined himself, and obtained the expected reward—being called a coward. The objects of the league are "to preach everywhere the stupidity of the institution, and afterward obtain legislation."

As punishments for duellists, he suggests depriving them of their rights of citizenship and a little prison—both for conqueror and conquered. The provoker of the duel shall not escape, nor *le provoqué*. As for the seconds, they are accessories; make it dangerous and difficult to be a second, and you strike a fatal blow at duelling.

But M. Faguet would not entirely abolish all duels, only "*tous les petits duels bêtes*," and all futile duels; he would allow them for "very grave causes, for those matters which no one would willingly bring before the courts, and which it would be undesirable to have so brought forward."

## THE PSYCHOLOGY OF LYING.

After reading the article by M. Camille Mélinand on this subject, one realizes as never before that all men (and all women and children) are liars; and that in our own days it is extraordinarily difficult to be otherwise. For M. Mélinand would class as *mensonges* any word or act (negative or positive) which caused another either to be ignorant of anything, or to get the slightest erroneous impression. Extremely sincere people are often extremely blunt and unpopular, but M. Mélinand thinks this difficulty can be overcome. All suppression is a form of lying,—negative lying. Politeness forbids our saying what we think; modesty and reserve make us conceal our feelings or assume indifference when we are acutely anxious,—all is lying.

The following classification of lying is interesting. There is first lying by making up something entirely. This is the only kind of lie universally so-called,—a real out-and-out lie. It is also the most dangerous kind, and thus the rarest. Lying may also be done simply by suppression of something, or by exaggeration, or by embroidering facts, the most common form of all.

As for the motives which tempt to lying, cowardice is far the commonest. We are not brave enough to face the natural consequences of our conduct. Passion is responsible for an indefinite number of lies, hatred and detraction in particular. And as for love, lovers lie endlessly. Party spirit, the passion for money and

for power and success, are also all prolific fathers of lies.

But, although rarely, temptation to lie comes through kindness, charity, and self-sacrifice.

And yet M. Mélinand considers it possible to be absolutely truthful, never to lie in any of the senses in which he uses the word. In children lying should be more severely punished than any other fault.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Many of the other articles are excellent. Carmen Sylva writes idealistically of the nobleness of woman, an article refreshing by its "Excelsior" spirit. M. Novicow writes of the alleged superiority of the Anglo-Saxons, an article by no means always just. Mr. J. A. Pease and Sir Charles Dilke write of slavery in English lands, chiefly Zanzibar and other parts of Africa. M. Henry Bérenger greatly admires "Monna Vanna."

## THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

THE June number of the *Sozialistische Monatshefte* deals almost entirely with the great problem of strikes. The opening paper is by Edouard Ahseele, of Ghent, and tells the story of the fight for universal suffrage in Belgium. Strikes have played an important part in the struggle, which, although not yet quite successful, will be so, he says, in the course of a year or so. Edward Bernstein, of Berlin, continues the subject, going more into the details of that particular political strike. The strike problem in Sweden is dealt with by Hjalmar Brunting, of Stockholm, who rejoices in the great victory of the workmen when last on strike. This appears to have been the first general strike the country has experienced. Some 116,000 workmen "came out," and the town became paralyzed in consequence. No electric cars, no omnibuses, no cabs, no vehicles of any sort could run, all factories and warehouses being at a standstill. All this was effected by careful organization for over fifteen years.

An interesting article upon the language question in Bohemia is contributed by Leo Winter, of Prague.

In the *Deutsche Revue*, Lady Hely Hutchinson describes some of the good work done by women in South Africa during the war. As wife of the governor, she had naturally many opportunities of coming into personal touch with those who were engaged in work for the sick and fighting soldiers. After describing many little acts of kindness for which there can be no reward save that coming from their performance, Lady Hutchinson protests against those women who went up to the battlefields, not to assist, but to see what could be seen. In Cape Town she says that for eighteen months a band of devoted ladies met in a bare room, and every day from ten to four prepared comforts for "Tommy." The nurses naturally come in for a special word of praise.

A German diplomatist writes upon the value of England to Germany. He says that, according to the German newspapers, there is absolutely no value, but those who reflect and study the question are bound to admit that there is a great deal. England's action in 1848, 1864, 1870-71, in the Samoan question, and in the stopping of German ships in African waters, has excited a bitter feeling against her; but in the diplomatist's opinion, it in no way excuses the opposition to everything English which has been going on in Germany during the last three years. England's chief use, however, seems to be to keep the balance even in European politics.



# THE NEW BOOKS.

## NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### SUMMER READING ABOUT NATURE.

"Nature Portraits" (Doubleday, Page & Co.) is a portfolio of studies with pen and camera of American wild birds, animals, fishes, and insects. There are fifteen large plates and many smaller illustrations by the most skillful nature photographers, among whom Mr. A. Radclyffe Dugmore and Mr. W. E. Carlin easily rank as experts. The accompanying text is by Professor Bailey, the editor of *Country Life in America*, and is written in his usually happy vein. The work, as a whole, represents the high-water mark of American achievement in the interpretation and presentation of animal life.

The "American Sportsman's Library," edited by Caspar Whitney (Macmillan), is an unusually attractive series of books, and will interest not only the amateur sportsman, but every American nature-lover, whether he be a devotee of rod and gun, or not. The volume on "The Deer Family," written by President Roosevelt, T. S. Van Dyke, D. G. Elliot, and A. J. Stone, appeals more especially, perhaps, to the dweller in northern latitudes, where the animals described in this volume have their habitat. President Roosevelt describes the various species of North American deer and antelope, with which he has for many years been familiar through his expeditions in the West, especially in the Rocky Mountain region. Mr. Van Dyke contributes sketches of the deer and elk of the Pacific coast. The caribou is described by Dr. Elliot, and the moose by Mr. Stone. In a volume on "Upland Game Birds" there are excellent descriptions of various varieties of quail, partridge, grouse, ptarmigan, turkey, woodcock, plover, and crane, with a special chapter on the quail and grouse of the Pacific coast. These chapters, written by Mr. Edwyn Sandys and Mr. T. S. Van Dyke, not only give accurate descriptions of the birds considered, but add full information regarding the regions to which they are native, and all other matters that the hunter needs to know relating to the birds and their habits. A volume to which the late Dean Sage and Messrs. C. H. Townsend, H. M. Smith, and William C. Harris have contributed is devoted entirely to "Salmon and Trout." The book is full of practical suggestions to anglers about the casting and working of flies, selection of tackle, and all the approved methods of fishing for these "gamest" of American fish.

For a comprehensive account of all the species of fish found in America north of the equator, we take pleasure in referring the reader to the new volume on "American Food and Game Fishes," by President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, and Dr. Barton W. Evermann, of the United States Fish Commission (Doubleday, Page & Co.). While this book is the work of eminent specialists, its aim is to furnish information to the multitude, and it may be truly described as a "popular" work. The book takes for granted on the part of the reader, as the introduction states, "a knowledge of ordinary English as used by Americans of fairly good education, and a willingness to make an honest effort to find out more about the food and game fishes

of our country." The book is technical only so far as is necessary to enable its readers easily and readily to identify any American fish that is used as food or game. Two sizes of type have been used in printing the book, the smaller size for those who would study fishes with specimens in hand, and the larger for those who read about fishes, whether the fishes themselves are present or not. The book also gives an account of the geographic distribution, habits, life-histories, and commercial and food value of fishes, together with many points of interest to the angler. Many photographs of live fishes were taken for this work by Mr. A. Radclyffe Dugmore, and the plates made from these photographs greatly add to the value and attractiveness of the book.

Another book that has special attractions for anglers and naturalists is "The Brook Book," by Mrs. Mary Rogers Miller (Doubleday, Page & Co.). This is an interesting study of the various activities of brook existence throughout the four seasons of the year. It is a presentation not only of the life of the brook itself, but of its manifold accompaniments and of the varied forms of nature with which the brook's rise and progress is associated.

In a little work entitled "Among the Waterfowl" (Doubleday, Page & Co.), Mr. Herbert K. Job gives an account of many of the waterfowl found in the Northern and Central States of the Union, accompanied by numerous photographs from nature, most of which were secured by the author himself. The whole influence of Mr. Job's book is to discourage the shooting of living birds, and to substitute as a pastime the practice of "hunting with a camera." Mr. Job's pictures are remarkably successful, and the enthusiastic amateur will be tempted to make some similar efforts on his own account.

Mrs. Martha McCulloch-Williams' "Next to the Ground" (McClure, Phillips & Co.) is a delightful series of chronicles of country life, including not a few suggestions of curious and out-of-the-way information, all of which is related in the most entertaining fashion. If we cannot locate precisely the American farm which Mrs. Williams describes, and where all the experiences of her book took place, we are at least assured by the writer that it was a Southern countryside somewhere between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, nearly midway between the mountains and the river. The things that Mrs. Williams writes about are every-day happenings about the farm, but seldom have they been recounted in so vivacious a record.

There is a further revelation of boy-and-girl life on the farm in a little book entitled "The Travels of a Barnacle," by Mrs. James Edwin Morris (New York: The Abbey Press). The main purpose of the book, however, is to present a series of studies of sea life, for which materials were gathered by Mrs. Morris in the course of observation tours in a glass-bottomed boat in the Bay of Avalon, off the coast of California. Besides these studies of the crab family and their neighbors, there is a chapter on "A Day With the Birds," and one on "Life in a Marsh."

Among the new books that appeal to the amateur gardener, one of the most exhaustive is "The American Cultural Manual," Part I., by Prof. J. L. Budd, of Iowa State College of Agriculture, assisted by Prof. Hansen, of the South Dakota Agricultural College (New York: John Wiley & Sons). This work gives a full statement of the leading principles and facts connected with the propagation, culture, and management of fruits, nuts, ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants. It is illustrated by more than one hundred drawings and explanatory designs.

For the English gardener there is a full supply in Lane's numerous publications adapted particularly to the wants of English country gentlemen, the most of which is entitled "In My Vicarage Garden and elsewhere," by the Rev. Henry N. Ellacombe.

"Content in a Garden" is the title of a beautifully illustrated volume of essays and botanical studies by Canby Wheeler (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The marginal illustrations of the volume are supplied by Dora Wheeler. In the main the book is a pleasant description of the garden in the Catskill Mountains, where the writer attempts to interpret the thoughts and feelings which she fancifully attributes to all her plants.

James H. Emerton indulges in the fond hope that his book on "The Common Spiders of the United States" (Ginn & Co.) will help to lessen the popular prejudice against spiders,—and lead the public into such acquaintance with these insects as is now secured by many students with birds and butterflies. Emerton states that in the neighborhood of any city in this country there are at least three or four hundred species of spiders, and that thus far there have been few collections made. Mr. Emerton describes in his book only those species that are well known and have been described before. He omits all rare and unusual species. The book is illustrated from drawings and photographs made by the author, who has been an enthusiastic collector for many years.

For excellent school readers, which will do much to advance nature study in this country have recently been brought to hand—"Seaside and Wayside," No. 3, by Julia May Wright (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.), and "Fables in Prose and Poetry," by Gertrude L. Stone and Alice Fickett (Ginn & Co.).

#### BOOKS OF TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

For a full and up-to-date account of the extension of Russian influence in northern Asia we are indebted to George Frederick Wright, of Oberlin College, whose two-volume work on "Asiatic Russia" has just been published (McClure, Phillips & Co.). An article by George Wright, on "The Russian Problem in Manchuria," appeared in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for July, and formed an important contribution to our knowledge of present-day conditions in the far East

from the American point of view. As Dr. Wright is a geologist, it was natural that in the extended journey which he made through the region described two years ago he should have an eye primarily for the physical conditions of the country. Dr. Wright is, however, a student of people as well as of rocks and water-courses, and his views of the modern development of this wonderful land are extremely interesting to the sociologist. As our readers may have gathered from Dr. Wright's REVIEW article, to which reference has already been made, his predilections toward the Russian administration are favorable rather than otherwise. His grounds for this belief are well set forth in his chapters on social, economic, and political conditions in the present volume. While his account of the various features of the Russian occupation of Siberia is full of information, much of which has never before been accessible to American readers, there are also interesting chapters on the geological history, the climate, and the flora and fauna of the land. Altogether these two volumes sum up the impressions of an exceptionally shrewd observer of political and social conditions as affected by physical environment.

"Highways and Byways in Hertfordshire," by Herbert W. Tompkins (Macmillan), is a volume well packed with minute information about a region of England comparatively little known to the traveler from other lands. Like other books in the same series to which we have made allusion from time to time in these pages, this new volume is a combination of the better class of guide-books, with a condensation of local history of the highest order. We can hardly imagine the time when such books will be written about any portion of the United States; but in a country like England, rich in historical associations, they fill a distinct niche. The illustrations for the present volume were furnished by Mr. Frederick L. Griggs.

"The World's Shrine" is the title chosen by Virginia W. Johnson for her sketch of Lake Como (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.). In her description of this beautiful Italian lake the writer traces some of its historical associations, especially those connected with the life of the younger Pliny on the shores of Como.

Hilaire Belloc's "The Path to Rome" (Longmans) may perhaps be counted as a book of travel, although the most cursory examination leads one to conclude that that was not the author's primary purpose. There is in the story, however, a suggestion, at least, of actual journeyings, and for lack of any definite basis of classification we may group the book among the travel tales. To those disposed to take the author seriously,—as he himself does not,—we may say that the journeyings began at Toul on the Moselle, and ended at Rome. The tedious portions of the way are enlivened by the writer's inexhaustible fund of song and story, and the individuality of his style so enchains the reader's attention that the work's deficiencies as a guide-book are soon forgotten.



# INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the July numbers of periodicals.  
For table of abbreviations, see last page.

- Abtithi Fur Brigade, A. Heming, Scrib.  
Accident Insurance for Workmen, A. F. Weber, PSQ, June.  
Actors' Church Alliance, G. W. Shinn, Arena.  
Adams, John Quincy, and the Monroe Doctrine, W. C. Ford, AHR.  
Agnosticism: A Comment on Criticism, G. Forester, West.  
Air, Pure, as a Health Preserver, Cham.  
Air-Ships, Some Vegetable, A. J. Grout, Harp.  
America, Certain Aspects of, H. D. Sedgwick, Jr., Atlant.  
Andalusia, Summer Life in, B. H. Ridgely, Harp.  
Anglers of the Wharf, L. Hubbard, Jr., O.  
Animal Messmates and Confederates, R. I. Pocock, PMM.  
Anthracite-Carrying Railways, H. T. Newcomb, AMRR.  
Antoinette, Marie—VII., H. Francis, Era.  
Aran Isles, Trip to the, M. J. Simpson, LelsH.  
Architecture:  
  Architectural Art, A. D. F. Hamlin, Forum.  
  "Art Nouveau": Interview with Alexandre Charpentier, G. Mourey; An Architect's Opinion, H. Guilmard; The New World and the New Art, H. Croly, Arch, June.  
  Croscombe (England) Old Church, Arch, June.  
  Formal and Natural Style, G. F. Pentecost, Jr., Arch, June.  
  Mosaic, Cosmati, C. Coleman, Arch, June.  
  Roman Catholic Church Architecture, L. Gorman, Cath.  
Archives, European, G. L. Burr, AHR.  
Army, Promotion in the, JMSI.  
Arnold, Jonathan E., D. Mowry, GBag.  
Art:  
  Athletics, Relation of, to Art, R. H. Perry, O.  
  Australasia, Humorous Artists of, T. E. Curtis, Str.  
  Belgian Art, Modern, H. Flerens-Geraert, NA, June 16.  
  Benjamin-Constant, J. J., Art of, H. T. Laerence, BP.  
  Buhot, Félix, in England, Octave Uzanne, MA.  
  Buying of Pictures—II., H. Quilter, Cham.  
  Caravaggio of Spain, Mary F. Nixon-Roulet, Ros.  
  Cassiers, Henri, a Belgian Painter, F. Khnopff, IntS.  
  Charcoal Drawings, Practical Notes on, AA, June.  
  Clodion—His Family and His Pupils, P. Pape, AI.  
  Colors, AA, June.  
  Coronation, Some Artistic Aspects of the, W. J. Loftie, MA.  
  Decorative Art Exhibition at Turin, W. Crane, AJ; E. Thovez, IntS.  
  Etching: The Art of the Needle Point, D. Story, Mun.  
  Flowers, Wild, Painting of, AA, June.  
  Guildhall Exhibition of Eighteenth Century Art, E. Staley, MA.  
  Houdon Bust of George Washington, J. W. A. MacDonald, SocS.  
  Humor at the Royal Academy, F. Dolman, Str.  
  Illumination, Revival of the Art of, C. H. Caffin, Ev.  
  Industrial Art, Notes on, L. Linnet, RSoc, June.  
  Inlaying and Extra Illustration, Lida R. McCabe, BB.  
  Japan, Painters of, A. Morrison, MonR.  
  London Depicted by Tony Grubhofer, IntS.  
  London Spring Exhibitions, Some Paintings and Sculpture at the, IntS.  
  Modelling in Wax, AA, June.  
  Mural Decorations, Recent, at Boston, IntS.  
  Murphy, J. Francis, H. T. Lawrence, BP.  
  New Gallery Exhibition of 1902, AJ.  
  Ornament, Laws, and Materials of—III., L. Rhead, AI.  
  Problems of an American Art School, W. M. R. French, BP.  
  Rodin, Auguste, at Home, A. Anderson, PMM.  
  Royal Academy Exhibition of 1902, F. Rinder, AJ; MA.  
  Sculpture, Modern, Difficulty of Costume in, Isa C. Cabell, AI.  
  "Spirit of the Confederacy, The," C. de Kay, Out.  
  Turin Exhibition, Austrian Section at the, A. S. Levetus, IntS.  
  Women, Fair, Portraits and Miniatures of, O. H. Baldwin, BP.  
  Yohn, F. C., E. Knauff, BB.  
Asia and Australasia, J. Douglas, NineC.  
Astronomers: What They are Doing, S. Newcomb, Harp.  
Atoning Saviour of the Shihahs, S. G. Wilson, PRR.  
Bacteria and Ice, G. C. Frankland, Long.  
Balances, Foreign Trade, Mystery of the, W. H. Allen, BankNY.  
Baloochistan and Eastern Persia, NatR.  
Bananas, T. Robinson, OutW.  
Bank Clerk and Civil Service, W. E. Stevens, BankNY.  
Bank, Individual Liability of the Officers of a, E. T. Berger, BankNY.  
Banking Amalgamations, British, Financial Aspect of, BankL.  
Banks, City and Country, Bookkeeping for—V., Bank, NY.  
Banks, National and Other Banks, BankNY.  
Banks, Savings, British—II., BankL.  
Bathing Places, The World's, J. Brent, Mun.  
Battleship, Building of a, G. W. Dickie, Over.  
Bavaria's Entrance Into the Rhinebund, Count Bray-Steinburg, Deut, June.  
Beagle, The, J. Watson, CLA.  
Beauty Through Repose, R. Romme, Revue, July 1.  
Beef Trust, G. Guntion, Gunt.  
Belgian Elections, F. Fischer, RSoc, June.  
Belgium, School for the Mercantile Marine in, C. d'Ursel, RGen, June.  
Bengal, Mafassal Law Courts of, A. T. Sibbald, GBag.  
Besant, Sir Walter, W. P. Trent, Forum.  
Bible, English, American Revision of the, E. Gould, NC.  
Bible, Latest Translation of the—II., H. M. Whitney, BibS.  
Biblical Archaeology, New Domains of, Dr. La Touche-Tréville, Revue, June 15.  
Biblical Law: The Position of Women, D. W. Amram, GBag.  
Bibliomania, A. L. Lang, Corn.  
Bird-Courtship, A. H. Japp, Gent.  
Birds, A Talk on, W. E. D. Scott, Out.  
Birds: How They Protect Themselves, N. Blanchan, LHJ.  
Birds: Ruby-Throat and Its Flower Favorites, N. Blanchan, CLA.  
Birds: Strange Experiences of a Blue Jay Family, F. M. Chapman, Cent.  
Books, Elizabethan Dedications of, E. Gosse, Harp.  
Boston Schools One Hundred Years Ago, G. H. Martin, NEng.  
Breathing, Art of, R. T. McKenzie, O.  
Brieux, Eugene, Plays of, G. P. Baker, Atlant.  
Bridge, Exposition of, J. S. McTear, Gent.  
Browning's "Lauria," Study of, M. K. Hall, Temp.  
Browning's Treatment of Nature—IV., S. A. Brooke, Crit.  
Burma, In, with the Viceroy, Mrs. E. Cotes, Scrib.  
Cables: How They Unite the World, D. Murray, WW.  
Cable-Ship, Work of a, P. W. Hart, Lipp.  
California, the Right Hand of the Continent—II., C. F. Lummis, OutW.  
Camper, Amateur, Some Hints for the, E. T. Keyser, CLA.  
Camphor Industry in Formosa, Perils of the, F. H. Major, Over.  
Camping, Chat About, E. Sandys, O.  
Canaan in the Fifteenth Century B.C., L. B. Paton, Bib.  
Canada, Appeal from, W. F. Hatheway, Contem.  
Canadian Budgetary System, R. C. Matthews, JPEcon, June.  
Cape Nome, Gold Sands of, A. L. Queneau, Eng.  
Carib Race in the West Indies, C. W. Currier, Cath.  
Carlyle, Thomas, A Personal Recollection of, J. D. Hague, Cent.  
Carnegie, Andrew, C. S. Gleed, Cos.  
Carnegie, Andrew: His "Empire of Business," M. W. Hazeltine, NA R.  
Cascade Mountains, Three Months' Outing in the—II., J. E. Ross, Over.  
Catacombs, Story of the, J. F. Mullany, Ros.  
Cathedrals, Ancient, of Scotland—III., M. Barrett, ACQR.  
Cavalry in the War of Secession—II., JMSI.  
Centennial Habit, Dial, June 16.  
Chautauqua, Evolution of, Chaut.  
Chautauqua Literature, Recent, Makers of, Chaut.  
Channing, Ellery, Walks with, R. W. Emerson, Atlant.  
Charity, Twentieth Century Christian, H. F. Perry, BibS.  
Chateaubriand Memoirs, G. McL. Harper, BB; Edith K. Dunton, Dial, June 16.  
Child Labor Problem, Florence Kelley, F. N. Brewer, H.  
Robbins, H. F. Fox, E. Dubois, and H. White, Annals.  
Child, Natural, So-called, P. Lagrange and J. de Nouvion, Revue, July 1.  
China:  
  China's New Rebellion, F. Poole, Era.  
  Colleges, Modern, Empress Dowager's System of, R. E. Lewis, AMRR.  
  German Troops, Conduct of, A. Herbert, Contem.  
  Health Conditions in China, F. L. Oswald, Pan.  
  Manchuria, Russian, J. Legras, RDM, July 1.  
  Chinese Exclusion, C. Denby, Forum.  
  Chloroform—Its Uses and Dangers, J. H. Girdner, Mun.  
  Christina and the Labarum, P. Carus, OC.

- Christian Science, Growth of, J. D. Miller, Era.  
 Christianity, Beginnings of, T. J. Shahan, ACQR.  
 Christianity? What, Then, Is, C. G. Shaw, MRNY.  
 Church: Federation or Union? D. H. Evans, Hom.  
 Church, Growth of the, E. A. Whiston, NC.  
 City Government, Responsibility in, W. L. Hawley, Gunt.  
 Civil War, Diplomatic Episode in the, Deut, June.  
 Clark, George Rogers, and the Great Northwest, C. T. Brady, McCl.  
 Coal Mines and Mining, Anthracite, Rosamond D. Rhone, AMRR.  
 Coal Mining Industry, Organization of the, C. Benoist, RDM, July 1.  
 Coal Strike and the Public, G. Gunton, Gunt.  
 Coal Strike, General View of the, T. Williams, AMRR.  
 Coal Strike, Real Issue of the, M. G. Cuniff, WW.  
 Collectivism and Industrial Development, W. E. Walling, JPEcon, June.  
 Colonies, American, England and the, H. L. Osgood, PSQ, June.  
 Columbus, Story of the Ashes of, W. H. Glendell, PMM.  
 Compass, Inventor of the, R. Montclavel, Nou, June 15.  
 Concert Cafés and Music Halls, M. Talmeyr, RDM, July 1.  
 Congress, Southern Representation in, E. D. Crumpacker, FL.  
 Constantinople, Memories of, B. Odescalchi, NA, June 1.  
 Cougar, About the, F. W. Calkins, O.  
 Country Clubs, American, F. S. Arnett, Mun.  
 Country Home, Making of a—IV, CLA.  
 Courts, Juvenile, Mrs. E. E. Williamson, A. M. Beitler, and F. Almy, Annals.  
 Cramps, Craft, T. Hopkins, LeisH.  
 Creation—Story of Genesis I., H. Radau, Mon.  
 Cricket Characteristics, H. Gordon, Bad.  
 Cricket for Ladies, Edith Thompson, Cass.  
 Cricket, The Two Sides of, Fort.  
 Cuba, The Administration and, G. Gunton, Gunt.  
 Cumberland Gap, The Folk of the, O. O. Howard, Mun.  
 Currency, Paper, Reclassification of the, F. L. McVey, JPEcon, June.  
 Dante and Beatrice, R. Le Gallienne, Cos.  
 Dante's Conception of the Beatific Vision, F. de Capitain, ACQR.  
 Dante's Ideal of Patria, A. Galassini, RasN, June 1.  
 D'Artagnan, The Real, C. Sellar, Harp.  
 Darwinism and Empire, R. Balmforth, West.  
 Daughters of the American Revolution, Eleventh Continental Congress of the—II, AMonM, June.  
 Davis, Richard Harding, Maturer Period of, R. S. Yard, BH.  
 Declaration of Independence, Homes of the Signers of the, Martha B. Clark, AMonM, June.  
 Deluge, Noahian, Geological Confirmations of the—II, G. F. Wright, Bibs.  
 Development of the Individual and the Race, W. L. Gladish, NC.  
 Disasters, The World's Great, C. B. Taylor, Ev.  
 Disraeli, Prophecies of, W. Fickel, NineC.  
 Dogs, Breeding and Showing of, by Women, Lillian C. Moeran, O.  
 Domestic Finance, Experiment in, J. H. Canfield, Cos.  
 Drama, American, J. Corbin, Forum.  
 Drama, Bases of the, Marguerite Merlington, Bkman.  
 Dramatizations, P. Wiltach, Dial, July 1.  
 Duinas, Alexandre, the Elder, G. K. Chesterton, Bkman; F. Gribble, Crit; Fort.  
 Dvorák, Anton, Work of, D. G. Mason, Out.  
 Eckmühl, Campaign of, 1809, F. L. Huidekoper, JMSI.  
 Economic Interpretation of History—III, E. R. A. Seligman, PSQ, June.  
 Education:  
   Cannibals, Educational Experiment with, S. P. Verner, WW.  
   Economics for Business Men, JPEcon, June.  
   Education and Instruction, L. Tolstoy, Revue, June 15.  
   Education, Early, Function of, J. T. Prince, NC.  
   Educational Events, O. H. Lang, Forum.  
   Educational Research, J. M. Rice, Forum.  
   New Church Light, Education in, J. Reed, NC.  
   Universities, Ancient, C. A. Caulais, RGen, June.,  
 Edward VII., King, G. W. Smalley, Out.  
 Edwards, Arthur, S. J. Herben, MRNY.  
 Egypt, Agrarian Loan-Banks in, M. Ferraris, NA, June 1.  
 Electric Railway, Mechanical Engineering of an, H. P. Quick, Eng.  
 Electric Railway Traction, J. Trochia, RasN, June 1.  
 Electrical Forms, Curipus, A. Parker, Cent.  
 Electrical Fountain, The, H. S. Archer, Cos.  
 Elephant, White, Grandeur and Decadence of the, H. de Varigny, BU.  
 Elliott, Maxine, E. F. Edgett, FrL.  
 England: see Great Britain.  
 Evolutionary Method and Morality—II, J. Dewey, Phil.  
 Extradition, L. Irwell, GBag.  
 Factory Office as a Productive Department—IV, K. Falconer, Eng.  
 Factory Legislation and Inspection in the United States, Sarah S. Whittelsey, Annals.  
 Falconry of To-day, V. Thompson, Harp.  
 Farm, Giant Kansas, C. H. Matson, WW.  
 Farmer Aristocracy, Our, W. R. Draper, Ains.  
 Fashions: How They are Set, N. M. W. Woodrow, Cos.  
 Feminist Movement, Mrs. Schirmacher, Revue, June 15.  
 Fiction, Politician in, F. C. Williams, Bkman.  
 Field, Eugene, the Humorist, F. Wilson, Cent.  
 Financial Affairs, A. D. Noyes, Forum.  
 Financial Legislation, Inertia of Congress Respecting, BankNY.  
 Finland, Russification of, T. Giordana, RasN, June 1.  
 Fire, Place of, in Civilization, J. C. Fernald, Harp.  
 Fishes, Some Habits of, F. G. Ahalo, Corn.  
 Flora of Holy Church, A. E. P. R. Dowling, ACQR.  
 Flowers, Dancing, and Flower Dances, Alice M. Earle, NEng.  
 Flowers, Wild, Some California, Isabella G. Oakley, LeisH.  
 Foibles of Great Men, F. Regnault, Revue, July 1.  
 Ford, Paul Leicester, as Bibliographer and Historian, V. H. Paltsits, Bkman.  
 Forests, American Private, O. W. Price, Harp.  
 Fourth of July, On Keeping the, B. Perry, Atlant.  
 Fox-Hunting in the English Lake Country, A. G. Bradley, Mac.  
 France:  
   Assembly of Bordeaux, 1871, A. Bertrand, BU.  
   Constitution and the Anti-French Laws, Refs, June 1 and 16.  
   Crime During the Nineteenth Century, J. Signorel, RPP, June.  
   Military Life in France, A. Veuglaire, BU.  
   Poetry and Music in France, C. Maclair, Revue, July 1.  
   Premier Waldeck-Rousseau and His Successor, O. Guerlac, AMRR.  
   Sea Ports of France, C. Lenthéric, RDM, June 15 and July 1.  
   Sugar Industry After the Conference of Brussels, A. Souchon, RPP, June.  
   Universities, Popular, H. Mackenzie, Temp; E. Kahn, RSoc, June.  
 Francescas, The Three, Edith Wharton, NAR.  
 Fraternal State, Foregleams of the, W. H. Morrell, and A. Rosenberg, Arena.  
 Free-Will and Physiological Psychology, W. H. Johnson, PRR.  
 French Revolution, Rationale of the, R. D. Hunt, MRNY.  
 Friendship and Politics, Mary K. Simkhovitch, PSQ, June.  
 Frohman, Charles, S. E. Moffett, Cos.  
 Fruits, Midsummer, - A Symposium, CLA.  
 Garden, In an Old French, W. H. Low, Scrib.  
 Garden, Japanese, in America, C. H. Townsend and E. C. B. Fassett, CLA.  
 Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel and, P. Valle, NA, June 1.  
 Geometry, Psychology, and Development of, E. Mach, Mon. Germany.  
   China, Conduct of German Troops in, A. Herbert, Contem.  
   Colonial Forces of Germany, USM.  
   Empire—as Made in Germany, H. Reade, West.  
   England: What Is She Worth to Germany? Deut, June.  
   Fleet, Germany's, A. S. Hurd, NineC.  
   Germany as a World Power, W. von Schierbrand, Forum.  
   Kaiser, Personal Influence of the, on Public Life, W. von Schierbrand, NAR.  
 Godkin, Edwin Lawrence, Crit.  
 Golf Greens of London, G. G. Smith, Cas.  
 Great Britain: see also South Africa.  
   Admiralty, USM.  
   America, English Policy Toward, in 1790-1791, AHR.  
   American Colonies, England and the, H. L. Osgood, PSQ, June.  
   Anti-National Party During the Great War with France, J. H. Rose, MonR.  
   Coronation Ceremony, Duke of Argyll, and C. Brown, FrL.  
   Coronation, Strategic Significance of the, T. M. Maguire, USM.  
   Coronation, The Empire and the, Fort.  
   Cruisers and Commerce Protection, E. R. Fremantle, NatR.  
   Education Bill, Duke of Northumberland, NatR.  
   England After War, Fort.  
   Free-Trade Nation, How to Ruin a, J. B. Crozier, Fort.  
   House of Hanover, Passing of the, E. Clavering, Mun.  
   Naval Education, Side-Lights on, USM.  
   Navy, British, German View of the, R. T. Meyer, Contem.  
   New Zealand and the Empire, A. R. Atkinson, MonR.  
   Officers, Report on the Education of, F. N. Maude, Contem; F. S. Russell, NineC.  
   Parish, English, What Happened to the, Sidney and Beatrice Webb, PSQ, June.  
   Protection, England and, Y. Guyot, Contem.  
   Society of the British Empire, W. J. Courthope, NatR.  
   South Africa, Peace in, C. de Thierry, USM.  
   South African Peace, the Coronation, and the British Outlook, W. T. Stead, AMRR.  
   Trade and the New World, MonR.  
   Greek in the Twentieth Century, F. Collard, RGen, June.

- Guns, Disappearing, in the Defense of Our Seaports, J. W. Ruckman, JMSI.
- Haeckel's "Riddle of the Universe," J. H. Stevens, Mind.
- Hale, Edward Everett: Memories of a Hundred Years—IX., Out.
- Hale, Nathan, Country of, F. Sackett, Era.
- Handicrafts, Feminine, Revival of, Minnie J. Reynolds, Ev.
- Handwork, Skilled, Revival of, C. Barnard, WW.
- Harnack's "Essence of Christianity," O. Zöckler, BibS.
- Harte, Bret, J. Douglas, Bkman; G. K. Chesterton, PMM.
- Hawaii and the Japanese, D. Scudder, MSH.
- Heinze, F. Augustus—Copper King, R. Harlowe, Ains.
- Henley Regatta, M. R. Roberts, Cass.
- Hewlett, Maurice, H. T. Baker, MRNY.
- Historians, Some Living American, H. M. Stephens, WW.
- "Hooliganism," How to Put Down, R. Anderson, NineC.
- Horse Racing in Canada, F. Nelson, Can.
- Horses as a Luxury of the Millionaires, A. Sangree, Ains.
- Housing Problem, R. W. DeForest, Jane Addams, R. T. Paine, and Mary R. Sayles, Annals.
- Howe, Lord, Victory of, Black.
- Ilex on the Red Sea Coast, C. E. Eldred, Bad.
- Ibsen and Maeterlinck, Struggle Between the Soul and the Will in, E. Schuré, Revue, June 15.
- Idealism, Optimistic Implications of, J. D. Logan, IJE.
- Ideals, W. B. Atwood, NC.
- Immigration's Menace to the National Health, T. V. Powderly, NAR.
- Immortality from the Christian Standpoint, Emma M. Cailard, Contem.
- Imperialism: Its Spirit and Tendency, J. G. Godard, West.
- Imperialism, Why I am Opposed to: A Symposium, Arena.
- India: Guerrilla Warfare on the Frontier, R. T. Halliday, Cham.
- Indian Famine Commission, Report of the, 1901, A. Rogers, West.
- Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration, M. A. Hanna, S. Gompers, O. S. Straus, W. H. Pfahler, and A. Purves, Annals.
- Inquisition in Northern France, Beginnings of,—II., C. H. Haskins, AHR.
- Intuitionism and Teleology, F. Thilly, IJE.
- Irrigation in the Great Southwest, K. S. Baker, Cent.
- Irrigation Works, Government Construction of, R. P. Teele, JPEcon, June.
- Islamic Libraries, K. Bukhsh, NineC.
- Ishtman Canal: Why Is It Not Built? L. M. Haupt, NAR.
- Italy: Agrarian Banks and Sicilian Peasants, Duca di Casaro, RasN, June 1.
- Italy, Coasts of, E. Oberli, RasN, June 1.
- Italy, Emigration from, A. Bodio, NA, June 1.
- Japan, Workingman in, M. Dumoret, YM.
- Jefferson, Thomas, and Higher Education, G. F. Mellon, Eng.
- Jehovah and the Altar Service, M. A. Bullock, BibS.
- Jesuits in the Trials for Witchcraft, Attitude of the, R. Schwicklerath, ACQR.
- Joachim, a Forerunner of St. Francis of Assisi, Miss G. E. Troutbeck, NineC.
- Johnston, Sir Harry: The Man and His Book, W. T. Stead, RRL.
- Journalism, Modern, Ethics of, C. B. Connolly, Cath.
- Keller, Helen: The Story of My Life—IV., LHJ.
- Kitchener, Lord, the Man of the Hour, T. W. Williams, Pear.
- Klondike, Gold Mining in, H. A. Miers, PopS.
- Labor: Child Labor Problem: A Symposium, Annals.
- Labor: Conciliation and Arbitration: A Symposium, Annals.
- Lace Industry in Belgium, P. Verhaegen, RefS, June 1 and 16.
- Lakes, Great, of America, R. Linthicum, Ains.
- Language, Character in, E. Riggs, PRR.
- Lawn Tennis, Recent American Development in, J. P. Paret, O.
- Leibnitz and the Nineteenth Century, W. H. Kent, ACQR.
- Lenox (Massachusetts) in Literature, R. de W. Mallary, Crit.
- Literature, American, Beginnings of, G. E. Woodberry, Harp.
- Literature, English Pastoral, L. Antheunis, RGen, June.
- Literature: The Mind of America, G. H. Powell, Contem.
- Locomotive Construction, European—II., C. R. King, Eng.
- London Gardens, Some, C. A. Whitmore, NatR.
- London, Port of, Earl Egerton, NineC.
- London Press, Life on the—IV., LeisH.
- London, Transportation Improvements in, W. H. Y. Webber, PMM.
- Lowell, James Russell, Religion of the Scholar-Poet, G. M. Hammell, MRNY.
- Lying, Psychology of, C. Mellnand, Revue, June 15.
- MacKenzie, William Lyon, Some Reminders of, F. Yeigh, Can.
- Macon, Nathaniel, in Southern History, W. E. Dodd, AHR.
- Maeterlinck, Maurice, Talk with, R. Phillips, BB.
- Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna," Fort: NineC.
- Manners of the Past, S. G. Tallentyre, Harp.
- "Mark Twain," Day with, W. S. Northrop, Cass.
- Martinique: see West Indies.
- Maskinonge and Bass Fishing, F. M. Ivis, Can.
- Matter, Elements of, A. Dastre, RDM, July 1.
- McCall, John Augustine, C. S. Gleed, Cos.
- McKinley, William, First Statue of, D. Malloch, NatM.
- Mental Healing—II., W. J. Colville, Mind.
- Methuen, Massachusetts, The King's Highway in, C. W. Mann, NEng.
- Mexican Empire, Last, W. C. Robinson, ACQR.
- Military Maneuvers of Swiss Troops, W. G. Fitzgerald, Pear.
- Miller, Alfred, W. Lennard, Fort.
- Mills, Darius Ogden, S. E. Moffett, Cos.
- Ministry as a Profession, D. M. Steele, WW.
- Missions:
- Backward Movements of Our Times, A. T. Pierson, MSH.
  - Christianity and Other Religions, R. E. Speer, MSH.
  - Gucheng, Story of, S. McFarlane, MSH.
  - Hawaii and the Japanese, D. Scudder, MSH.
  - Home Missions, One Hundred Years of, C. L. Thompson, and T. Roosevelt, MSH.
  - Hospitals, Memorial, in the Orient, Mrs. J. T. Gracy, MSH.
  - India, Christian Literature for, J. P. Jones, MSH.
  - Missionaries as Seen by a Pastor, J. F. Loba, MSH.
  - Philippopolis, New Church at, MSH.
  - Thomas, Wilhelm, the Apostle of Nias, B. Hittjer, MSH.
  - Monroe Doctrine, John Quincy Adams and the, W. C. Ford, AHR.
- Mormonism, Study of—II., G. R. Lunn, BibS.
- Moses—An Up-to-date Statesman, J. M. Ludlow, Hom.
- Mosquito, A Campaign Against the, L. O. Howard, and H. C. Weeks, Cent.
- Municipal Lighting in Massachusetts, A. D. Adams, PSQ, June.
- Nantucket: Whale Oil and Spermaceti, Mary E. Starbuck, NEng.
- Napier, Sir William, D. Hannay, Mac.
- Napoleon and the Popular Drama, M. Albert, RPar, June 15.
- Napoleon, Prince Louis, and the Nicaragua Canal, Sara Y. Stevenson, Cent.
- Natural Selection? What About, J. B. Johnston, Contem.
- Naval Academy, The New, R. Wainwright, WW.
- Navies, Considerations Governing the Disposition of, A. T. Mahan, NatR.
- Negro, Another View of the, A. Sledd, Atlant.
- New South Wales, Aborigines of, A. Graham, MSH.
- New York City, Cham.
- New York, Literary Landmarks of, C. Hemstreet, Crit.
- New York, Problem of Life in, W. Creedmoor, Mun.
- New York State, Canals and Railways of, A. Chagnérand, RPP, June.
- New Zealand, Coming Fight for Prohibition in, F. W. Isitt, and E. d'Esterre, RRM, May.
- Nicaragua or Panama? B. Berwick, Arena.
- Nome, Alaska, Fourth of July at, Josephine V. Scroggs, Over.
- Nore, Mutiny at the, French Share in the, W. L. Clowes, Corn.
- Northwest Boundary, Along the, B. Willis, WW.
- Norwalk, Connecticut, Angeline, Scott, NEng.
- Novels, French, Latest, H. Béranger, Revue, July 1.
- Obligation, Consciousness of, E. B. McGilvary, Phil.
- Originality, M. E. Robinson, IJE.
- Packers, The Public and the, NatM.
- Pampas Plumes, A. Inkersley, Str.
- Panama Route for a Ship Canal, W. H. Burr, PopS.
- Pan-American Congress in Mexico, J. P. de Gusman, EM, June.
- Paper-Chasing in India, D. Fraser, Bad.
- Paris: The Bois de Boulogne, B. De S. Lias, Cath.
- Pastor in His Study, W. H. Mayhew, NC.
- Pater, Walter, E. Dowden, Atlant.
- Patten's Theory of Prosperity, A. S. Johnson, PSQ, June.
- Paul, Social Teaching of—VI., S. Mathews, Bib.
- Pennsylvania Germans, Lucy F. Bittinger, NEng.
- Philippines:
- Crucities, American, L. de Norvina, Revue, July 1.
  - Fighting Tactics of Filipinos, C. J. Crane, JMSI.
  - Fighting Life in the Philippines, H. C. Rowland, McCl.
  - Filipino Characteristics, Some, A. J. Brown, MSH.
  - Friars, Spanish, Captivity of the, Ros.
  - Island Republic for the Filipinos, P. MacQueen, NatM.
  - Peoples of the Philippines, O. T. Mason, MSH.
  - Philippine Problem, T. Roosevelt, G. F. Hoar, and J. A. Le Roy, WW.
  - Race Prejudice in the Philippines, J. A. Le Roy, Atlant.
  - School Question, Cath.
  - Phillips, Stephen, Poetry of, C. L. Thomson, YM.
- Photography:
- Architectural Photography—VII., H. C. Delery, PhoT.
  - Celestial Photography, Black.
  - Dogs, Photographing, G. Oliver, WPM, June.
  - Hot Weather Troubles, A. G. Woodman, CDR.
  - Hypo, Complete Elimination of, WPM, June.
  - Intensification, Various Methods of, H. W. Bennett, WPM, June.
  - Lens, The Universal, G. Stratton-Porter, PhoT.
  - Mirror, The Aid of a, W. J. Rote, WPM, June.

- Negatives, Improvement of, J. Hadden, CDR.  
 Night Photography, J. Boyd, PhoT.  
 Ozotype, WPM, June.  
 Permanence, Photographic, C. F. Himes, WPM, June.  
 Persulfates and Their Use in Photography, H. Marshall, WPM, June.  
 Pinhole Photography, H. McB. Johnstone, PhoT.  
 Reducer, Choice of a, WPM, June.  
 Snapshot Photography, Success in, A. J. Jarman, CDR.  
 Trimming, Mounting, and Framing, W. J. Cotterell, CDR.  
 Uranium Printing and Toning, W. F. Thompson, CDR.  
 Physics, Experimental, and Mathematical Physics, H. Poincaré, Mon.  
 Political Outlook, Present, E. Pomeroy, Arena.  
 Politics, American, H. L. West, Forum.  
 Polo, L. Lambert, Rad.  
 Pony, Plea for the, J. Burns, CLA.  
 Porto Rico, Two Years' Legislation in, W. F. Willoughby, Atlant.  
 Postal System, Defects and Abuses in Our—II., H. A. Castle, NAR.  
 Powder-Horns, Historical Military, G. Thompson, AMonM, June.  
 President's Business Office at the White House, W. Fawcett, WW.  
 Princeton in the Nation's Service, W. Wilson, PopS.  
 Printing-Telegraphs, Strange Story of, D. Murray, Ev.  
 "Problem of Conduct," A Criticism, A. J. Jenkinson, IJE.  
 Prussia, Public Debt of, A. Wagner, NAR.  
 Puritanism, Influence of, on American Literature, H. S. Clapham, Mac.  
 Queensland, Cheerful View of, Lord Lamington, RRM, May.  
 Race Differences, Views of Dr. Rizal Upon, PopS.  
 Railroad Superstitions, H. E. Hamblen, Mun.  
 Railway Signalling, Revolution in, H. G. Archer, PMM.  
 Railways, Effect of Waterways on, S. A. Thompson, Eng.  
 Rebel Catalonia, Hannah Lynch, Contem.  
 Rest and Fatigue, G. S. Hall, Ains.  
 Resurrection 800-4000 B.C. and the Old Testament, H. Os-good, BibS.  
 Revival Services, R. Q. Mallard, Hom.  
 Rhodes, Cecil J., J. B. Walker, Cos; H. Cust, NAR.  
 Rochdale Cooperative Society, G. L. McNutt, SocS.  
 Roman Catholic Church Architecture, L. Gorman, Cath.  
 Rosary, Our Lady's, T. Esser, Ros.  
 Roses, Martha McCulloch-Williams, FrL.  
 Ruskin, John, Debt of the Christian World to, J. F. Bonnell, MRNY.  
 Ruskin, John, Memorials of, Katherine Hoffman, Mun.  
 Russian Literature—I., L. Wiener, Crit.  
 St. Albans, England, Visit to, H. Pope, Cath.  
 St. Augustine, Conversion of, J. McCabe, IJE.  
 St. Francis of Assisi, J. Goddard, NC.  
 St. Vincent: see West Indies.  
 Sailing, W. J. Henderson, Atlant.  
 Salisbury, The Marquis of, J. Ralph, Cent.  
 Salmon, Sacramento, Natural History of the, C. Rutter, PopS.  
 Salmon Fishing, Delights of, C. Hallock, Ev.  
 Saloon, Liquor, Lifting Up the, W. H. Tolman, WW.  
 Sampson, Rear-Admiral William T., J. D. Long, McCl.  
 Sampson, Rear-Admiral William T., Naval Career of, A. T. Mahan, McCl.  
 Santos-Dumont, Over-Sea Experiments of, S. Heilig, McCl.  
 Saybrook, Connecticut, C. Johnson, NEng.  
 Scholars of the Cloister, A. Defense, A. H. Lloyd, IJE.  
 Schwab, Charles Michael, S. E. Moffett, Cos.  
 Science and Religion—IV., W. H. Mallock, Fort.  
 Science and Religion, Reaction Between, F. W. Sardeson, BibS.  
 Science, Applied, H. H. Supplee, Forum.  
 Scriptural Interpretation, Spirit's Aid in, W. Caven, Hom.  
 Sea Disaster and Its Lesson, W. S. Greene, NatM.  
 Shad-Catching for the Market, W. A. Stimpson, O.  
 Shakespeare as a Man of Science, E. Dowden, NatR.  
 Shipbuilding at the Union Iron Works, G. W. Dickie, Over.  
 Shipping Combine, Atlantic:  
 Atlantic Shipping Trust, O. Eitzbacher, Contem.  
 British and American Shipping, B. Taylor, NineC.  
 British Shipping, Doomed, P. Barry, West.  
 Shipping Combine, P. de Rousiers, RPar, June 15.  
 Shipping Combine from a Naval Point of View, Black.  
 Steamship Merger and American Shipbuilding, C. H. Cramp, NAR.  
 Ships of the Sea, Our, J. R. Spears, Ont.  
 Shop, Money-Making Management for the—VI., C. U. Carpenter, Eng.  
 Side-Shows of the Past, J. Nix, Str.  
 Slavery in English Countries, C. Dilke and J. A. Pease, Revue, June 15.  
 Sleep, The Realm of, N. Boyce, Ains.  
 Smallpox, Fight Against, C. F. Scott, Ains.  
 Snake, Common Garter, Color Variations of the, E. C. Eckel, ANat, June.  
 South Africa: see also Great Britain.  
 Anglo-Boer War and Universal Peace, J. de Bloch, Revue, July 1.  
 British Army, Impressions of the, USM.  
 Canada and the War, N. Patterson, Can.  
 Cape Constitution, Suspension of the, A. Willmot and Dr. Wirgman, NineC.  
 Cause of the War—III., W. D. Macgregor, West.  
 Education in South Africa, W. Greswell, Mac.  
 Justice, Local, Future Administration of, Fort.  
 Magersfontein, P. Landon, Fort.  
 Natal Battlefields, Visit to the, USM.  
 Peace in South Africa, E. Tallichet, BU; Black; M. J. Farrelly, MonR; H. W. Wilson, NatR; W. T. Stead, RRL.  
 Spion Kop, True Story of—II., W. B. Worsfold, MonR.  
 Transvaal Mines Under the New Régime, J. H. Hammond, Eng.  
 South America, Pioneer Farming in, Cham.  
 South, New, Rare Opportunity of the, H. Robbins, Gunt.  
 Spanish Monarchy, V. Bérard, RPar, June 15.  
 Sprint, The Fastest, A. Kidd, O.  
 Stars and Stripes a Boston Idea, G. J. Varney, NEng.  
 Steeplechasing, English, G. C. Roller, O.  
 Stoking, Mechanical, Economy of, W. W. Christie, Eng.  
 Stone, Ellen M.: Six Months Among Brigands—III., McCl.  
 Storage Battery and the Motor Car, T. A. Edison, NAR.  
 Street, A Modern, S. F. Peckham, PopS.  
 Strikes and the Public Welfare, J. Handboe, NAR.  
 Success, Study of Twentieth Century, E. G. Dexter, PopS.  
 Swedenborg and Modern Idealism, L. F. Hite, NC.  
 Swimming, Short Cut to, J. P. Thompson, O.  
 Tails of Animals, L. Robinson, Pear.  
 Taine, Youth of—I., A. Chevrillon, RPar, July 1.  
 Tchekhoff Anton, R. E. C. Long, Fort.  
 Temperance Movement, Next Step in the, D. D. Thompson, MRNY.  
 Theaters, National, The Case for, W. Archer, MonR.  
 Theatrical Disguise, Art of, S. Dark, Cass.  
 Theism, Epistemological Argument for, E. H. Griffin, PRR.  
 Theology as a Science, P. Carus, Mon.  
 Thrones of the World, P. Brooklyn, Cass.  
 Time, Metaphysics of, W. Smith, Phil.  
 Tolstoy, Count Leo, A Nearer View of, Mrs. E. E. Evans, OC.  
 Trade Unionism, Social Value of, J. Martin, IJE.  
 Trains, American and German High-Speed, G. G. Tunell, JPEcon, June.  
 Tramps, Sign Language of, V. Pitkethley, Str.  
 Transportation, Social Effects of, M. A. Knapp, Annals.  
 Transvaal: see South Africa.  
 Trapper, Story of the—V., The Buffalo Runners, Agnes C. Laut, O.  
 Trolley-Park, The, D. A. Willey, Cos.  
 Trusts and Combinations, Opposition to, BankNY.  
 Trusts and Industrial Combinations, Origin of, C. Cornéllsen, RSoc, June.  
 Tuberculosis Question, M. Benedikt, SocS.  
 Turkey, Situation in, A. R. Bey de Bilinski, Fort.  
 Turkish Empire, Glimpses of the, J. Strong, SocS.  
 Turkish Parliament, Prorogued, K. Blind, NAR.  
 Volcano Systems of the Western Hemisphere, R. T. Hill, Cent.  
 Volcanoes, World's, M. Tindal, Pear.  
 Wager of Battle, M. S. Gilpatrick, GBag.  
 Waldeck-Rousseau, M., O. Guerlac, AMRR; Nou, June 1.  
 Wall Street: Making It Safe, WW.  
 War, Modern, Offensive Tactics in, A. W. A. Pollock, USM.  
 Warfare: Trench, Parapet, or "The Open," JMSI.  
 Warships, Color of, USM.  
 Washington in Fiction, F. W. Carruth, Bkman.  
 Waters, When Man Turns to the, L. Vandervort, O.  
 Wealth, Right Use of, C. M. Sheldon, Hom.  
 Wesley, John, Invalid Year of, J. B. Young, MRNY.  
 West Indies, Volcanic Disturbances in the:  
 Martinique, Volcanic Disaster in, E. S. Scott, Cos; C. E. Borchgrevink, FrL; F. A. Ober, Mun; H. Desmarest, Nou, June 1; G. Kennan, Out; J. R. Church, Scrib; WW.  
 Roraima, Destruction of the, E. S. Scott, FrL.  
 St. Vincent, Souffrière of, H. L. Havell, Mac.  
 Volcanic Disturbances in the West Indies, R. T. Hill, I. C.  
 Russell, J. S. Diller, and W. F. Hillebrand, NatGM.  
 Volcanic Eruptions in the West Indies, A. Gelkie, PMM.  
 Volcanoes, Antillean, W. J. McGee, PopS.  
 West Point, A Hundred Years of, J. Barnes, Out.  
 West Point and Its Centenary, S. E. Tillman, AMRR.  
 Westcott, Bishop Brooke Foss, F. N. Chase, Bib.  
 Westminster Abbey, the Center of the British Empire, H. H. Henson, Corn.  
 Westminster Confession, Printing of the—IV., B. B. Warfield, PRR.  
 Wheat, Argentine and North American, Freight Rates on, R. R. Kuczyński, JPEcon, June.  
 Wheat Belts, Solving the Labor Problem of the, W. R. Draper, AMRR.  
 White House, Social Life at the, Anne H. Wharton, Era.  
 Whitman, Walt: His Note of Democracy, W. Leighton, Arcua.

Wife, Young: What Should She Stand for? E. Bok, L.H.J.  
 Wilson, President Woodrow, R. Bridges, AMRR; BB.  
 Worlds, Ways of, in English Speech, G. L. Kittredge, Harp.  
 Workmen, Accident Insurance for, A. F. Weber, PSQ, June.  
 Women, Economic Dependence of, V. Lee, NAR.  
 Women: Should They Ride Astride? Mrs. A. Tweedle, Pear.

Women, Social Education of, in England and in Sweden, Mme. Léra, RefS, June 1.  
 Women's Opportunity for Social Service, Rebecca D. Lowe, Gunt.  
 Wyndhurst: A Summer Home at Lenox, W. Miller, CLA.  
 Yachting, One-Design Classes in—II., W. P. Stephens, O.  
 Zakrzewska, Dr. Marie, W. L. Garrison, and Mrs. E. D. Cheney, OC.  
 Zuyder Zee, Drying Up the, B. Wilson, FrL.

### Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Ains.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NEng.	New England Magazine, Boston.
ACQR.	American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila.	Ed.	Education, Boston.	NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	NAR.	North American Review, N.Y.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
AJT.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	Era.	Era, Philadelphia.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Rome.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	Ev.	Everybody's Magazine, N. Y.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	OutW.	Out West, Los Angeles, Cal.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
Annals.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	Gent.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	Pear.	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
Arena.	Arena, N. Y.	Gunt.	Guntton's Magazine, N. Y.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	PhoT.	Photographic Times-Bulletin, N. Y.
AI.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	Hart.	Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn.	PL.	Poet-Lore, Boston.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.	Hom.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	PopA.	Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	Int.	International Quarterly, Burlington, Vt.	PopS.	Popular Science Monthly, N.Y.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	IntS.	International Studio, N. Y.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
BibS.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	L.HJ.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RefS.	Réforme Sociale, Paris.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	LeisH.	Leisure Hour, London.	RRL.	Review of Reviews, London.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	Revue.	Revue, La, Paris.
CDR.	Camera and Dark Room, N. Y.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	Luth.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
CasM.	Cassell's Magazine, N. Y.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	RSoc.	Revue Socialistic, Paris.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
Cham.	Chambers' Journal, Edinburgh.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.	Mind.	Mind, N. Y.	School.	School Review, Chicago.
Contem.	Contemporary Review, London.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	SR.	Sewanee Review, N. Y.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	SocS.	Social Service, N. Y.
CLA.	Country Life in America, N. Y.	MonR.	Monthly Review, London.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	Mus.	Music, Chicago.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	NatGM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
		NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.	WW.	World's Work, N. Y.
		NatR.	National Review, London.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
		NC.	New-Church Review, Boston.	YM.	Young Man, London.
				YW.	Young Woman, London.





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Manufacturing Nitrogen from Air  
 By T. C. MARTIN. Illustrated

The Farmer's Balance Sheet for 1902  
 By WILLIAM R. DRAPER

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A Giant Automobile Harvester  
 With Picture

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 By MAURICE FISHBERG, M.D.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jurist  
 By GEORGE P. MORRIS. With Portrait

President Charles Kendall Adams  
 With Portrait

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 By S. N. D. NORTH

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## CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1902.

<b>Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton</b> ..... Frontispiece	<b>Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jurist</b> ..... 307
<b>The Progress of the World—</b>	By George Perry Morris. With portrait of Justice Holmes.
A Languid Political Season..... 259	<b>The Late Dr. Charles Kendall Adams</b> ..... 310
A Year of Roosevelt..... 259	With portrait.
Bumper Crops and Prosperity..... 259	<b>The Late Rabbi Joseph, Hebrew Patriarch</b>
The Wheat Yield of 1902..... 260	of New York..... 311
The New Cotton Crop..... 260	By Abraham Cahan.
Other Sources of Farm Wealth..... 260	With portrait of the late Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph.
Intelligence and Prosperity..... 261	<b>The Russian Jew in America</b> ..... 315
Improving Neighborhood Life..... 261	By Maurice Fishberg.
Consolidating Rural Schools..... 261	<b>The Census of Manufactures</b> ..... 319
New Educational Enthusiasm..... 262	By S. N. D. North.
Knoxville and Other Summer Schools..... 262	<b>An Instance of Profit-Sharing</b> ..... 325
Platforms of the Teaching Profession..... 263	By Samuel Cabot.
Ideals of American Life..... 264	<b>The Bonus System of Rewarding Labor</b> ..... 326
Decline of Partisanship..... 265	By H. L. Gantt.
What Are the Party Issues?..... 265	<b>Improved Conditions in the American Farm-</b>
Should the Tariff be Revised?..... 265	<b>er's Life</b> ..... 329
Republican Opinion in the Northwest..... 266	By Clarence H. Matson.
The General Party Attitude..... 267	<b>The Farmer's Balance Sheet for 1902</b> ..... 332
The President and an Appointment or Two..... 267	By William R. Draper.
Some Political Personalities..... 268	<b>The Diffusion of Agricultural Prosperity</b> ..... 335
Ohio's City Charters..... 269	By Henry C. Adams.
American Municipal Progress..... 270	<b>A Giant Automobile Harvester at Work</b> ..... 337
Cuba's Troubles and Perils..... 270	With illustration.
Problems of "Church and State"..... 271	<b>"Fixing" Nitrogen from the Atmosphere</b> ..... 338
The Friars in the Philippines..... 271	By Thomas Commerford Martin.
The "Orders" and the State in France..... 272	With portraits of Charles S. Bradley, and D. R. Love-
The Schools and the Nuns..... 272	joy, and other illustrations.
The Agitation in England..... 273	<b>Collapse of a Great Historical Monument</b> ..... 348
Affairs in England..... 274	With illustrations.
The Unending South American Strife..... 275	<b>Leading Articles of the Month—</b>
Mimic War Game on the Atlantic Coast..... 276	Attorney-General Knox, Lawyer..... 345
Coast-defense Problem..... 277	Wireless Telegraphy..... 346
The World of Finance and Industry..... 278	Thomas A. Edison at Home..... 347
As to the Coal Strike..... 278	A Word to Inventors..... 349
As to Trusts and "Combines"..... 279	The Art of Benjamin-Constant..... 349
Foreign Affairs in General..... 279	The New Cathedral at Westminster..... 350
In the Far East..... 280	Queen Alexandra..... 352
With portraits of Charles W. Dabney, P. P. Claxton, Albert B. Cummins, James M. Griggs, Joseph W. Babcock, Horace Gray, the late James McMillan, Robert M. La Follette, James F. Smith, John B. Porter, William H. Taft, Thomas O'Gorman, the late Lucas Meyer and Mrs. Meyer, José M. Marro- quin, John E. Pillsbury, Francis J. Higginson, Leon- ard Wood, Arthur MacArthur, Henry C. Corbin, Samuel B. M. Young, Liang Chen Tung, and Tsla Chen, cartoons, and other illustrations.	Our Navy and Its Cost..... 354
<b>Record of Current Events</b> ..... 281	The Cape to Cairo Telegraph..... 355
With portraits of General Matos, the late Archbishop Croke, the late Cardinal Ledochowski, and the late Archbishop Feehan, and other illustrations.	The Pacific Cable Routes..... 355
<b>Recent Cartoons on Politics and Business</b> .. 285	Panama <i>versus</i> Nicaragua..... 357
<b>Migration to the Canadian Northwest</b> ..... 293	The Revolution in Colombia..... 357
By Cy Warman.	Kansas of To-Day..... 359
With illustrations.	A City Real-Estate "Trust"..... 360
<b>The Political Situation in England After</b>	Agricultural Training for Women..... 361
<b>Salisbury</b> ..... 297	The First Public Man Interviewed in England..... 362
By W. T. Stead.	Swinburne on Dickens..... 362
With portraits of Lord Salisbury, Charles T. Ritchie, Austen Chamberlain, Earl of Cadogan, and Lord Halsbury.	Russia in Manchuria..... 364
<b>Baron Yeiichi Shibuzawa, the Creator of In-</b>	Pierre Loti's Travels in India..... 364
<b>dustrial Japan</b> ..... 303	The Future of Theology..... 365
By Stanhope Sams.	The Function of Water in the Human Body.... 366
With portrait of Baron Shibuzawa.	Alcohol as Food or Poison..... 367
	With portraits of Philander C. Knox, William H. Preece, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, the late M. Benja- min-Constant, and Algernon Charles Swinburne, and map of the proposed Pacific cable routes.
	<b>The Periodicals Reviewed</b> ..... 368
	<b>Index to Periodicals</b> ..... 380

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RT. HON. SIR EDMUND BARTON.

*Premier of the Australian Commonwealth.*

The Australian prime minister and Sir John Forrest, Minister of Defense, sailed from **London** for New York on August 20, for a visit to the United States.

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

## *Review of Reviews.*

XXVI.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1902.

No. 3.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

With Congressional elections pending, and State campaigns on foot in many of our commonwealths, the of the United States, nevertheless, were much more interested last month in things than they were in party politics. We have frequently remarked, this country is not enough at present not to be greatly affected by those bitter prejudices and fierce animosity of party—amounting almost literally to a civil war—that are inevitable certainly at periods of a President's career, but that ought not to be allowed. Nothing could be more obvious than that the country is well satisfied with President McKinley's conduct during his first twelve months as Chief Magistrate. It will be one of the 14th of the present month, since the death of McKinley's tragic death at Buffalo, that Mr. Roosevelt will administer the oath of office to his successor. Mr. Roosevelt has fulfilled all reasonable expectations. He has shown marvelous ability in every direction, has given untiring industry to the varied details of his great office and has borne the strain with unfailing vigor and imperturbable good temper.

He has stood strongly for the policies which he believed to be wise and right for the country, without sacrifice of agreeable personal relations with the leaders of his own party, and, in the eyes of all public men of whatever affiliation. His appointments have been felicitous, his general, highly praised. He holds the confidence of the Democratic South almost as fully as of the Republican Northwest. He is a *grata* in New England, and is idolized in the Missouri River. He maintains good relations with the party leaders of New York, Pennsylvania, and has the hearty approval of the plain people of those great States. That he will be renominated in 1904 is now considered even more probable than was Mr. McKinley's renomination in the middle of his first

term. Never, indeed, since the early days of the Republic has it appeared so likely that a President would be his own successor. This, of course, in a sense pertains to 1904 rather than to 1902. But it is well to appreciate the fact that this remarkable popularity of the President, and this quite general approval of the administration as a whole, form a very important element in the political atmosphere that surrounds the electoral situation this fall. The politicians have their own all-powerful reasons for partisan effort; but people at large, being pretty well satisfied with things as they are, and having no political objects of their own at stake, are rather indifferent than otherwise, through sheer contentment and preoccupation. The great Republican argument of the year will be the advisability of letting well enough alone. It would be strange if the Democratic party should not regain something of its normal strength in Congress; but it is scarcely to be believed that the pendulum will swing so far back as to put the opposition party in control of the House.

#### *Bumper Crops and Prosperity.*

Next to the widespread feeling of confidence in President Roosevelt and the administration, the best reliance of the Republicans for success this year will lie in the marvelously prosperous state of our agriculture and industry. It is now certain that the crops of 1902 are to exceed in quantity and value those of any previous year in our history. Last year the corn crop, which was a partial failure, amounted to 1,522,500,000 bushels, the average of the ten preceding years having been about 2,000,000,000 bushels. Last year, therefore, the corn crop was only three-quarters of the normal yield. This year it is admitted on all hands that the crop will be at least 1,000,000,000 bushels greater than last year, and *Bradstreet's* declared in the middle of August that "there is a prospect of 1,250,000,000 more bushels of corn being raised than a year ago." In our judgment, it is not at all unlikely that the corn crop may

exceed 2,800,000,000 bushels. Much the largest previous corn crop was that of 1896, which amounted to a little less than 2,284,000,000 bushels. Last year's corn brought a high price, so that those farmers who were fortunate enough to have a crop made a great deal of money. But it needs little demonstration to make it plain that a generally abundant yield at lower prices contributes more to the general prosperity than a scanty yield at proportionately high prices. One of the results of a billion bushels of extra corn must be to lower the price of meat. The defense of the great beef-supply companies against the charges of extortionate prices has been the shortage of the corn crop. This excuse now disappears, and the retail butchers ought before long to be obtaining their stock at the old prices.

The smaller corn crop of last year was counterbalanced by the extraordinary yield of wheat, much the greatest on record. The wheat crop of 1901 amounted to nearly 750,000,000 bushels. Four hundred and fifty million bushels has generally been considered an average American wheat crop. Only twice before last year had the crop exceeded 600,000,000,—namely, in 1891, when it was 612,000,000, and in 1898, when it was



IN THIS WHEAT BY AND BY!  
(Expectant Europe and the American harvest.)  
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

675,000,000. In 1899 it was 547,000,000, and in 1900 a little more than 522,000,000. The *New York Times* last month, rejecting the Government estimates of this summer's wheat yield, was of the opinion that it might be nearly or quite as great as that of last year. A contributor to this number of the *REVIEW*, Mr. William R. Draper, estimates it at fully 700,000,000 bushels, which we do not believe at all too high. Improved methods of farming in the United States have made wheat both a surer and a more prolific crop than it was some years ago. Like corn, it enters importantly into the agricultural production of nearly all the States. The crop is divided about evenly between winter and spring wheat. Northern Texas now grows wheat in abundance.

The South was busily engaged last month in picking, baling, and marketing the new cotton crop. Early in the season the prospects had been favorable for the largest and finest crop ever grown. Considerable damage was done in some localities, as the crop was maturing, by unfavorable conditions of weather. But with reports and estimates somewhat conflicting as these comments were written, there was a chance that the output might reach almost 12,000,000 bales, as against an average for the previous four years of about 10,500,000. Our Southern cotton crop has doubled in twenty years, thus showing a very much larger relative gain than the wheat and corn of the West, each of which has, roughly speaking, increased by about 50 per cent. in two decades.

These three great crops by no means exhaust the list of those products which make up our current agricultural wealth. The oat crop of 1902 is the largest we have ever had, and may amount to from 850,000,000 to 900,000,000 bushels. And although this particular cereal is not enough in demand to justify a vast increase of acreage, we shall, doubtless, within two or three years, be producing an average of a thousand million bushels of oats per year. The barley crop is estimated at about 120,000,000 bushels, as against an average for some years past of perhaps 70,000,000. The volume and value of pasturage and hay are more difficult to estimate than some of the other crops, but undoubtedly these have been considerably greater this year than ever before. The grass crop for the most part finds its way to the market in the form of dairy products, wool, beef and mutton, hogs, horses, and mules. The number of farm animals and the value of marketable animal products of the farm have increased by about 100 per cent. in twenty years.

*Intelligence and Prosperity.* We publish elsewhere some interesting agricultural statistics compiled by Mr. William R. Draper, entitled "The Farmer's Balance Sheet for 1902," and a brief article on "The Diffusion of Agricultural Prosperity," from the pen of the distinguished political economist, Prof. Henry C. Adams, of the University of Michigan. Prof. Adams' analysis will bear very careful study, for it contains some profound underlying truths. Nothing could be a greater mistake than to take a purely materialistic view of the prevalence of prosperity in the United States at the present time. Moral and intellectual conditions, forming the essence of our civilization, are at the basis of all this agricultural development and industrial

progress. The growth and diffusion of wealth in the United States would have been absolutely impossible but for the maintenance of our democratic ideals. The value is not, after all, in the crops, but in the man who produces them, who owns the land, who receives the income, and who expends it for the advancement of himself and his family in rational ways, that also benefit the neighborhood and the country. Intelligence is what makes American farming prosperous. We beg to call attention to another article in this number of the *Review* from a Western contributor, Mr. Matson, on "Improved Conditions in the American Farmer's Life." With mortgages paid off, and a sense of freedom and prosperity, the typical farmer of the West is asserting his rightful place as the proprietor of an estate and as a well-established citizen of a great country. He is improving his farm buildings; grading up his live stock; learning from the authorities of his State agricultural college and from the Farmers' Institute of his county more and more about scientific agriculture; and providing for his family more and more of the luxuries of life that are enjoyed by the banker and the successful merchant or professional man in the county town.

*Improving Neighborhood Life.* The farmer is, furthermore, as Mr. Matson shows, turning his attention to the improvement of neighborhood conditions, so that country life may not be too



A TYPICAL CONSOLIDATED COUNTRY SCHOOL, SHOWING WAGONS FOR TRANSPORTING PUPILS. THIS ONE IS IN INDIANA.

irksome for his children. While free rural delivery of the mails is by no means universal as yet, the telephone is found in almost every farming neighborhood of the country. What Mr. Matson says about the progress of the movement for consolidating country schools is worthy of attention; and this is a subject to which we shall in future numbers of the *Review* recur with particular attention and emphasis, for it is a matter of profound significance. In the towns there have been vast strides during the last quarter of a century in public-school equipment and instruction, while until very lately the old-fashioned district schools of the rural neighborhoods had been either at a standstill or were positively retrograding. Under the new impulse there is to be not merely a radical, but a revolutionary change in country schools. The diminutive "red schoolhouse" of the North and the log-cabin school of the South have about served their day. Something vastly better and more modern is easily within reach of thousands of rural neighborhoods.

*Consolidating Rural Schools.* The new mandate that has gone forth is to the effect that neighboring districts must consolidate in order to build a good central school building, with several rooms and several teachers, and a consequent opportunity for grading the scholars. It is further decreed that the children must be brought to this central school on a cooperative plan, in



suitable conveyances for protection from cold and wet and fatigue. Further, it is in the air that the new consolidated country school must adapt its methods of instruction to the real conditions of life. It must be a social and intellectual center for grown-up people as well as for the children of the region. It must have an ample piece of ground, and this must be kept in the most perfect order, as one of the primary interests and duties of the school. Nature-study must enter largely into school life and work, and a positive taste for rural pursuits and for the elements of the natural sciences must be inculcated. The school grounds must furnish object lessons in the planting and maintenance of trees and flowers, and, in so far as possible, may well be utilized to teach practical gardening. A certain amount of manual training for both girls and boys should enter into the work of the school, and every neighborhood should strive to surpass all others in its zeal to secure good teachers by offering proper inducements.

*New Educational Enthusiasm.* Instances of precisely this sort of school development are fortunately no longer isolated. Great educational leaders and official heads of school systems, including some of the foremost State superintendents of education, are making themselves the zealous and eloquent apostles of this new movement for the regeneration of country schools. The Southern Education Board, under the presidency of Mr. Robert C. Ogden, of New York,—with its membership largely made up of Southern professional educators,—backed financially in its work by the General Education Board of New York, is making this movement for the improvement of rural schools the object of its chief solicitude. It has been going about

its work in various ways. First, it has been leading a propaganda for local taxation for school purposes; second, it has stimulated in many ways the work of institutions which are training teachers; and, third, it has in various instances directly promoted district-school consolidation. These objects were held constantly before the attention of the great summer school for teachers held in June and July at Knoxville, Tenn., where it enjoyed the hospitality of the State University. It was organized by President Charles W. Dabney of that institution, in association with Professor Claxton, recently



President Dabney.

Professor Claxton.

ORGANIZERS OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE SOUTH.

of North Carolina, who is henceforth to be the head of the department of education in the University of Tennessee. The enthusiasm for bettering the condition of the South through educational progress, as manifested in this summer school, was, by report of many expert witnesses, a fresh evidence that in the South, as well as in the West, education is now coming to be recognized as the most important of all public interests and the chief task of local statesmanship. This is very auspicious.



A CLASS IN MANUAL TRAINING, SUMMER SCHOOL AT KNOXVILLE.

*Knoxville and Other Summer Schools.* More than two thousand teachers came together at this great summer school at Knoxville, and a great number of able instructors were assembled. The General Education Board has been so impressed with the extraordinary value of this work that it has promised a generous contribution toward its enlargement next year. As we have already remarked, manual training, consolidation of country schools, and the



THE SCIENCE HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

thorough adaptation of school work to actual problems and conditions were constantly emphasized at Knoxville, and President Dabney is one of the foremost exponents of these modern views to be found in the entire country. While this summer school at Knoxville was undoubtedly the center for the country, this summer, of enthusiasm for rural civilization and progress in the half of the country that most needs school reform, it should not be forgotten that an admirable summer school for Virginia teachers was carried on at the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, with nearly a thousand members enrolled; that South Carolina had an excellent summer school for teachers at Rock Hill, with leadership of great earnestness, and that several more strictly local assemblages of teachers were in session for a period of several weeks in North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and other Southern States. The great summer schools of the North,—as, for example, those held by Columbia University, Harvard, and the University of Chicago,—have had prosperous seasons, and these, together with the Chautauqua assemblies and other conferences and gatherings of an educational nature, have added something to the training and much to the ideals and inspiration of many thousands of Northern and Western teachers. But, generally speaking, it is the well-paid teacher of the towns and more prosperous villages who can afford to attend these fine summer schools. For New York, Pennsylvania,

New England, and the North in general, the problem of the country school must be faced, as unquestionably it will be, with ever-increasing comprehension of its importance. Meanwhile, in the Northern cities the vacation schools have made much progress in this past summer.

*Platforms of the Teaching Profession.* The great yearly convention of the National Educational Association, which was held at Minneapolis in July, seemed to us to touch high-water mark in its appreciation of the vital needs of our schools, and in its consciousness of the duty and opportunity of the teaching profession. In its series of general resolutions it declared that the common schools of this country "are the one great agency upon which the nation is to rely for a barrier against the setting up of class distinctions which have no place on American soil." Having expressed its ideal of the "complete education of the child," it declared as follows concerning the country schools:

We believe that it is both just and possible to keep the country schools in the foregoing, and all respects, up to the highest standard of excellence and efficiency. The movement to consolidate the weaker districts in the country, and to provide public and free transportation for the pupils to and from the schools, tends to that end.

It made other declarations in consonance with the new movement for vitalizing school life and work, and bringing it all into direct relation with

the moral and material welfare of the community. The Summer School of the South at Knoxville, to which we have referred, in its declaration of principles included the following sentences, which seem to us to sound the keynote of the new school movement not merely for the South, but for the whole country :

If an increased expenditure of money is to be of lasting value, a more intelligent public interest must be brought to bear upon our schools. But even greater than the need of money and interest is the need of intelligent direction.

A mere extension of the present school term with the present course of study will not meet the needs of the children. The lines of development in the South must be both agricultural and mechanical. Our people must bring a trained brain and a trained hand to the daily labor. Education should be a means not of escaping labor, but of making it more effective.

The school should be the social center of the community, and should actively and sympathetically touch all the social and economic interests of the people. In addition to the usual academic studies, therefore, our courses should include manual training, nature study, and agriculture.

To secure more efficient supervision, to encourage grading, and to broaden the social life of the children, we favor the consolidation of weak schools into strong central schools. It is better in every way to carry the child to the school than to carry the school to the child.

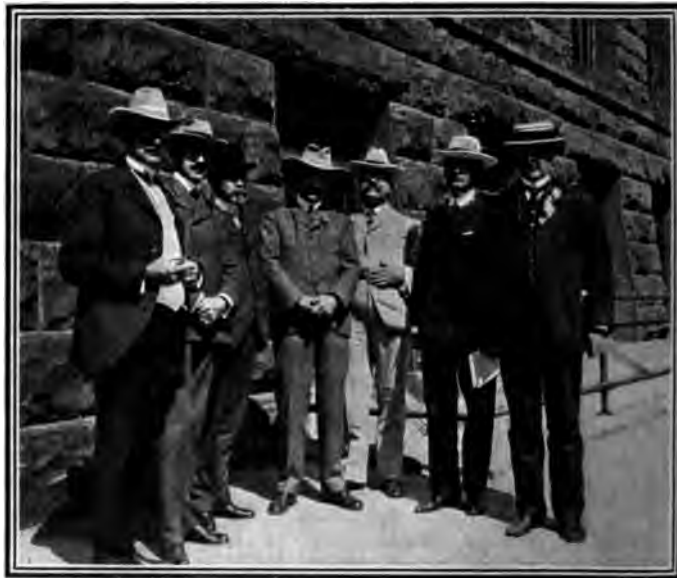
We endorse the movements recently made by the women of the South for model schools, built with due regard to sanitation, ventilation, and beauty.

Teaching should be a profession, and not a stepping-stone to something else. We therefore stand for the highest training of teachers, and urge the school authorities of every State to encourage those who wish to make the educating of children a life profession. We call upon the people to banish forever politics and nepotism from the public schools, and to establish a system in which, from the humblest teacher to the office of the State superintendent, merit shall be the touchstone.

The South will have a great work on its hands if, indeed, it is to make good the brave determination of its new educational apostles; but its school reforms are in the hands of men who have earned the right to lead, and who have already won the prestige of success in their individual undertakings.

Thus the prevailing European idea that American life is synonymous with greed and Mammon worship, and that the superior prosperity of the United States expresses it-

self chiefly in the gratification of physical wants and material aims, is as untrue to the facts as could well be. Mr. Michael Sadler, who is director in the British Education Department, has recently spent several months in studying educational work in this country, and he repeatedly expressed his admiration and astonishment at the comparative devotion of the United States to intellectual and moral objects, and especially at the unprecedented development of educational work of all grades. An occasional visitor of great insight, like Mr. Sadler or Mr. Bryce, discovers the paradox of American life, which is that the abounding material prosperity of this country has grown out of its idealism,—its search for things not material. Russia has a vast population and a tremendous agricultural area, but its people lack the intelligence needed to develop their resources. American devotion to the principles of equality and democracy, and to the policy of the universal training of the young, have given us our prosperity. We must, in turn, make it more than ever our business to utilize our abounding material resources for the more perfect and more complete work of adapting school training to the needs of every child.



A SNAPSHOT OF MR. MICHAEL SADLER, WITH DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN EDUCATORS AT THE RECENT MINNEAPOLIS MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

(Beginning at the left hand, the seven men are: 1, Aaron Gove, superintendent of schools, Denver, Col.; 2, Edwin A. Alderman, president of Tulane University; 3, E. O. Lyte, principal of the State Normal School, Millersville, Pa.; 4, Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; 5, John A. Green, manager of the American Book Company; 6, Michael E. Sadler, of England; 7, N. C. Dougherty, superintendent of schools at Peoria. Messrs. Gove, Lyte, Butler, and Dougherty have each served as president of the National Educational Association.)

*Decline of  
Partisanship.*

Communities, whether rural or urban, that are engaged in advancing these local measures for the common good, may well be a trifle reluctant to drop it all at the beck and call of the politicians, and to separate for the electoral season into rival camps under the standards "Republican" and "Democrat." Efficiency, rather than partisanship, seems to be the demand of the day. Thus, Massachusetts approves of Governor Crane and his administration as thoroughly as possible,—not so much because he happens to be a Republican as because he has shown himself a thoroughly upright, business-like, and capable governor of Massachusetts, in whose hands the executive affairs of the commonwealth are so honorably and so ably conducted that everybody admires and nobody finds fault. In New York, Governor Odell has so carried on his administration that many of his strongest supporters belong to the class of independent voters. He has been business-like, and, so far as we know, the Democrats are not really finding any serious fault with him. They are trying to harmonize their factions and find a candidate upon whom all can unite, chiefly because it is their business as politicians to hold the party together for the sake of the future. They will, nevertheless, undoubtedly recognize the spirit of the period by selecting a candidate who, like Mr. Odell, will commend himself to the judgment of the community as an efficient man, and who, if elected, would carry on State affairs in a business-like rather than a partisan manner.

*What are  
the Party  
Issues?*

Local issues of various sorts are quite sure, under these circumstances, to play a larger part than usual in the political campaigns of the present season throughout the country. It is not very easy to find an intelligent man who, in friendly, private conversation, can at present show any great zeal of partisanship. The war with Spain was as much the work of one party as of the other, and the ratification of the treaty by which we acquired the Philippines was not wholly a Republican act. Whatever distinctions certain learned individuals may make, the country as a whole will not now find it easy to make any sharp issue between the parties out of existing differences of opinion as to our present Philippine policy. Some of the Democrats say that we ought to declare to the Filipinos that we intend in the future to give them self-government; but the Republicans reply that we are actually giving them self-government just as fast as it can be forced upon them, and that when you are doing your best to teach a child to walk, there is no particular use in proclaiming to him daily that he shall some time be permitted to

run. Nor will the country be likely to find any radical difference between the parties as respects such a question as how to deal with trusts and great combinations. Experience and study, observation and discussion, are giving us a clearer understanding of these problems every day. Meanwhile, there is no great divergence in the avowals of the two parties on the trust question, and certainly President Roosevelt and the Attorney-General have not hesitated to attempt the enforcement of existing laws. Nor, finally, is there much use in trying any longer to make the tariff question the football of politics. Business men of all parties and all sections arise in their might and demand that the tariff issue serve no longer as a mere party convenience. When the Democratic politicians had their opportunity to reform the tariff a decade ago, they modified it a little here and a little there, but they left it in general what it was before,—namely, a characteristic American high protective tariff. If they were given the opportunity again in the near future, they would mutilate the Dingley schedules a good deal, no doubt; but when they got through, there would remain an American protective tariff. Meanwhile, however, there would have been agitation and uncertainty, with the consequence that various important industries would curtail operations, and with harmful indirect effects extending throughout the business life of the country.

*Should the  
Tariff be  
Revised?*

Yet the present tariff is by no means the best that could be devised. The principal thing in its favor is the fact that business conditions have adjusted themselves to it, that the Treasury Department understands its qualities as a producer of revenue, and that the reasons for disturbing it are of a general nature rather than practical, specific, and immediately urgent. On the other hand, it is a simple fact that American industrial development has reached that condition of maturity to promote which the protective system was originally devised. We are becoming a great exporting nation, and foreign countries are growing more and more uneasy and disturbed over the invasion of their markets by American goods, while this country keeps up its high barriers against foreign commodities. Furthermore, some at least of our protected industries,—like tin plate, for example,—have passed under the control of a partial or almost complete monopoly; and in these cases, it is urged, tariff protection should be considerably reduced, if not altogether withdrawn. The fact is, that the American wage system is no longer dependent chiefly upon the tariff, but upon the efficiency of labor in actual

production. President McKinley, the great apostle of protection, had arrived at the opinion that the time had fully come for a modification of our policy. His last speech at Buffalo was a plea for enlarged commercial relations through a system of reciprocity treaties. Free trade with Cuba and the Philippines would be a good starting point, and reciprocity amounting practically to a zollverein, or commercial union, between the United States and Canada might prove to be an act of the most far-reaching statesmanship. A revision of the iron and steel schedules would not hurt this highly developed American industry, and the same thing might be said of several other schedules. Republican business men in almost every community of the country would like to see some conservative modification of the tariff, provided it could be done without political agitation and clamor, and provided certain members of the United States Senate would not take advantage of the rules of that body to prevent conclusions by interminable debate.

*Republican Opinion in the Northwest.* This feeling among Republicans was expressed very strongly in the Iowa State convention a month ago. The platform, as finally adopted, was the same one which had done service in the State campaign of 1901. There was, nevertheless, a good deal of opposition to it this year, led chiefly by the influential gentlemen who represent Iowa in Con-

gress. These men had naturally become imbued with the idea that, as a practical matter, any change of the tariff is a difficult thing to bring about, and with the further view—prevailing in conservative Republican circles at Washington—that present conditions do not justify a reopening of the tariff question. Governor Cummins, on



GOV. ALBERT B. CUMMINS, OF IOWA.



ON THE IOWA POLITICAL TURNPIKE.

**SPEAKER HENDERSON:** "Hi there! Clear the track! You're scaring my elephant!"

**GOV. CUMMINS:** "The elephant'll have to get used to it."

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

the other hand, supported by local opinion from almost every part of the State, held tenaciously to the view that if the tariff is not soon revised by Republicans in a cautious and friendly way, it will be revised by anti-protectionists in a hostile and radical way. Governor Cummins believes that, although it is only five years since the Dingley tariff was adopted, our industrial conditions have made greater changes in this period than in a preceding term of twenty years. The Iowa platform stands by "the historic policy of the Republican party in giving protection to home industries;" but it favors "such changes in the tariff from time to time as become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world." The platform endorses the policy of reciprocity, and favors "any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly." The Iowa Republicans do not mention any particular sched-

ules, nor set any time for action. It is well known that in Wisconsin and several other Northwestern States, there is much the same feeling as in Iowa in favor of conservative tariff revision. Many Republican newspapers throughout the country have commended the Iowa platform, although there seems very slight disposition on the part of any Republican leaders to come forward with more specific suggestions.

*The General Party Attitude.* Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, who is chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee in charge of this year's campaign, has heretofore been exceedingly active in an endeavor to reduce the tariff on articles which enter largely into our exports, or which are controlled in the domestic market by trusts or combinations of capital. But his position at present is one of general defense of the tariff system, as against Democratic attacks upon it led by Mr. Griggs, of Georgia, chairman of the Democratic campaign committee. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Shaw of Iowa, while undoubtedly appreciating the fact that business conditions have grown quite away from the Dingley tariff, does not believe it worth while to agitate the subject now, because he sees no prospect of tariff revision until after the next Presidential election,--unless, indeed, the Republicans



HON. JOSEPH W. BABCOCK, OF WISCONSIN.  
(Chairman of the Congressional Republican Campaign Committee.)



HON. JAMES M. GRIGGS, OF GEORGIA.  
(Chairman of the Congressional Democratic Campaign Committee.)

should be taught quite emphatically in the Congressional elections this fall that the people demand an earlier revision. Undoubtedly, the position now held by such men as Mr. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Speaker Henderson, and Mr. Grosvenor of the House and Messrs. Hanna, Aldrich, and other influential leaders in the Senate, is that tariff revision ought not to be undertaken by the Congress to be elected this year, but ought to be deferred to its successor, to be chosen in the Presidential year 1904. The Congressional elections will be held under the new apportionment based upon the census of 1900. Under the new apportionment the total membership of the House will be 386, instead of 357, an increase of 29 members. The object of this change was to enable every State to keep at least its present representation. New York, Illinois, and Texas each gain three members, while Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Minnesota gain two apiece. Fourteen States gain one member each, these States being scattered East, West, North, and South.

*The President and an Apportionment of Two.*

The White House at Washington has been undergoing extensive alterations and repairs, and President Roosevelt has spent as much as possible of the summer at his own permanent home at Oyster Bay,

Long Island. His plans comprise a twelve days' journey through the New England States, to end on September 3, and a visit to the West to attend soldiers' reunions, and for some other similar objects, beginning on September 19, and



JUSTICE HORACE GRAY, OF MASSACHUSETTS.  
(Retiring from the United States Supreme Court.)

continuing for two or three weeks. With Congress adjourned, and no very critical problems pending, either of domestic or foreign concern, it has been possible for high government officials, from the President and his cabinet down, to relax somewhat through the summer months. There have been no cabinet changes, and no rumors of any. The most important appointment of last month was that of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to succeed Justice Horace Gray. Several months ago Justice Gray, who is seventy-four years old, was stricken with apoplexy, and it was known that he would not again appear on the bench. Justice Holmes, his successor, has served for twenty years on the bench in Massachusetts, and is sixty-one years old. He is a man of brilliant and varied attainments, and an eminent legal scholar, of a thoroughly independent and modern order of mind. We present elsewhere in this number an interesting sketch of him from the pen of an esteemed contributor,

Mr. Morris. Justice Gray, who now retires, was also Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts when appointed twenty years ago. It has been known for some time that Justice Shiras intended soon to retire from the Supreme Court, and it was authoritatively stated last month that he would resign next spring, having attained the age of seventy years. It was also announced that, with the completion of his three-score and ten years, Dr. Andrew D. White would soon resign as ambassador at Berlin. While no formal announcement was made, it was commonly believed that the position at Berlin would be filled by the transfer thither of some other prominent member of the diplomatic service, those most frequently named being Mr. Charlemagne Tower, now ambassador at St. Petersburg, and Mr. Bellamy Storer, now minister to Spain and recently minister to Belgium. Dr. Andrew D. White is the best known and most conspicuous man in the American foreign service, and his retirement will be much regretted, although his return to the United States will doubtless result in his being drawn into various activities of a literary, educational, and philanthropic nature.

*Some  
Political  
Personalities.*

In the domain of political personalities the summer has brought forth little of special note or interest. It is to be said, however, that the emphatic voice of the country regarding the value of the services of Senator Spooner at Washington has had its due weight in Wisconsin. Spooner clubs have been forming all over the State. It is now practically certain that Mr. Spooner will be the Senatorial choice of the Republican members of the new Legislature, without any regard to those qualifications in its endorsement of him that the Republican State platform contains. It does not follow that Governor La Follette's strong support throughout the State has weakened in the least, or that the dominant element of Wisconsin Republicanism is any the less devoted to the projects of tax reform and nomination reform that are set forth in this year's platform; but it begins to see the impropriety of forcing local tests upon a Republican like Senator Spooner, whose duties at Washington have nothing to do with State issues at home. The perennial struggle about Addicks has broken forth with renewed vigor in Delaware, which remains without any representation at all in the United States Senate, through the stubbornness of the Addicks deadlock. The death of that silent but powerful Republican Senator, Mr. McMillan of Michigan, has made a vacancy for which the ex-Secretary of War, General Alger, was much

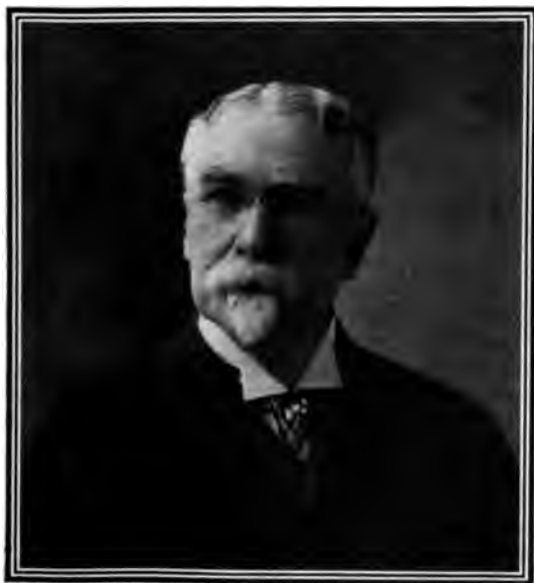


mentioned last month as a willing candidate. The Pennsylvania State campaign has brought Judge Pennypacker, the Republican candidate for governor, into much prominence, and he has been a good deal criticised by the more independent element of Pennsylvania Republicans for his unexpectedly warm and much reiterated eulogies of Senator Quay. It is asserted that this attitude on Judge Pennypacker's part may make votes for his Democratic opponent, ex-Governor Pattison. The Democrats of New York seemed as far as ever last month from agreement upon a candidate for governor. Determined efforts were on foot to reorganize Tammany Hall on an anti-Crocker basis. Mr. Bryan has continued to be the most prominent figure in national Democratic politics, and he has been making visits and public addresses in the East. He has declared plainly that he is not a candidate for renomination in 1904. He has not, on the other hand, said that he would decline a nomination which might come without any seeking on his part. Of Republican leaders, Senator Hanna remains the most conspicuous, apart from the President. If he reads the newspapers, he cannot possibly forget that he is regarded all over the country as a probable Republican nominee in case of conditions,—now improbable and unexpected,—which might take Mr. Roosevelt out of the field. Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, has been brought into added prominence through the report that he will be asked to manage the next national Republican campaign, Senator

Hanna, however, remaining as chairman of the National Committee. Apart from Mr. Bryan the most conspicuous and promising personalities in the Democratic field seem to be Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. Edward M. Shepard, of New York. It is entirely possible



GOV. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, WISCONSIN.



THE LATE SENATOR JAMES M'MILLAN, OF MICHIGAN.

that Mr. Bryan might give the weight of his influence to either of these two men in 1904. Judge A. B. Parker, of New York, is another possibility

Mr. Johnson, by the way, now finds himself at the head of a city government whose charter has been found unconstitutional. A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio has condemned and annulled the many enactments relating to the government of particular Ohio cities which have been in evasion of that clause of the State constitution which requires such legislation to be general rather than special in its application. I was necessary to deal with this situation in a special session of the Legislature; and this was accordingly called late in July by Governor Nash, to assemble at Columbus on August 25. Under the constitution it will be permissible to divide Ohio cities into regular groups or classes and it will be necessary to adopt a uniform general framework of government for all the cities.

*Ohio's City  
Charters.*

that belong in the same class. Ohio has thus an opportunity to benefit by the experience of the rest of the country in municipal government, and it is to be hoped that wise results may accrue from this special session. We believe that experience shows that a very large measure of home rule may well be accorded to the people of our American towns and cities, and that they ought not to be much hampered or restricted in carrying on their affairs and in spending their own money for local improvement. But, above all, it is to be hoped that the Ohio Legislature will be broad-minded enough to adopt such provisions as have been found in practice to aid in the lifting of municipal government out of the ruts of party politics. The National Municipal League, which has for some years past devoted much attention to the reform of municipal charters, and which has a number of influential members in Ohio, has been finding many newspapers of the Buckeye State friendly to its ideas. Its president is the distinguished leader of the bar, Mr. James C. Carter, of New York, and its secretary and executive officer is a well-known young Philadelphia lawyer and politician, Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff.

*American Municipal Progress.* Societies like this league, and like the League of American Municipalities (which is an organization of public officials), and the American Park and Outdoor Art Association (which includes in its membership several hundred park commissioners and superintendents, and which recently held a very brilliant annual meeting in Boston), are contributing a very great deal to the advancement of municipal government, and to the improvement and embellishment of our towns. One of the most beautiful and progressive of American municipalities has had the bad luck this year to fall into disgrace through its folly in electing a notoriously unfit man as its chief executive. We refer to Minneapolis, where indictments have followed astounding charges of malfeasance in office, and where the lesson will doubtless be taken to heart and remembered for many years to come. Now that the tendency in American cities is to concentrate authority more and more in the hands of the mayor and a group of department chiefs selected by him, it becomes indispensable that the mayor should be a man of judgment and poise as well as of the highest qualities of personal character. Thus it would be hard to overestimate the value that is accruing week by week to the great metropolis of New York, under its concentrated system of municipal government, from the efficient services of Mayor Seth Low and his appointed heads of the

various branches of the administration. High tone, business efficiency, genuine public spirit, and interest in municipal progress characterize not merely the mayor's office, but the work of nearly if not quite all of the numerous departments. New York is developing wonderfully, and Mayor Low's administration is contributing in a hundred valuable ways to the city's progress.

*Cuba's Troubles and Perils.*

The situation in Cuba continues to be one fraught with trials, difficulties, and dangers. It is hard to keep the sense of righteous indignation within moderate bounds when one remembers how clear and unmistakable was the moral obligation of Congress last winter to give tariff concessions to Cuba which would have obviated all the existing distress. It is not strange that the Cubans should feel bitterly disaffected toward this country. Nor is it unnatural that their disposition should be to disregard the terms of the Platt amendment as embodied in their constitution, or else to construe them as unfavorably toward this country as possible. In its serious financial plight the Cuban Government is proposing to try to raise a loan of \$35,000,000 in gold, the greater part of which is to be used to pay off the soldiers of the insurgent army, with a large slice to be loaned to planters and agriculturalists, to enable them to tide over the present disastrous season. This loan project is, of course, unfortunate, if not wholly ill advised; but it is hard to see in what other direction Cuba is to find relief. No man of any party ought to be elected to the Congress of the United States this fall who will not admit the duty of entering into a liberal reciprocity arrangement with Cuba, and will not promise to support such a policy. Meanwhile, the Cubans would do well to try to exercise patience, and keep their faith in the people of the United States, who, indeed, are distinctly with President Roosevelt in his Cuban policy, and as distinctly against the behavior of Congress in the last session. The Cuban authorities in particular will make a mistake if they disregard the obligations that they voluntarily assumed in adopting the Platt amendment. The lower house of the Cuban Congress, for instance, passed a resolution the other day repudiating an arrangement that Governor-General Wood had entered into with the Catholic Church authorities regarding compensation to the Church for certain property. If this resolution should be adopted by the upper house, and become effective, it would be not only in violation of the agreement entered into with the United States, but in defiance of the obligations assumed by the United States in the treaty of peace with Spain.

There would be no alternative for this country under such circumstances but to interfere, on the ground of its agreement with the government at Madrid.

*Problems of "Church and State."* The separation of Church and State, as understood in this country, does not signify antagonism toward ecclesiastical bodies, nor any disposition to confiscate their property. Those settlements arranged in Cuba were in good faith on the part of this government, and the Cubans would do well to accept them as honorable and just, and to study diligently the methods by which we secure to all churches freedom and contentment, while giving none of them a voice in the conduct of the state. The European governments and newspapers seem at a loss to understand the apparently delightful relations between the Government at Washington and the Vatican, in view of the pleasant things that have been said on both sides in connection with the visit of Governor Taft to Rome, the friendly exchange of greetings between President Roosevelt and the Pope, and the announcement that all difficulties in the Philippines are in the way of being settled. Europe continues to smile in an amused and superior way at the American statement to the effect that Governor Taft's mission was not a diplomatic one. They fail to understand because the explanation is so simple and easy, whereas they are looking for something more complicated. The United States has no controversy at all with the Vatican, with the Catholic authorities in the Philippines, or with the friars. It has no policy that would lead it to demand the exclusion of any class of men whatsoever from its jurisdiction, whether in the Philippines or in the United States. It had simply a business transaction or two on foot that could be better initiated at Rome than elsewhere. Its position in dealing with the land question was in some ways analogous to that of the British Government in its treatment of the land question in Ireland. Practical conditions made it necessary that the friars, who could no longer live in



From the *Independent*.

James F. Smith. William H. Taft. John B. Porter. Bishop Thomas O'Gorman.

GOVERNOR TAFT AND HIS ASSOCIATES IN THE MISSION TO THE VATICAN.

their parishes on account of the hostility of the people, should sell their lands. The civil government of the Philippines was the best and most responsible agency for negotiating the purchase and subsequently reselling to the actual occupants and cultivators.

*The Friars in the Philippines.* As to the withdrawal of the Spanish friars from the Philippines, there were reasons why on all accounts this was much to be desired. It was also evident, after conference at Rome, that it was neither necessary nor advisable that there should be any specified agreement on this point, but only a friendly understanding of the policy that would actuate the head of the Church. Since under the American rule no church establishment is possible, it is plain enough that the Catholic Church in the Philippines must as soon as possible be brought under the management of ecclesiastics accustomed to the American system; and we have the assurance of Archbishop Ireland and Bishop O'Gorman (who accompanied Judge Taft to Rome) that this is perfectly understood and agreed to at the Vatican. The completion of the negotiations will



M. FRANÇOIS COPPÉE, THE FRENCH AUTHOR, AND HIS COMPANIONS, PHOTOGRAPHED JUST BEFORE THEIR ARREST FOR THE PART THEY HAD TAKEN IN THE AGITATION AGAINST THE CLOSING OF THE RELIGIOUS FREE SCHOOLS. M. COPPÉE IS ON THE EXTREME LEFT.

be at Manila, where a papal delegate will represent the Vatican. The Spanish friars will have no further career in the Philippines, the friars' lands will be paid for honorably at a fair valuation, and religious associations will have neither more nor less position and authority in the Philippines than they have in the United States.

The position of the United States and its dependencies in the treatment of such questions seems a very fortunate one when compared with the agitation and strife into which other countries are plunged by complicated relations between governmental and ecclesiastical authorities. For example, two great European nations,—namely, France and England,—were last month principally absorbed with topics of this character. Hysterical excitement prevailed for a time in Paris, and later in more remote provinces of France, over the enforcement by the new ministry of the law relating to associations which was passed under the auspices of Premier Waldeck-Rousseau about a year ago. As explained to our readers at that time, this law was aimed at the existence in France of a great number of conventual establishments to which some 30,000 or 40,000 monks belonged and about 135,000 nuns. Some of the orders to

which these persons belonged were duly authorized by law and registered; but many others were not authorized, and there seemed to be many good reasons of public policy why such associations should all conform to the terms of some general law. It is a total mistake to assume that the new associations law contemplated the brutal expulsion of members of religious orders from France. To an American, its requirements would not seem unreasonable. The associations were asked to apply for registration, and, in doing so, to set forth what we should call the articles of agreement which held them together as a corporate body, and to meet further requirements of a general nature. Rather than meet these requirements, a number of religious orders withdrew altogether from French soil; some that remained have acted in disregard of the law.

The agitation last month was due to the closing by the government of the schools carried on by members of orders, mostly women, who had not complied with the law. To make such schools legal in France it is requisite that an application should be entered, and certain other formalities complied with. The closing of schools in some instances led to physical conflict, and there were

*The Schools  
and the Nuns.*

street demonstrations and no little violent haranguing. The semi-political agitation on behalf of the priesthood naturally led to anti clerical demonstrations on the part of the socialists and advocates of an extreme policy. The Vatican has observed silence throughout this struggle in France. Perhaps it is perceived in Rome that it would be better for the French Catholics in the long run if something like the American system could be worked out. The newspaper reports to the effect that the enforcement of the associations law was likely to lead to a revolution that would overthrow the republic are, of course, absurd. France is accustomed to the ministrations of the many scores of thousands of women who belong to the religious orders, and will not dispense with them. But there is no good reason why their schools should not be registered and authorized, and brought into some sort of conformity to required educational methods and standards. The government ought, however, to have been tactful and tolerant. Religious fanaticism is at least more excusable than fanaticism on behalf of so-called liberalism or secularism. It was not obligatory upon Premier Combes to close all the unlicensed schools carried on by nuns of the teaching orders, but merely permissive. Thousands of these very schools had already shown deference to the new law by entering their applications. It would have been more statesmanlike to avoid conflict by allowing ample time for the law to take effect.

While America has given remarkable evidences of late of its progressive spirit in educational matters, and while the French are resolutely working out a more modern school system on an educational rather than an ecclesiastical basis, England has presented the pitiable spectacle of a persistent attempt on the part of the present Tory government to break down the elective public school boards, and to drive the system of elementary education back under the control of the authorities of the Church of England. With a huge majority at its back in the House of Commons, the government has, however, been obliged to throw its educational bill over to the next session. The shattered Liberal party had gratefully discovered that the Tory government's slight tax upon imported grain, and its official determination to put the schools under ecclesiastical control, was providing a basis upon which the Liberals could come together again with conviction and enthusiasm. The effective Liberal opposition shown in the House of Commons debates, while calculated to retard somewhat the progress of the measure, was nothing as compared with the object lesson furnished in a special election to fill a vacant Parliamentary seat for the North Leeds district. This constituency had been Conservative by a very large majority; but when its member of the House was promoted to the peerage the other day, the Liberals seized the

*The Agitation  
in England.*



AN ORPHAN CLASS IN A ROMAN CATHOLIC FREE SCHOOL OF PARIS, SUPPRESSED LAST MONTH.

opportunity to carry the district very decisively upon the school question as the chief issue. It seems likely that if an appeal were taken to the country, the Liberals would return a majority to the House of Commons. Under these circumstances, Mr. Balfour allowed his educational bill to be postponed, and it may never become a law.

*Affairs in  
England.*

The coronation of King Edward, postponed from June 26 by reason of the King's illness, was duly carried out on Saturday, August 9, in Westminster Abbey, amidst surroundings of a highly spectacular nature, reminding most observers rather of theatrical pageants than of anything else that had come within the range of their own experience. The King bore the ordeal very well indeed, while the venerable Archbishop of Canterbury, who officiated in the ceremonies, seemed to have scarcely strength enough for his duties. Subsequently the King returned again to the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, off the coast of the Isle of Wight, for further recuperation. The arrival in Europe of prominent Boers aroused the utmost interest last month. Gen. Lucas Meyer and his wife were received with every courtesy in England. Going to the Continent, General Meyer unfortunately succumbed suddenly to an



EMPIRE AND PEACE.

Coronation, Westminster Abbey, August 9; naval review, August 16.—From *Punch* (London).



THE LATE GEN. LUCAS MEYER AND HIS WIFE.

(From a photograph taken in July.)

attack of illness, and died on August 8. Ex-President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, arrived early in August, too ill to proceed to London, and he was transferred at Southampton to a vessel which carried him directly to Holland. The most enthusiasm, however, was aroused by the arrival of Generals Botha, De Wet, and Delarey at Southampton, on August 16. They found that officialdom had made every arrangement for their reception, and that they were expected to be prominent figures at the great naval review following the coronation festivities. They declined, however, to witness the review, although accepting the King's invitation to visit him on board his yacht, where their Majesties received the distinguished South Africans with friendliness and tact. With the least possible delay these Boer leaders then proceeded to Holland. Their object in coming to Europe was to collect money for the reestablishment of the Boers on their farms. They contradict abso-



BOER PRISONERS ASSEMBLED IN CEYLON, JUST AFTER THE NOTIFICATION OF PEACE.

lutely the statements given out by the British Government as to the extent to which Boer farm property was devastated. The generals have stated that it is their intention to visit the United States before going back to Africa. There is not much news as to plans for the carrying out of the agreement to transport the Boer war prisoners back to their homes. Evidently the reconstruction period in South Africa must be one of a good deal of private suffering and public difficulty. The Boers must be loyal, and the British generous.

*The Unending South American Strife.* Until something very decisive occurs in the course of the civil combats that have been running along so obscurely in Venezuela and Colombia, it is not expected that the outside world will try to follow the meager and contradictory details of the marching, countermarching, and occasional fighting. Suffice it to say that during the last month General Matos, the leader of the revolutionary forces that were trying to overthrow the Castro government in Venezuela, was gaining ground, and was

likely in the near future to achieve complete success. Early in August he was said to have captured the important town of Barcelona, and to have invested Puerto Cabello, with the prospect of an early and successful termination of the campaign. In Colombia the fortunes of war seem to be going against the insurgents, and President Marroquin seems likely to suppress the uprising and to bring the situation under control. In that case, it will be with him that our Government will deal in concluding the final agreements about the Panama Canal. They have been having another revolution in Haiti, but the details are too trivial to be worth our space. It is to be noted, however, that the United States navy is on the ground nowadays to guard the interests of American citizens wherever disturbances occur in the West Indies or South America. Thus, we had several vessels last month off the coast of Venezuela, and a gunboat watching the situation in Haiti. The navy renders good service under these circumstances, and its growth and efficiency are matters of pride to the





PRESIDENT MARROQUIN OF COLOMBIA.

American people. The old question of the annexation of San Domingo and Haiti has been revived by the chronic inability of those ill-governed republics to maintain order, protect property, and develop the resources of the beautiful island that they share between them. From our own point of view, the acquisition seems scarcely desirable. A better bargain would be the outright purchase of the Isthmus before we spend Uncle Sam's money on a ship canal.



COMMANDER JOHN E. PILLSBURY.

(Who will have charge of the invading fleet in the war game.)

*Mimic War  
Game on the  
Atlantic Coast.*

Our navy had some new experience last month in the playing of the game of war off the coast of Long Island and New England. Rear-Admiral Higginson was in command of the maneuvers, with the battleship *Kearsarge* as his flagship. Operations began on August 20, and were to continue until September 6. From twenty to thirty vessels of the navy of all classes were engaged in sham actions, to test the efficiency of the coast defenses of Long Island Sound under various conditions. These so-called games had been thought out with the utmost care and scientific skill, and were undoubtedly destined to be of value both in the



REAR-ADMIRAL HIGGINSON.

(Commanding the fleet mobilized for the North Atlantic war game, August 20 to September 6.)

training of our naval and military forces, and also in the better understanding of all the problems involved in seaboard defense. The part that the army was to play in the work of coast defense was not so fully announced in advance. In fact, as to details great secrecy had been observed by the authorities both of the army and the navy. It was evident, however, by the middle of August that things were going to be done on a large scale, and in a very interesting way. The *Army and Navy Journal* declared, apropos

of the attempt at secrecy as to the objects and plans of the maneuvers of the forces engaged, that "scarcely less important than the test of the coast defenses of Long Island Sound is the question whether a series of maneuvers like those projected can be organized and executed without the discovery beforehand of their working plans. For that reason all details as to the proposed evolutions are sedulously guarded from the public, the purpose being to ascertain whether it is possible for an enemy, which will be virtually represented by the newspaper correspondents, to gather correct advance information as to the plans of the Government's operations under conditions like those which prevail in time of war. What may be counted on with reasonable certainty is that these evolutions will show splendid progress in the use of the search-light, signalling, including wireless telegraphy, naval scouting, and gun practice ashore and afloat."

**Coast-defense Problem.** As to the part that the army was to play under command of Major-General Mac Arthur, the *Army and Navy Journal* further remarked: "It is an open secret in military circles that these maneuvers will find the ordnance and artillery in a state of unpreparedness. When the preparations began, the

officers in charge had to deal with many discouraging conditions, including ungarrisoned posts, unfinished forts, incomplete armament, threatened delay in the delivery of supplies, and a demand for immediate modifications which it



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GEN. ARTHUR MAC ARTHUR.

(Commanding the land forces and fortresses involved in the maneuvers.)



GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

was originally intended to accomplish a year hence. These disheartening conditions have been largely overcome or will be before the date set for the maneuvers, but it will be only because of the most extraordinary and wearisome effort on the part of the officers in charge." If as one result of the maneuvers Congress should deal more liberally and intelligently with the coast-defense problem, this war game will have been played to good purpose. Naval maneuvers on a much larger scale are planned for the Caribbean Sea next winter. Meanwhile, in response to the invitation of the German Emperor, American officers have gone to attend the forthcoming maneuvers of the German army in East Prussia. President Roosevelt sent as our chief representatives, not to mention the junior officers who attended them, General Young, Adjutant-General Corbin, and General Wood. This invitation came as one of the re-



ADJUTANT-GENERAL HENRY C. CORBIN.



GEN. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

(With Gen. Leonard Wood, these two high officers have sailed to witness the German army maneuvers. Our pictures show them in their new uniforms, just adopted by the United States War Department.)

sults of the American visit of Prince Henry. Another result has been the liberal distribution of German decorations among those in this country who were officially concerned with the reception and entertainment of the Prince.

*The World of  
Finance and  
Industry.*

The return of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan to the United States from his summer sojourn in Europe, on August 20, was looked upon as a matter of greater interest and concern in the realm of actual affairs than the doings of European monarchs; while the reported serious breakdown of the health of Mr. Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, was seized upon by the press as a matter hardly less vitally important than the illness of the King of England a few weeks before. As for the great movements, national and international, in the business world, they have counted for more of late with practical men than the talk of alliances and combinations among the governments of the world. Certainly we are living in a period of industrialism such as could hardly have been imagined a generation ago. Mr. Morgan's return was expected to affect favorably several things of deep moment. Foremost among these was the protracted anthracite coal strike, which entered

upon its fifteenth week as Mr. Morgan landed in New York. The retail price of anthracite coal in New York on that date was \$9 a ton, but much higher rates were about to go into effect, with the wholesale prices advanced to \$10 and \$11 a ton, according to grade. Thousands of people were putting in gas ranges, and there was much uneasiness as to the winter's supply of fuel.

*As to the  
Coal Strike.*

Rioting and disorder at Shenandoah, Pa., became so violent toward the end of July that Governor Stone was obliged to order fifteen hundred State troops to the town, and military aid was also necessary for the preservation of order at several other points. Several lives, meanwhile, had been sacrificed in incidental conflicts, although in the main the strikers had conducted themselves with unexpected restraint. President Mitchell's powerful influence had been constantly exerted in behalf of the strict avoidance of lawbreaking and disorderly methods. Mr. Wilson, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, stated on August 20 that the funds for the maintenance of the strikers on the plan arranged at the Indianapolis convention were coming to hand in a satisfactory manner, and that the bituminous miners alone were contribut-

ing \$130,000 a week. It was somehow expected on all sides that Mr. Morgan, in view of his financial relations to the coal-carrying roads, might help to find a basis upon which the strike could be ended in September.

*As to Trusts and "Com-bines."* It was further hoped that Mr. Morgan would bring with him some definite news as to the organization of the great steamship combination that was pending under his leadership, but which had not yet assumed a corporate form. His arrival was simultaneous with reports from England to the effect that the much-talked-of project of a rival steamship service, to be heavily subsidized by the Canadian and English governments and to be administered by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, was not at all likely to materialize in the near future. Certain railroad amalgamations in the South were also said to be awaiting Mr. Morgan's coming. Mr. Schwab, whose indisposition had been much exaggerated by the newspapers, went abroad for a rest on the day following Mr. Morgan's return. The great iron and steel interests of the country,—so largely under control of the corporation of which Mr. Schwab is president,—continue to show unflagging prosperity; and it is as nearly certain as possible that they will be kept busy on a profitable basis for at least two years to come. The amalgamating tendency has had further illustration in the formation of a company which unites a number of the largest grain harvester concerns, with a capital of \$120,000,000, under the very appropriate presidency of Mr. Cyrus A. McCormick, of Chicago. On the day following the incorporation of this International Harvester Company there was an announcement of the incorporation, at Pierre, S. D., of the Farmers' National Exchange Company, with an authorized capital of \$50,000,000. It remains to be seen whether the farmers can advance their interests by attempting to enter on a large coöperative scale into the business of marketing their products.

*Foreign Affairs in General.* As to foreign affairs in general this past summer, there has been little of achievement or action, but floods of strenuous discussion. In England, for instance, Parliament adjourned on August 8, not to reassemble until October 16, with the declaration that the question of subsidies to British steamship lines was not ready for action, and that the pending education bill would also have to be postponed as unfinished business. The conference between the colonial department, under Mr. Chamberlain's lead, and the visiting premiers of the self-governing colonies also failed to accomplish the specific

results which much talk had led the world to believe were going to accrue. The conference ended on August 11. On the Continent, the Russian Government had started a world-wide discussion by suggesting to the other principal governments of Europe an international conference on the subject of trusts and industrial combinations. Nothing but talk is likely to result from this proposal. The powers do not take to the idea. The suggestion grew more particularly out of the action taken at the recent Brussels conference for the abolition of sugar bounties. There are, however, some very interesting problems of international trade arising from new commercial methods made possible by the American trusts and the great exporting syndicates of Germany; and M. de Witte's proposed conference is by no means so Quixotic as at first blush it may have seemed to some of the newspapers. While such a conference could not, under present conditions, result in practical agreements, it might greatly aid in the study of modern trade problems, and thus indirectly help to bring about solutions.

*The Ubiquitous Kaiser.* The activity of the German Kaiser has been unabated during the past summer, and he has been much at sea on board his royal yacht the *Hohenzollern*, and also on his dashing yacht the *Meteor*, which, while not very lucky in winning races, has, nevertheless, proved a satisfactory boat. Early in August, the Kaiser's maritime excursions brought him to the coast of Russia, where he hobnobbed with the Czar for two or three days, visited various Russian warships, and observed their maneuvers. A topic of anxious discussion in Germany last month was the proposed holding of the autumn army maneuvers in the province of Posen (the Polish part of Prussia), where disaffection has of late been so bitter. It was regarded in many quarters as a mistake of policy for the Emperor to march into Posen at the head of a hundred thousand troops, not to mention the considerable danger of attempts on his life. Late in August it was announced that the plans had been changed somewhat, and that the city of Frankfort-on-the-Oder would be made the Emperor's headquarters for the reviewing and the maneuvering of the troops. The visit of the King of Italy to Russia had continued last month to form a favorite topic of European discussion, as marking the growing friendliness between the great powers as grouped in the triple and dual alliances. There is constant talk of closer economic relations among the European states, to meet the increasing pressure of American competition. European wars grow more and more unlikely.

*In the  
Far East.*

In the far East there were no events of an exceptionally decisive nature, though it was reported that the fresh ascendancy of Japan in Korea had been seized as a pretext by the Russians for a postponement of the evacuation of Manchuria. There has never been any good reason to believe that the Russianization of Manchuria would be abandoned, although formal annexation might be indefinitely postponed. China comes duly forward with interest payments upon the war indemnity; has secured the evacuation of Tien-tsin by the powers; and seems to be introducing very considerable reforms. The Hon. John Barrett, who is in the far East on behalf of the St. Louis Exposition, is meeting with splendid success in persuading the Oriental nations to make large and attractive displays. The time is exceedingly favorable for a great growth of trade relations between the United States and the Orient, and the St. Louis fair ought to be made the means of adding immensely to the profitable traffic that follows the Pacific Ocean routes. The death of Mr. John W. Mackay has not thwarted or seri-

ously delayed the project of a cable line, to be laid by the company of which he was the chief promoter, from San Francisco to the Philippines and China, by way of Hawaii and Guam. The recent visit to the United States of Baron Shibuzawa, the leader in the commercial development of Japan, gives timeliness to a sketch of his career that appears in this number of the Review. Prince Henry is not the only scion of a royal family who has visited the United States in the year 1902. Last month, Prince Tsia Chen, a cousin of the Emperor of China, who had gone to England as special representative at the coronation, spent several days here on his way home. With him was the distinguished diplomat, Sir Liang Chen Tung, who is to succeed the genial and irrepressible Mr. Wu as Chinese Minister to the United States. He will not, however, enter upon his official duties here for several months. Our relations with China are now particularly favorable, thanks to the course that has been consistently pursued by our State Department during the last two or three years, and that has been appreciated.



James B. Reynolds.  
Representing Mayor Low.

Asst. Secy. of State Pierce.

Sir Liang Chen Tung.

Prince Tsia Chen.

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SOME DISTINGUISHED CHINESE VISITORS IN NEW YORK LAST MONTH.

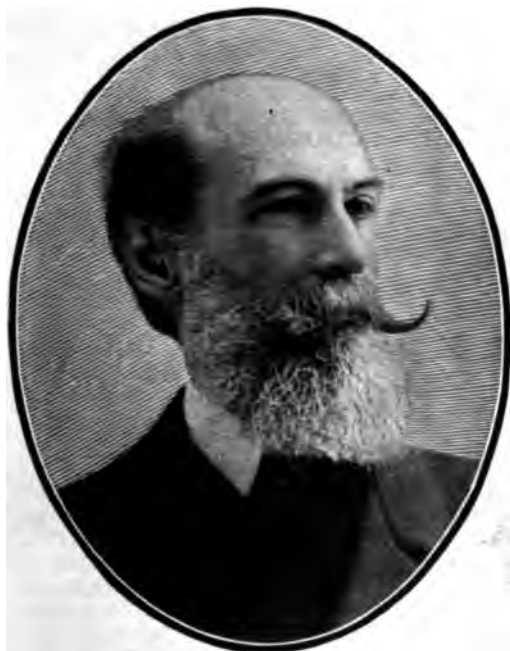
# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From July 31 to August 20, 1902.)

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

July 31.—The Kansas Supreme Court issues a writ ousting the American Book Company from the State. .... President Roosevelt designates Col. R. M. O'Reilly as surgeon-general of the army. .... Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A., is placed on the retired list; Major-General MacArthur takes command of the Department of the East.

July 22.—Governor Nash convenes the Ohio Legislature in extra session on August 25, to provide for the government of municipalities, the Supreme Court having declared existing laws unconstitutional.



GENERAL MATOS, THE VENEZUELAN REVOLUTIONIST.

July 23.—North Dakota Republicans renominate Gov. Frank White.

July 24.—Vermont Democrats nominate Felix McGettrick for governor.

July 30.—Iowa Republicans declare in favor of tariff revision, name President Roosevelt as a candidate to succeed himself in 1904, and commend the policy of reciprocity with Cuba.

July 31.—Michigan Democrats nominate George H. Durand, Gold Democrat, for governor.

August 1.—North Dakota Democrats nominate J. E. Crogan for governor.

August 2.—Hawaiian Republican primaries indicate a large increase in the party vote.

August 7.—Democratic candidates for judges of the

State Supreme Court and Court of Chancery Appeals are elected in Tennessee. .... Wyoming Democrats nominate George T. Beck for governor.

August 8.—President Roosevelt approves certain conditions attached by Attorney-General Knox to the proposal of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company for the construction of a Pacific cable.

August 11.—The retirement of Justice Horace Gray of the United States Supreme Court, is announced. President Roosevelt names as his successor Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts (see page 307).

August 12.—The California primaries result favorably for the regular Republican organization.

August 14.—Palmer S. Mosely defeats William L. Byrd for governor of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, by six votes.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

July 21.—The Sultan of Turkey appoints a commission to consider reforms in Macedonia.

July 23.—The Lord Chief Justice of England, Mr Justice Bigham, and Sir John Ardagh are appointed a royal commission to proceed to South Africa and inquire into sentences imposed by the British authorities under martial law. .... Sentences are pronounced on the officials of the Leipziger Bank, which failed in 1901.

July 25.—President Loubet of France signs a decree for the forcible seizure of additional Church schools under the Law of Associations; intense opposition to the government's policy continues to be manifested throughout the country. .... The Turkish commission authorized by the Sultan report on Macedonian reforms.

July 26.—The provisional government of Haiti declares General Firmin, the revolutionary leader, an outlaw.

July 29.—For the assassination of the Marquis de Mores, which took place in the Sudan in June, 1896, E. Kheir is condemned to death at Susa, near Tunis, and Hamma Chiekh is sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment; of 17 other Arabs accused of complicity in the crime, 6 are sentenced in default to be put to death and 11 to hard labor.

July 31.—The Spanish Minister of Finance issues a statement showing a serious deficiency in the national revenues. .... Lord Rosebery makes an important address to the Liberal League of Great Britain.

August 4.—The Cuban House passes a bill authorizing a loan of \$35,000,000, the minimum issue to be 90 per cent. and the maximum interest 5 per cent., redeemable in forty years.

August 5.—It is announced that the Firmin party in Haiti has formed a provisional government at Gonaïves. .... Premier Sagasta of Spain announces his desire to retire from public life.

August 7.—The British House of Commons, by a majority of 122, adopts clause 7 of the education bill, which gives the predominance in the management of voluntary schools to churchmen.

August 8.—Austen Chamberlain, son of the Colonial Secretary, becomes Postmaster-General of Great Britain, the Earl of Dudley Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Charles T. Ritchie Chancellor of the Exchequer (see page 297)....The British Parliament adjourns until October 16.

August 9.—King Edward VII. is crowned in Westminster Abbey.

August 11.—The conference of colonial premiers in London holds its final session, adopting a resolution in favor of the metric system of weights and measures.

August 12.—The city of Barcelona, Venezuela, is reported captured and sacked by the revolutionists, after a severe battle, in which 167 men were killed.

August 18.—Señor Emilio Terry offers his resignation as Cuban Secretary of Agriculture.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

July 26.—Diplomatic relations between Italy and Switzerland are resumed, through the mediation of Germany.

July 28.—As an act of courtesy to the United States, President Zelaya of Nicaragua commutes the death



THE MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION AT GLACE BAY, CANADA.  
(Showing towers 215 feet in height.)

sentence imposed on Dr. Russell Wilson, of Ohio....The Spanish Cabinet Council discusses negotiations for a treaty of commerce with Cuba.

July 29.—The United States Government refuses to recognize the exclusive landing rights in the Philippines granted to cable companies by Spain....Great Britain withdraws all claim to sovereignty over the Bay Islands of Utila, Ruatan, Bonacca, or Guanaja, Felna, and Barbarat, acknowledging that they belong to Honduras.

August 1.—By agreement between Italy and Switzerland, important changes are made in the consular services of the two countries.

August 5.—The Hon. Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, offers his resignation, to take effect on November 7 next.

August 11.—The treaties between Chile and the Argentine Republic, providing for arbitration and the limitation of armaments, are approved by the Chilean Congress by a large majority.

August 12.—A United States warship is ordered to Venezuela, at the request of Minister Bowen, to protect American interests.

August 15.—The city of Tientsin is transferred to the Chinese Government.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

July 21.—Governor Taft has a farewell audience with the Pope....The excursion steamer *Primus* is cut down by a Hamburg-American tug in the Elbe; 50 persons are drowned.



THE KING OF ITALY ON HIS RECENT VISIT TO RUSSIA.  
(The King in the center, with the Czar at the left.)



July 22.—A monument to Gen. William H. T. Walker, a famous Confederate officer, is unveiled at Atlanta, Ga....The Pennsylvania Capitol Commission announces the selection of Edwin A. Abbey as mural painter and George Barnard as sculptor for the new capitol.

July 23.—By the capsizing of a Chinese steamer on the West River 200 persons are drowned.

July 24.—Judge Jackson, of the United States District Court, Northern District of West Virginia, sentences miners' agitators to prison for violation of an injunction.

July 26.—An alarming report is made by the Costa Rican commission appointed to investigate recent volcanic eruptions.

July 27.—Earthquake shocks do great damage in Santa Barbara County, Cal.

July 28.—An area 200 miles square in northern Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and northeastern Iowa is visited by an earthquake shock.

July 29.—Cardinal Gotti is chosen to succeed the late Cardinal Ledochowski as Prefect of the Propaganda at Rome.

July 30.—Troops are ordered out to quell the rioting of striking anthracite miners at Shenandoah, Pa.

July 31.—Earthquake shocks in California again cause destruction of property, especially in Santa Barbara County.

August 4.—The Italian Government orders the establishment of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy on all its warships.

August 5.—The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of York, Maine, is celebrated.

August 12.—The International Harvester Company, with a capital of \$120,000,000, is incorporated at Trenton, N. J.

August 16.—The Boer generals, Botha, De Wet, and Delarey, are cordially received in England....King Edward reviewed the British Channel Fleet in Portsmouth Harbor.

August 18.—A volcanic eruption on the small island of Torishima, Japan, kills 150 people....The Moros on the island of Mindanao, P. I., begin active hostilities.

August 19.—The Boer generals arrive in Holland.

August 20.—The maneuvers of the United States navy off the New England coast are begun, the defense squadron, commanded by Admiral Higginson, starting from Rockport, Mass., on a search for the attacking cruisers *Prairie*, *Panther*, and *Supply*, under Commander Pillsbury.

#### OBITUARY.

July 21.—Gen. William H. Barnes, of San Francisco, Civil War veteran and a leading lawyer of the Pacific coast, 66.

July 22.—Archbishop Thomas W. Croke, of Cashel, Ireland, 78....Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda of the Roman Catholic Church, 80.

July 23.—Col. William H. Lockwood, a prominent citizen of South Carolina, 56....Frank Mulgrave Taylor, of Long Branch, N. J., journalist, 38....Royal E. Robbins, of Boston, founder of the American Waltham Watch Company, 78.

July 24.—Bishop Robert Woodward Barnwell, of the

Episcopal Diocese of Alabama, 53....Ex-Congressman Robert H. McClellan, of Galena, Ills., 79.

July 25.—Rev. T. C. Reed, president of Taylor University, Indiana, 56....Philip J. Markley, of New Britain, Conn., national advocate of the Knights of Columbus, 47.

July 26.—Dr. Charles Kendall Adams, former president of the University of Wisconsin, 67 (see page 310)....Prof. George Mann Richardson, of the faculty of Leland Stanford University, 38.

July 27.—Philip H. Kumler, a prominent attorney of Cincinnati, 65.

July 28.—Jehan Georges Vibert, French painter and author, 62....Rev. Dr. Stephen L. Baldwin, secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 67....Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph, head of the orthodox Jews in the United States, 62 (see page 311)....Ex-Judge Van R. Patterson, of the California Supreme Court, 54....Col. James B. Maynard, of Indianapolis formerly a prominent newspaper man of Indiana, 83.

July 29.—John W. Ross, of Washington, D. C., former Commissioner of the District of Columbia, 61....Rev. Charles E. Searle, master of Pembroke College Cambridge, 74.

July 31.—Rabbi Benjamin Szold, of Baltimore, 73.

August 1.—Mrs. Elizabeth Drew Barstow Stoddard poet and novelist, 79....Rt. Rev. F. Ulloa y Larios Roman Catholic Bishop of Nicaragua, 84.

August 2.—Alanson Trask, formerly a prominent business man of Brooklyn, N. Y., 94.

August 3.—Rev. William Bryant Brown, D.D., of East Orange, N. J., 86.



BOY SOLDIERS ENLISTED BY THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT



Archbishop Croke.

Cardinal Ledochowski.

Archbishop Feehan.

## THREE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES WHO HAVE RECENTLY DIED.

(Most Rev. Thomas W. Croke, who died on July 22, had been closely identified for nearly half a century with the Irish Nationalist cause. Cardinal Ledochowski, who died on the same day with Archbishop Croke, was Prefect of the Propaganda at Rome; he had been created cardinal by Pope Pius IX. Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan, who died on July 12, was the first ecclesiastic to preside over the archdiocese of Chicago.)

August 4.—Hendrik Willem Mesdag, the Dutch painter of sea scenes, 71....Commodore Joseph E. Montgomery, of the Confederate navy, 85....James F. Legate, a veteran Kansas politician, 72....Swami Vivekananda, organizer of the Vedanta movement in America, 86.

August 5.—President William M. Beardshear, of the Iowa State College, 52.

August 6.—Prof. John Jay Watson, violinist, composer, and musical director, 72....Sheriff Samuel F. Pearson, of Portland, Me., 61.

August 7.—Rudolph von Bennigsen, German Liberal statesman, 78.

August 8.—Gen. Lucas Meyer, of the Boer army.... John H. Twachtman, American landscape painter, 49....Col. John W. Taylor, veteran of the Civil War, 86.

August 9.—James J. J. Tissot, the French artist, 66.

August 10.—United States Senator James McMillan,

of Michigan, 64....Mrs. Eliza Young, the oldest actress in America, 90.

August 12.—Ex-Governor Lorrin A. Cooke, of Connecticut, 71....Dr. Martin Luther Holbrook, specialist in hygiene, 71....Ex-State Senator James Arkell, of New York, 72.

August 13.—Gen. Henry N. Hooper, veteran of the Civil War, 67.

August 15.—Luther R. Marsh, law partner of Daniel Webster, 89.

August 17.—George M. Hopkins, associate editor of the *Scientific American*, 60....William A. Hemphill, founder of the *Atlanta Constitution*, 60.

August 18.—Prof. Leopold Schenck, of Vienna, author of "The Determination of Sex," 62....Gen. Charles G. Loring, for many years director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, 74....Benjamin F. Guild, one of the editors and owners of the *Boston Commercial Bulletin*, 88.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

THE following conventions have been announced for this month: National Convention of Employer and Employee, at Minneapolis, Minn., on September 22-26; International Conference on Hybridization and Plant Breeding, at New York, on September 30-October 2; Worcester County Musical Association annual musical festival, at Worcester, Mass., on September 22-27; National Baptist Convention (Colored), at Birmingham, Ala., on September 17-22; American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, at Washington, D. C., on September 16-18; American Official Surgeons' Association, at Chicago, on September 8; Fifty-Year Jubilee of the Swedish Baptist Denomination of America, at Chicago, on September 21-28; American Dermatological Association, at Boston, on

September 18-20; National League of Veterans and Sons, at Saginaw, Mich., on September 10-11; American Veterinary Medical Association, at Minneapolis, Minn., on September 2-5; American Civic Improvement League, at St. Paul, Minn., on September 24-26; International Mining Congress, at Butte, Mont., on September 1-5; National Railway Transportation Association at Buffalo, on September 19; American Electro-Therapeutic Association, at Kaaterskill, N. Y., on September 2-4; American Electro-Chemical Society, at Niagara Falls, on September 15-17; Society of the Army of the Potomac, at Gettysburg, Pa., on September 19-20; National Prison Association, at Philadelphia, on September 13-18; United Typothetæ of America, at Pittsburg, Pa., on September 8-11.

## RECENT CARTOONS ON POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

**T**HERE is a pretty widespread opinion that the orthodox Republican leaders are quite too much disposed to treat the question of tariff revision as a purely "academic" one, to quote the word used by Secretary Shaw in his speeches last month in New England. This year's Republican campaign book glorifies the protective tariff in well-worn, old-fashioned phrases, but does not say anything about revision; and the word Reciprocity does not even occur in the index. It does, to be sure, print Mr. McKinley's last speech.



BLIND TO THE DAWNING SUN.—From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.).



ON THE IMPORTANCE OF LOOKING BEHIND YOU.—From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.).



**JIM HILL CANNOT GET OVER THE HABIT OF SITTING DOWN TO THE TABLE WITH "US PLAIN FOLKS" OCCASIONALLY AND ENJOYING A GOOD OLD-FASHIONED MEAL.**

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



**MR. W. J. BRYAN, A WELL-KNOWN POLITICIAN OF LINCOLN NEB., WISHES TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE "REPORTS OF HIS DEATH HAVE BEEN GREATLY EXAGGERATED."**

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

We devote this page to four cartoons from the last month's work of Mr. Bowman, of the *Minneapolis Tribune*. They relate (1) to Mr. James J. Hill's recent friendly conferences with the farmers of the Northwest who are served by the great railroad systems that he dominates; (2) to Mr. Bryan's recent activity and prominence in political discussion; (3) to the remarka-

ble way in which Senator Spooner is looming up on the Wisconsin horizon, in spite of recent happenings; and (4) to the alleged discomfiture of the Democratic party because its rival has undertaken to appropriate the anti-trust issue as a part of its own stock in trade. Mr. Bowman's work is always humorous, and it usually shows political keenness, though strictly Republican.



**WILL THE MOUNTAIN GO TO MOHAMMED?**

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



**DEMOCRATIC PARTY: "Blame it, anyway; he's landed the very fish I wanted to catch."**

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



NURSERY RHYMES FOR INFANT INDUSTRIES.

Little Boy Blue, come blow your horn ;  
There are trusts in the meadow and trusts in the corn !  
To curb the fat trusts not an effort he'll make,  
As a champion sleeper he captures the cake !

From the *Journal* (New York).



NURSERY RHYMES FOR INFANT INDUSTRIES.

Old King Coal was a jolly old soul,  
And a jolly old soul was he :  
When he felt in the humor  
He'd rob the consumer  
And chuckle with fiendish glee.

From the *Journal* (New York).



WILL IT BE MORE PALATABLE?

From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).



DUMPED RIGHT IN THE WAY.

From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).





THE CORONATION HAS COME AT LAST.  
From the *World* (New York).



MR. BALFOUR, THE UNSUSPECTING GOLF PLAYER.  
"Congratulations, your Excellency, upon your selection as prime minister."  
"What? I prime minister? I didn't know it; I never read the newspapers."  
From *UK* (Berlin).



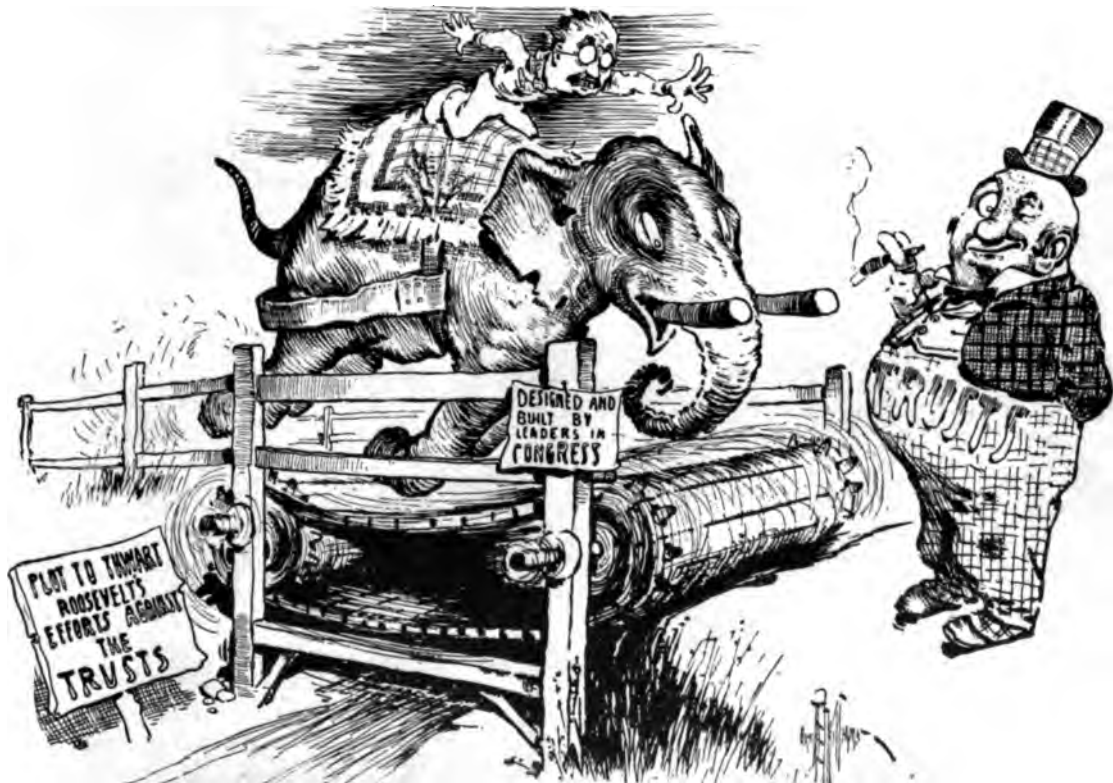
PEACE IN EUROPE RESTS ON THE BAYONETS OF THE POWERS.  
From the *Amsterdammer* (Holland).



IF UNCLE SAM WASN'T STRONG HE COULDN'T STAND IT.  
From the *Herald* (New York).



"ARE THEY GAINING ON ME?"—From the *Herald* (Boston).



TRICKED AGAIN.—From the *Herald* (Boston).





THE LOVING-CUP—THIRD TIME AROUND, 1902.

From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

The cartoonist noted the renewal of the Triple Alliance as assuring the peace of Europe, following the making of peace in South Africa and in the Philippines.



"WE SNATCHED THE CLOTHES OF THE WHIGS WHILE THEY WERE IN SWIMMING."—*Disraeli*.

From the *Daily Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.).



THE FIRST STEP.

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



WHY NOT AN AUTOMATIC SUBSTITUTE?

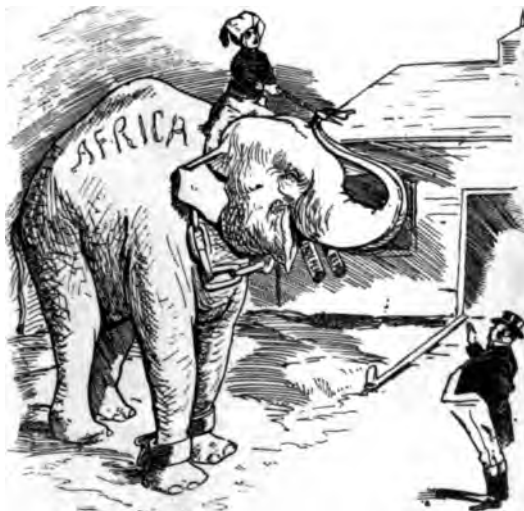
"It is announced that the President will omit handshaking during his Western tour."

From the *Daily Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.).



Apropos of the retirement of the gorgeous Lord Hope-  
toun from the governor-generalship of Australia. He

is said to have found the salary hopelessly insufficient  
to support his ideas of the dignity of the office.



"PEACE!"—ENGLAND'S NEW WHITE ELEPHANT.

MAHOUT CHAMBERLAIN: "Well, here he is, sir, at last.  
I've sawn off his tusks, and I think in time he'll become  
quite tame, and feed out of your hand."

J. B.: "But won't them tusks grow again?"

CHAMBERLAIN: "Time will tell, sir."

From the *Bulletin* (Sydney).



IN SOUTH AFRICA, JOHN BULL'S DANCE OF TRIUMPH IS  
OVER CONCEALED CASKS OF POWDER.

From *Der Nebelwaller* (Zürich).



SOMETHING IN THE CLASSICAL LINE.

CARACTACUS DE WET (to Emperor Joe): "Why did you envy me my poor cottage in South Africa?"

JOE: "Because, my friend, Cohen told me your cabbage-garden crushed ever so many dwts. to the ton."

From the *Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).



"OUR BROTHER BOER."

This is the sort of thing that Joe Chamberlain is getting by the cartload from all over the "Empire" by cable: "At last night's meeting of Burwood Council the mayor moved: 'That the Burwood Council, having heard with great satisfaction of the declaration of peace, has great pleasure in welcoming the Boer population of South Africa into the aspirations and liberties which we as British subjects enjoy; and that this resolution be conveyed to the Boer leaders through Lord Milner.' Now that peace has been declared it should be recognized that the Boers were British subjects, and they should sympathize with them, inasmuch as they had suffered the loss of their country."

CHORUS OF SMALL FRY: "Are you sure you've got a hold on him, gov'nor? 'Cause we want to embrace our long-lost brother!"

From *Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).



From *Nederlandsche Spectator*  
(The Hague).



"THE ANGEL OF PEACE."

His work is done, and spreading his wings he has left the shores of Africa once more. To think and act are with him synonymous terms. The verb "to do" he fully comprehends. The verb "to talk" has no meaning for him, and he leaves this function to the politicians. From North to South the name of Kitchener has brought peace to Africa, the firm and lasting *Pax Britannica*. And now that he has left us the people acclaim with one voice—*Bon voyage!*

From *Cape Register* (Cape Town).



"WAES HÆL!"

From *Moonshine* (London).

THE THREE CARTOONS ABOVE SHOW LORD KITCHENER IN VARIED RÔLES.



ON THE MARCH TO WESTERN CANADA FROM CRAWFORD, NEBRASKA.

## MIGRATION TO THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

BY CY WARMAN.

**W**HY do they "trek"? This is a question which many of my fellow-countrymen in the United States are now asking with regard to the stream of emigrants from the Republic to the Dominion of Canada. But yesterday the stream flowed the other way, and the people of Canada trooped over to the United States, thousands of them, every year. They settled on our vacant lands, they entered our workshops, they competed with native-born citizens of the United States for positions of trust in store and warehouse, and they took places of eminence in the professions, notably law and medicine.

Now the trek is to the north; the "balance of trade" is with the Canadians. It is not through any antipathy to American institutions that these hardy sons of the soil,—for the emigrants are notably the best type of agriculturists,—go forth to take up new homes in the sparsely settled great land of the north. The outgoers are men and women who have nothing but the kindest regard for the Republic and republican institutions. Many, indeed, leave their old homes in the United States with regret. In that respect they do not resemble the vast body of our fellow citizens who have come from the Old World. These foreigners rejoice to throw off the shackles of militarism and the cramping tyranny of autocratic rule so prevalent in European nations and welcome the institutions of the United States, which are devised to insure freedom and fair play to every citizen. The person who leaves

the United States for Canada goes to a land equally free, if not more free, in all that affects the lives of ordinary individuals. From the Republic, indeed, the Canadians have borrowed without stint in forming their constitution. For the sake of convenience in commerce, they long ago imitated our system of decimal currency. They have followed our methods of local self-government, have their township and city councils, local legislature, and central system of government, just as the United States have; the chief and almost only difference being the executive, which, in Canada, as in Great Britain, is a responsible cabinet with ministers having seats in Parliament, and amenable to the representatives of the people as a whole, and not simply to the chief magistrate.

### THE UNDEVELOPED RICHES OF NORTHWEST CANADA.

Social and industrial reasons alone dictate the emigration. The desire of the emigrants is to better themselves. Within the past few years Canada has been discovered. She might have been discovered before, only the enterprising population to the south of the Dominion were too busy discovering the almost boundless resources of their own country, and bringing them into subjection, to permit of much time being devoted to their neighbors. Now, though there is yet, no doubt, much to do before it can be said of the United States that the opportunities for investing capital and employing labor are used up,

it is conceded that undeveloped Canada at present offers the best opportunity for the enterprising capitalist and the poor man willing to work. A hundred years ago the development of western Canada was begun. It was known to a select few that the territories lying between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains on the one hand, and the United States border and the Great Mackenzie River on the other, were marvelously fertile. But the handful of men who were cognizant of this fact were officers of the Hudson Bay and other great fur-trading companies, who had secured a monopoly of the land for the purposes of their industry, and who for generations had fostered the impression, which became world wide, that this enormous territory was a wilderness, cold, inhospitable, and unfit for the settlement of man, and only of use as a stamping ground for the fur-bearing animals.

Even as late as 1879 there were many who regarded the late James W. Taylor, United States consul at Winnipeg, as an extravagant, oversanguine dreamer, because he foreshadowed a great future for the northern Dominion, and pointed out that three-fourths of the wheat-growing area of North America "is north of the boundary line between the United States and Canada. There," he added, "the future bread supply of America, and of the Old World too, will be raised." But Mr. Taylor, now dead for a dozen years, is being vindicated. Canadians, slow to appreciate the great wealth that has been lying dormant within their borders, have now been aroused to the importance of the development of their country, and people of the United States, ever keen for the almighty dollar, are cheerfully joining in the development.

#### VAST AREAS OPEN TO SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of Canada's vast vacant lands is, nevertheless, barely begun. There are, it has been ascertained, in northwestern Ontario, in the province of Manitoba, and in the territories of Alberta, Assinaboia, and Saskatchewan, at least 200,000,000 acres of farm lands: over 250,000 square miles of habitable territory, of which probably seven-eighths are as yet unoccupied. The possibilities are great, the outlook captivating to an adventurous American. Take Manitoba as an object lesson. It has within its bounds 47,332,840 acres, of which 6,329,000 are lakes and 1,300,000 in timber reserves, leaving 25,000,000 acres of cultivable land. Though last year only 2,952,002 acres of this territory was under crop, so great was the yield of wheat, barley, oats, and other crops in the province and neighboring territories that the railways were blocked for months, and every available means of transit by land and water are yet busily engaged in carrying the products of the phenomenal harvests to the world's markets. The Canadian Pacific Railway, to head off similar prospective conditions this season, has just obtained power from Parliament to add \$20,000,000 to its capital stock, of which one-half will be devoted to purchasing rolling stock and the other to providing new lines. These great crops and bright prospects have given an impetus to railway building in Canada, and whereas the Dominion was until recently contented with but one transcontinental line, the construction of another is now being rushed, to run several hundred miles north of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a company has been chartered, and has already begun the

building of a third overland line, which will open up the fertile lands of northern Quebec and Ontario, and pass to the Pacific Ocean through the rich plains of the Peace River region of northwestern Canada.

#### INDUCEMENTS TO THE AMERICAN FARMERS.

Now that land can no longer be had in the United States for the squatting on, and when even railroad lands bring big prices in the open market, the temptation which such a country as we have here described offers to the progressive American farmer is very



FARMERS DELIVERING GRAIN AT ELEVATORS.



great. If he has money, he can buy a good improved prairie farm in western Canada for very much less than his own holding will bring. If he has a wealth of grown boys, he can obtain free of cost to himself, and for every boy over eighteen years, a farm of 160 acres ready for the plough, and by united effort they can double their holdings by the yield of their labor in two or three years. This statement is not made at random. I have been over the territory, and have met with numerous instances of success in this regard. I knew a man who for a quarter of a century toiled on a stony, hard-to-work hundred acres in eastern Canada, and barely made enough to feed and educate his four sons and one daughter. He took the western fever, and settled west of Brandon, Manitoba, a few years ago. He sold his farm in Ontario, invested the money in adding 360 acres to his free grant of 160 acres; obtained 160 each for his three full-grown boys, and together they began to work this immense farm. The money borrowed at 10 per cent. to stock the place was all paid off in five years, and so well did the venture turn out that the daughter was sent to a ladies' college in Ontario to complete her education, and the boys, at the end of eight years, were able to take a trip to Europe. This is no exceptional picture of the successful prairie farming in Canada, and it accounts in some measure for the present rush to the northwest from all parts of the continent and from Europe. So the Yankee is trekking.

#### INFLUX OF AMERICAN CAPITAL.

Last year he crossed the border 20,000 strong. In the first four months of 1902 the number of emigrants from the United States was 11,480, and they brought with them to Canada over \$1,000,000 worth of property. As I write they are still pouring in, and it is expected that this year the number of new-comers from the United States will be more than double that of 1901. Nor are the emigrants from over the border entirely restricted to the farming population. All over the Dominion the enterprising "Yankee," as the people from the United States are called



A SOLID TRAIN-LOAD OF IMMIGRANTS FROM COTTONWOOD COUNTY, MINNESOTA, EN ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD HEADS AND RAILROAD POINTS IN WESTERN CANADA.

in Canada, is in evidence. He is a controlling power in the iron-mining and smelting in the maritime provinces. He is heavily interested in the Ontario factories and mines. The great nickel industry at Sudbury, Ontario, the largest and most profitable of its kind in the world, is under his control. He is everywhere in evidence in the mining region of northwestern Ontario, and at Sault Ste. Marie he has established great iron smelting, pulp, and paper manufacturing industries. He is measuring the north shore country like an army worm, hunting for iron ore. In the far-off Yukon he is cool of-the-walk as a miner and speculator. He owns Canadian railroads, and wherever he goes he puts new life and energy into the community. In the awakening of the "Sleeping Empire of the North" the American sees his opportunity, for already great deals for the control of land granted to railroad and other corporations have been arranged. Purchases have been made within the last few days of millions of acres of choice lands, and more are in negotiation, the speculators having in view in many instances the early settlement of the property by immigrants from the United States. These big holdings are relics of the old régime of speculation and railroad land bonuses, which are no longer in vogue. The government that has held power in Canada for six years came into office with a pledge to hold the public lands for the settler, and not for the speculator. They have kept their promises, and land cannot now be obtained from the govern-

ment except by bona-fide settlers, who do not get a deed until they build a house, cultivate some of their land, and remain in possession several years.

#### WHAT THE SETTLERS FIND.

Far-sighted Americans who desire to get hold of land for speculative purposes have therefore to deal with those who obtained big grants in the early days. Even that description of land has gone up in price. Within the last year the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which has 16,000,000 acres of choice territory under its control, raised the price of much of it from \$3 to \$5 an acre, but this has not prevented the company from more than doubling its land sales in the last six months. At the present rate ten years will not have elapsed before all of its vast land grant, — larger than the whole of cultivated Ontario, — has been disposed of, and probably well settled. The Yankees cross a boundary line which is largely imaginary, and find a vast country with abundance of the very best grain-growing, cattle-raising, butter-and-cheese-making land for the taking up, if government territory, and for a mere song if the property of others. They find a land with a bracing, health-promoting climate, — cold at seasons it is true,

but just as enjoyable as to climatic conditions as the tier of States along its southern border, and withal conducing to longevity. With men, indeed, it is as with animals and cereals, the farther north they can be raised in comfort the better the quality, the more robust they are. Then, the fuel question has been solved, even for the Canadian prairie settlers. West of the Red River and east of the Rockies there is much wood, and where it is not easily obtainable there is plenty of coal. Over 65,000 square miles of coal lands, much of them under government control, are known to exist in the area named. New-comers from the United States find, too, that Canada is a country with institutions like our own, and with perfect security to life and property everywhere. Let me note that \$40,000 was spent by the Canadian authorities in tracking and bringing to justice a murderer who waylaid and killed two citizens of the United States who were coming out of the Yukon territory. It was a large sum, but when some one in Parliament asked the Minister of Justice for an explanation of it he said it was well spent, and would be spent again under like circumstances, for the Canadian Government was determined that life and property should be protected.



CUTTING WHEAT NEAR GRISWOLD, MANITOBA.



# THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND AFTER SALISBURY.

BY W. T. STEAD.

**L**ORD SALISBURY'S disappearance has been received with extraordinary nonchalance by the British public. The passing of Lord Palmerston, Lord Beaconsfield, and Mr. Gladstone created a very deep and sincere emotion. Lord Salisbury's resignation, although he has been longer prime minister than any other Englishman of our time, has hardly produced a ripple in the stagnant waters of English political life. Mr. Labouchere's cynical phrase, that it was to him a matter of absolute indifference whether the uncle

or the nephew was head of the government, represents not unfairly the general impression. The spirit of apathy or indifference is probably due to two causes: first, that Lord Salisbury was in the House of Lords, not in the House of Commons and although he ceases to be prime minister, he remains in the House of Lords. He has quitte the cabinet, it is true, but the cabinet is a body which does its work in secret. Its proceedings are never chronicled, and Lord Salisbury has concealed rather than advertised the important part which he has played as prime minister.

The second cause goes deeper. The storm emotions generated by the war have left a certain flaccidity in the nervous system of the British public. A drum upon which Mars has been thumping with all his might for three years naturally makes little response to the gentle tapping of political incident. An eminent Indian scientist is publishing a book this autumn in which he demonstrates by a series of admirable ingenious experiments the existence of what he calls "response in metals." He has discovered that what have hitherto been regarded as inanimate substances, such as iron and steel, are capable of response to influences to which they have hitherto been considered impervious. They can be made sick, for instance, with poison, and reduced to a condition of apparent death, from which they can be resuscitated or resurrected by the administration of antidotes. If metals are thus capable of response, it would be wrong to despair of a nation, even although for the moment it seems to be drugged into lethargy by the combined influence of material prosperity and war.

Whatever may be the cause, there is no mistaking the fact that Mr. Balfour's succession to the premiership has occasioned less stir than many political incidents of much less importance. Mr. Gladstone lived ever in the public eye. Week days and Sundays he was always doing or saying something which afforded material for newspaper comment. The public took the keenest interest in his books, in his porcelain, in his cutting down trees at Hawarden, in his reading the services at the parish church. He was a performer always in the glare of the footlights, whether in office or out of it. Lord



A RECENT PICTURE OF LORD SALISBURY.

Salisbury lived in comparative seclusion. If he did not direct the affairs of a world-wide empire from a hermitage, he governed it from Hatfield, and often for weeks together he would never leave his retreat, even for the purpose of meeting the diplomatic representatives of other powers at the Foreign Office. The Cecils are a world unto themselves, and if Lord Salisbury may not be exactly said to be one of those world-forgetting mortals by the world forgot, he lived and lives apart. Of late years his memory failed him, not for facts so much as for faces, and all manner of odd stories are current as to the mistakes which he made owing to his inability to distinguish between individuals. On one occasion a worthy wine merchant, who was invited to spend a week-end in a family party at Hatfield, is said to have been mistaken by the late prime minister for Lord Roberts. The delusion was so complete that, after opening the conversation at the dinner table, he carried his astonished guest off into the library, and insisted upon learning from his uninstructed lips exactly what he thought of the campaign in Africa. "Tell me," so the story goes,—“tell me,” he said to the flattered but bewildered wine merchant, “what you really think of the war in South Africa. Will Lord Kitchener make as great a mess of it as all our other generals?”

The good man rose to the situation, and was rewarded by being anxiously asked by the prime minister what he would do if he were in South Africa at that moment. It was not until the following day that the guest was aware of the reason for the strange solicitude which the prime minister had shown for his opinion upon military tactics.

On another occasion he is said to have asked who that remarkably intelligent young man was with whom he had just been transacting business. “It is one of your private secretaries,” was the reply. When a man forgets the face of a private secretary, and confounds wine merchants with commanders in chief, it is not surprising that he should find the time had come for his departure.

This, however, was probably accelerated by the difference with the King. Edward VII., when Prince of Wales, was never held in much regard by Lord Salisbury. There was a marked contrast in this respect,—which the prince was quick to appreciate and resent,—between the manner in which he was kept in the dark by Lord Salisbury and carefully informed of all that was going on by Mr. Gladstone. Rumor has it that the late prime minister deemed it his duty on at least one occasion formally to remonstrate with the King on matters which His Maj-

esty did not consider came within the scope of ministerial surveillance, and the difference is said to have culminated when the King insisted upon making an entirely different list of coronation honors from that which had been prepared for his acceptance by his ministers. Whatever truth there may be in these stories, the fact is that Lord Salisbury tendered his resignation on the first day on which the King could receive him after his operation. Something must have happened. Otherwise Lord Salisbury could hardly have quitted the stage on the very eve of the coronation.

So marked was the estrangement that Lord Salisbury fixed the day of his departure for France before the coronation. He was probably induced to remain over the ceremony by consideration of the scandal which his absence would have occasioned.

He has the satisfaction of seeing his nephew installed in the premiership, and leaving his party with an assured majority in both houses of Parliament. The one danger-point was the risk that Mr. Chamberlain might have asserted his own claims to the premiership. This was successfully averted, and Mr. Balfour entered upon his new functions with the formal and public benediction of his own possible rival. Mr. Chamberlain's claims were never strongly put forward, not even by himself. There are many reasons why it was impossible for him to have succeeded. The first was the fact that by universal consent he could not lead the House of Commons. The gifts requisite for managing that deliberative assembly are often possessed by persons with much less of character and debating ability than Mr. Chamberlain; but successfully to lead the House of Commons it is necessary to be a gentleman in the true sense of that much-abused word. This has nothing whatever to do with ordinary gentility. There were few more successful leaders of the House of Commons than Mr. W. H. Smith, who began life as a newsboy, and who ended it as a millionaire news agent. But by consent, even of his own friends, Mr. Chamberlain would be an impossible leader of the House. Even if he had possessed all the gifts and graces of Mr. Balfour, he would still have been impossible for another reason. Although in many respects he is more Tory than the Tories, he is nevertheless not a Tory by profession, but a Liberal Unionist. The Conservatives, who enormously outnumber the Liberal Unionists, acquiesce in the Duke of Devonshire's leadership in the House of Lords, but they would have resented it if the leadership in both houses had been vested in Liberal Unionist hands.

A third reason was the fact that Mr. Chamberlain as Colonial Secretary has plunged the empire into difficulties out of which it is his duty to extricate it—if he can. The difficulties are only beginning to be appreciated by Mr. Chamberlain. He allowed Lord Milner to bring on the war, believing all the while that President Krüger would never fight; and he has just now experienced as great, although not so conspicuous, a reverse in the collapse of his high-flying schemes for converting the colonies into a highly organized military empire. As in one case he reckoned without President Krüger, so in the other he reckoned without Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Edmund Barton. Hence he may well feel reluctant to surrender the control of colonial politics to any other hands than his own. Had he become leader of the House, he would have undertaken a task for which he was not competent, excited jealousies within the party which might have rent it in twain, and he would besides have had to hand over the control of the South African settlement to new and possibly unsympathetic hands.

The moment it was known that Mr. Chamberlain supported the premiership of Mr. Balfour public interest in the crisis evaporated. It was only partially revived by the announcement of the approaching retirement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. "Black Michael," as he is called, is a long-legged Wiltshire squire, who, although Conservative by tradition, has never shown any sympathy with the heresies of his own party, which, for the most part, are nothing more than reversions to the primitive Tory faith. In nothing is this more conspicuous than in his dislike of Jingoism and his devotion to free trade. It is true that, although a man of peace, he consented to the war; and although a free-trader, he consented to the imposition of the corn tax. Nevertheless, no one—not even his worst enemies—accused him of doing either one or the other excepting by an act of violence to his own convictions. Between him and Mr. Chamberlain there has been very little love lost. The story goes that in the summer of 1899, before the outbreak of war, Black Michael observed grimly to one of his associates that he could not help feeling profound sympathy for President Krüger,—seeing that he had so much to do with Mr. Chamberlain. During the war time, once and again, it was announced that he was on the point of resigning; but like the lady who swore she would never consent, and consented, Sir Michael, while always swearing he would resign, never quitted office. He has not yet even abandoned the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it is quite on the cards he may continue in office from the sheer inability of Mr. Balfour to find a presentable successor. There



RT. HON. CHARLES T. RITCHIE, THE NEW CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

has been some talk of putting Mr. Chamberlain in his place; but, apart from Mr. Chamberlain's reluctance to leave the Colonial Office, there is very little to tempt him in the succession to an office whose occupant must provide the expenditure of the war. According to the latest estimate of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the war has cost Great Britain £228,000,000, of which only £75,000,000 have been paid out of taxation. The rest, £153,000,000, has been added to the national debt.

The news has just come that Mr. Ritchie, who has made a passable Home Secretary, is to be the new Chancellor of the Exchequer. He is a plain man of business, not much of an orator, who is probably the best man available for the post. His place at the Home Office will be filled, so it is said, by Mr. Akers Douglas, the present First Commissioner of Works. Mr. Akers Douglas has been very successful at the Board of Works, but now much of his success was due to his permanent under-secretary, Lord Esher, and how much was due to his own initiative, is a doubtful point. Lord Esher will not accompany him to the Home Office.

The next change to be announced was the resignation of the Viceroy of Ireland, Lord Cadogan, a wealthy ground landlord of Chelsea. He had the one indispensable qualification for an Irish viceroy—he had money to burn. He has kept up semi-regal state at Dublin Castle, without giving any particular offense or making any par-



MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

ticular mark. Although he represented Ireland in the cabinet, the real work of representation has always been done by his chief secretary, who has a seat in the House of Commons, and who will probably in the new administration have also a seat in the cabinet. Mr. George Wyndham, the present holder of the chief secretaryship, is a charming personage, who began political life as Mr. Balfour's private secretary, and who acquired some of the easy nonchalance of his chief. He is a man of letters and of wealth. He served with distinction at the War Office, but as chief secretary he can hardly be said to have distinguished himself. He meant well, but the permanent forces of reaction were too strong for him. It is possible he may be transferred to another post.

As the premiership remains in the hands of the Hotel Cecil, it was necessary to strengthen the representation of the Chamberlains in the

cabinet. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who has displayed good business-like capacity as Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has been appointed Postmaster-General, with a seat in the cabinet.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain will have an opportunity of showing what can be done by the British post office in promoting the extension of British trade, and of facilitating intercommunication between the ocean-severed members of the English-speaking race. If he would but take up and carry out the programme of Mr. Henneker Heaton, he would render good service to the community. Lord Londonderry, his predecessor, has resigned on promotion, but at the moment of writing his new post has not been announced. He might return to Dublin Castle, but the viceroyship is said to be promised to Lord Dudley.

Another resigning minister is Lord James, of Hereford, who made his mark as Sir Henry James, but who has done little or nothing since he was raised to the peerage. He is seventy-four years of age and a Liberal Unionist. He vacated the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, which is filled by Mr. W. H. Walrond, who for some years has been chief whip of the Unionist ministry. With the exception of Lord James, the other elder men cling to their posts.

The cabinet is still overladen and unwieldy. But cabinet ministers, especially when they are over seventy, shrink from resignation, which appears to them almost as the countersigning of their own death warrant. Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor, who is seventy-seven on Sep-

tember 3, and Lord Ashbourne, who is sixty four, the Irish Chancellor whose name lives in connection with the Ashbourne Act, the first measure passed for the purpose of enabling the Irish peasant to convert himself into a proprietor by the aid of state credit, are both mentioned in the newspapers as seniors whose places might well be left vacant or filled by younger and more energetic men.

The colonial conference, which was intended to crown the edifice of Mr. Cham-



THE EARL OF CADOGAN AS LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

berlain's ambition, has brought about the utter destruction of his ambitious schemes. As the proceedings of the colonial conference are private, very few people even in England are aware of the extent to which his hopes have been blighted. He had built a showy house of cards, and the colonial premiers have blown upon it, and the cards are now all lying in a shapeless heap on the ground. The chief credit for this remarkable achievement belongs to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister of Canada.

When Mr. Chamberlain summoned the colonial premiers to London, it was with the object of securing their assent to a great scheme of Imperial military and naval organization, which would have bound all parts of the empire together in a *kriegsverein*. The *zollverein* idea had been abandoned as hopeless, and an Imperial Council in London was soon seen to be out of the question; but they pinned all their hopes upon the *kriegsverein*. Now, the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War duly submitted their schemes to the colonial conference, only to have them rejected without ceremony. As Americans have some not unnatural alarm as to the possible consequences of the new departure which was taken when the Canadian contingents were dispatched to the seat of war in South Africa, it will be eminently reassuring to them to know that the attempt to use this as a precedent, or to construct upon it an obligation, has been peremptorily rejected by the representative of Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been resolute from first to last not to enter into any undertaking that would in any way involve Canada in the vortex of militarism, or, to use the phrase which he employed while speaking to me, in the military system of the Old World. Canada reserved her right, just as if she was an independent sovereign international state, to decide whether or not she will take part in the wars of the empire, or whether she will stand aloof; and Sir Wilfrid Laurier shows himself as zealous against involving the New World in the quarrels of the Old as if he had been a thoroughgoing advocate of the Monroe Doctrine.

With Sir Wilfred Laurier stood Sir Edmund Barton, the representative of the commonwealth of Australia, and the opposition of these two men paralyzed the rampant Jingoism of Mr. Chamberlain. He is endeavoring to put as good a face upon it as possible, but his more candid supporters do not conceal their chagrin. The *kriegsverein* is dead, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier has killed it.

Only one of the colonial premiers, Mr. Seddon, of New Zealand, showed any disposition to support Mr. Chamberlain in his project of convert-



LORD HALSBURY, LORD CHANCELLOR.

ing the loosely knit alliance of independent commonwealths into a fighting empire, and Mr. Seddon to-day is a disappointed and disillusioned man. So much disappointed is he that it is probable he will only return to New Zealand for the purpose of abandoning his premiership, and of transferring his energies from the political to the financial world. Mr. Seddon, in short, is going to quit New Zealand politics, and take to money-making in Johannesburg. So passes away Mr. Chamberlain's dream.

Another remarkable fact which will not fail to be appreciated abroad, is the extraordinary popularity of the Boer generals. Gen. Lucas Meyer, whose sudden death in the Hague was announced in August, had never had such a good time in his life as he had in the last week. He had been fighting England for the last two and a half years, and on his arrival he was simply lionized,—not by the pro-Boers, but by the representatives of the government. He was banqueted and entertained in town, and has been an honored guest in the country house of at least one peer and member of the ministry. He lunched with Mr. Chamberlain, and, *mirabile dictu*, the King invited him to Sandringham if

he returned to England after his cure at Carlsbad. Alas! that visit will never be paid.

Gen. Lucas Meyer, it may be said, was always in favor of peace, and opposed the war, although he bore himself gallantly enough in the fighting. But it was arranged that when Generals Botha, Delarey, and De Wet arrived at Southampton, they should be accorded a royal reception. At the Cape they had been received with an enthusiasm which knew no bounds; and it seemed that in England they would be welcomed quite as heartily as by the Dutch.

Mr. Steyn, the heroic president of the Free State, who also arrived from South Africa in August, was conveyed direct to Holland, without tarrying on British soil. This was due solely to the state of his health. He also would have been welcomed with enthusiasm, but he is paralyzed in his limbs, and it was thought dangerous to subject him to the double railway journey from Southampton to London, and from London to Harwich, to say nothing of the driving across London. Mr. Fischer came over from Holland to meet his President. It was the first visit he had paid to England since the war. In talking to him about the compensation for private property which had been destroyed, under the plea of the necessity of war in the republics, he made a very acute suggestion.

"Your ministers," he said, "have officially declared that only 680 farms have been burnt in South Africa before the decree was issued that farm burning had to be stopped. Since then they declared that only a very few farms have been destroyed. Suppose that we take it that the very few is 120. In that case, according to the official information given to the world, only 800 farms will have been destroyed. We are quite willing to waive all claim for compensation for these 800 farms, which are the only farms officially admitted to be destroyed, if, in return, you will rebuild and restock all the farms which an investigation will prove have been really destroyed by your troops in South Africa."

Mr. Albert Cartwright, the editor of the *South African News*, is returning to Africa to resume the editorship of the paper, which had ceased to appear on the declaration of martial law in Cape Town. Mr. Cartwright and Dr. Jameson are traveling to South Africa on the same ship, together with Mr. Alfred Beit, who, since Mr. Rhodes' death, may

be regarded as the leading representative of the South African financial magnates. When they reach Cape Town they will find that, owing to the inexcusable folly of Lord Milner in promoting an agitation for the suspension of the constitution, Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Cape premier, will be at the head of a strong parliamentary majority, chiefly composed of members of the Afrikaner Bund. Therefore, if you add to all these facts the evidence afforded by the North Leeds election, where a Tory majority of 2,500



EX-PRESIDENT STEYN LANDING AT SOUTHAMPTON.

was converted into a Liberal majority by 758, and the secession of Mr. Wason, who is the member for the Orkney and Shetland group, and who has publicly repudiated the party he was elected to support, and has thrown in his lot with the Liberals, you can understand some of the reasons why the Liberals are beginning at last to believe that the star of Chamberlain is waning, and that in a very short time the British public will have regained its equilibrium.



# BARON YEIICHI SHIBUZAWA, THE CREATOR OF INDUSTRIAL JAPAN.

BY STANHOPE SAMS.

**T**HERE visited this country in June and July the master-builder of the present commercial and industrial splendor of Japan, Baron Yeichi Shibuzawa.

The Japan we know to-day is less than half a century old. Students of art and of literature know a much more ancient country; but the rival of America and England in the commercial conquest of the East, who sends her ships into every port, and her trade commissioners into every nook and cranny of the globe, was created by the present generation. Thirty-five years ago, when Japan had been thoroughly aroused, when the Shogunate and feudalism had been shattered, and when the young "Mikado,"—half-god, half-man,—had been brought triumphantly by the forces of progress from the seclusion of the temple, and made all man, and Emperor, and leader of his people, the patriotic minds of the nation saw visions of future greatness and magnificence. While many dreamed of military and political glory, Yeichi Shibuzawa saw a power and greatness born of peace. He saw that the future held for his country the greatest opportunity ever offered to a people that were conscious of it and able to grasp it.

The moment that Baron Shibuzawa landed on our shores, the press hailed him as the "John Pierpont Morgan of Japan." This characterization, which contains only the usual half-truth of the newspaper, is at least suggestive. The truth is that while Baron Shibuzawa's present position in Japan somewhat resembles that of Mr. Morgan in the United States, inasmuch as each is the greatest business organizer and leader in his own country, the careers of the two men present a remarkable contrast. They chose widely separated paths, and the aim of the Japanese was far different from that of the American. Mr. Morgan chose business as a career; Baron Shibuzawa chose it as the best means for promoting the welfare of his country. The great American financier has contributed largely, but indirectly, to the prosperity and advancement of his country; the great Japanese financier has contributed even more largely, and directly, to the prosperity and advancement of Japan. In the one case, the benefit to the country was an incident; in the other, it was the high and governing purpose.

It is only in Japan, among the countries of the modern world, that a career so varied as Baron Shibuzawa's is possible. Born in 1840, in Musashi province, the province of Tokyo, as a youth he attached himself to the powerful "clan" of Lord Hitotsubashi, of the great Tokugawa family. In this service his creative and organizing genius found a splendid field. He established a new and effective military system, and reorganized the unsettled finances of the clan. These reforms led to the advancement of the Hitotsubashi. Lord Keiki became Shogun, and Shibuzawa was made an officer of the government. After a visit to France, in 1867-68, to study Western civilization,—during which "the Restoration" was effected at home,—he was appointed tax controller of the Financial Department of the new Imperial Government. He rose rapidly, becoming successively assistant Vice-Minister, Junior Vice-Minister, and Vice-Minister of Finance. Unquestionably, the highest positions in the gift of the Emperor were within his grasp. Suddenly, he gave up this brilliant life. Its splendid prizes no longer lured his ambition. He saw a new light. Not military glory, but solid prosperity, wealth, civilization, and culture are the real foundation of a nation's greatness.

## AN INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZER.

Though trained to arms and statecraft, he abandoned a high career, and began to realize his vision of a new Japan. He planned, he labored, he organized. He won the confidence of all, and was acknowledged as a leader in an industrial revolution whose consequences were to be far more important than were those of the "Restoration," the most luminous hour in Japanese history. It is largely due to his directing and masterful genius, which embraces all fields of industry, that to-day the industrial and commercial development of Japan is the wonder of the world; that highways of steel are laid between her great cities; that the exquisite products of her craftsmen are known in every household of the West; that her merchant fleets cover the Pacific and Indian oceans; and that her people have been brought abreast of modern culture and civilization, and are prosperous and happy. X



was largely due to him that Japan deliberately set aside dreams of military glory, and chose the sober triumphs of peace.

"I realized," said the baron, in speaking to the writer of the hour when he decided to break with tradition,—*"I realized that the real force of progress lay in actual business, not in politics, and that the business element was really the most influential for the advancement of the country, so I gave up my political position and devoted my life to business, in which I have continued until to-day. I soon came to the conclusion that the capital of an individual was not enough to accomplish very much, and I then became the means of introducing the company system into Japan. The idea was successful, and the government approved it. Since then I may say that every industry in the country has increased,—some twenty times, some ten times, and none less than five times."*

Baron Shibuzawa shows in his bearing and conversation the manner in which he won his great successes. While sitting, he seems to be about the average height of Americans; but standing, it is seen that he is much shorter. He is, indeed, about five feet and one inch in height,—the stature, by the way, of so many prominent Japanese that it is commonly said of them that they belong to the *"Five-and-one Club."* The baron's erect and confident bearing, however, creates a distinct and flattering illusion as to his height.

His head, large and fully rounded, and his broad, athletic shoulders, of leonine structure and suppleness,—the legacy of his Samurai training,—really constitute the man. His face, which in a photograph does not seem very foreign, is highly characteristic of the best type of Japanese manhood. It is wide and full, and crowned by a broad, liberal, overtopping brow. His eyes are small but piercingly keen, though soft and expressive in conversation. For there seems to be in all things Japanese,—whether it is art, or man, a flower-picture, or the face of a hero, or of a strong master of trade,—something essentially feminine and tender, which softens and adds an indefinable and elusive charm to all ruggedness of form and character. The baron meets all men as equals. There is no hauteur or stiffness, and he talks without the palpable reserve so common and so disagreeable in men who have fought their way through difficulties. One may clearly see here the sincere complaisance that wins the good will and confidence of others, and which must have counted for much in the baron's vast enterprises, where many clashing interests had to be brought into harmony and coöperation.

It was while he was still an imperial minister,

thirty years ago, that he undertook the tremendous task of organizing the industrial life of a nation of 40,000,000 people. In this day, when the great captain of industry and the successful merchant and manufacturer are honored members of the highest social orders, it should not be forgotten that in Baron Shibuzawa's day, in Japan, to enter the class of merchant and manufacturer was to lose *"caste,"* and to forfeit all social rank. The man of affairs was despised. But the ardent reformer in turn despised all such distinctions as empty, unjust, and dishonoring to the nation. He made the sacrifice, became a merchant, and sank to the level of a lower caste. Then he proudly uplifted that caste, by his own deeds and by the deeds he inspired in others, until its members were called into the Emperor's Council Chamber, and Mutsu-hito, wisest ruler in the world to-day, felt honored in making them lords and peers of his realm.

#### JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING.

His first work of organization was naturally in the field of shipbuilding. Japan, an island empire, must have merchant fleets. Her old life had been confined within her own shores; but now the sea was to her what it had been to Phenicia and England. Let us see what she has accomplished.

When Baron Shibuzawa started the shipbuilding industry in Japan, there were no vessels to carry the Japanese merchant flag, save a lot of worthless junks. A few small ships had been bought in Europe, but there was no shipbuilding, no native dockyards. By 1890, 586 steam and 865 sailing vessels, a total of 1,451, and nearly every one home-built, bore the flag of Japan. More shipbuilding and dock companies were organized, and splendid vessels were constructed, at a rate unequaled perhaps, in the annals of shipbuilding. By 1900 there were 1,321 steam and 3,850 sailing vessels, a total of 5,171, or an increase of 3,720 ships in ten years, or nearly 400 per cent. Such were the magnificent results in a single field of his genius for organization.

#### BANKING AND FINANCE.

His next step was to organize the banking and financial system of Japan. This, he saw from the beginning, was necessary, as without organized capital there could be no organized industry. At that time there was not a bank in the Japanese empire. In 1873, he organized the first Japanese national bank, now known throughout the financial world as the Dai Ichi Gingo, literally *"Number One Bank."* Of this present institution he still remains president.



**BARON YEIICHI SHIBUZAWA.**

It was in the early days of his business career that Baron Shibuzawa felt the lack of trained men of affairs in Japan. A well-trained body of workers was as essential as organized capital. And so he founded a commercial school at Tsukiji, which has long been a famous institution, and from which have come many of the ablest business men and financiers of the empire.

His visit to France in 1867-68 gave him an opportunity to study the peculiarly modern and western method of organizing the business of a city as shown in boards of trade and chambers of commerce. The plan of a chamber of commerce at Tokyo, the new capital and business metropolis of the empire, was its immediate re-

sult, and he was able to carry this plan into effect in 1878. No sooner was the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce organized in that year than other cities, stirred into new life by the great events of the time, began to emulate the business enterprise of the capital, and a hundred and more commercial bodies were formed.

Preceding by many years the master stroke of Mr. Morgan in forming a great "shipping combination," Baron Shibuzawa combined his own original steamship company with its rival, the Kyodo Unyu Kwaisha, and again merged both these lines, together with others, into the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha, one of the largest and most splendidly equipped steamship companies in the world.

## RAILROAD-BUILDING.

The railway, as the only means of developing the interior of the country, soon engaged his attention. This, at first, demanded too vast an outlay of money for a nation of farmers and fishermen with little hoarded wealth, and even when it was introduced the government made the deplorable mistake of adopting, presumably for economic reasons, the "narrow gauge" system, which has hopelessly complicated and trammelled railway development ever since. The government constructed the line between Tokyo and Yokohama, 18 miles long, in 1872; and a private line, 63 miles long, was built in 1883.

Baron Shibuzawa devoted much time, attention, and money to extending the railway system so that it would furnish an artery from the capital to every important city in the main island, or Hondo. The development was rapid in both the government and private system. In 1890, the government lines were 551 miles in length, and private lines 896 miles,—a total of 1,447 miles. In 1900, the government lines had grown to 1,010 miles, and private lines to 2,905 miles,—a total of 3,915 miles.

In 1890, the income of the government railway lines was 4,213,804 yen, the profits being 2,212,531 yen; while the private lines had an income of 4,360,478 yen, with profits of 2,793,801 yen. In 1900, the government lines had an income of 15,920,385 yen, with profits of 8,819,277 yen; while the private lines had an income of 31,059,696 yen, with profits of 15,662,243 yen. Baron Shibuzawa is now president of four railway systems.

These are only a few of his great projects that have made or are the history of modern Japan. These enterprises extend over the thirty-five years of Meiji,—the official designation of the reign of the present Emperor,—and stretch on into the future, when they will serve as foundations of Japan's commercial empire in Formosa, China, and Korea. For to his initiative and tireless persistence is due the construction of the Seoul-Chemulpo and the Seoul-Fusan railways in Korea, and the organization of banking and industrial associations in Formosa, Korea, and China.

## ACTIVE IN ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CORPORATIONS.

Perhaps no other organizer has ever been engaged in so many and various enterprises. The lay mind is confused and dazzled by such multiplicity of details. A Japanese admirer has counted and tabulated the organizations and companies of which the baron is either the head or the guiding spirit. They number some one hun-

dred and fifty concerns, and include every kind of business that Japanese industrial and commercial life has evolved, every manifestation of civic and national interest in the development of the country, and every form of charity and philanthropy.

One of the chief factors of Baron Shibuzawa's success is his clearness of vision. He is never blinded by illusions. He believes that the time will come when Japan can measure stride, in a commercial and industrial sense, with the greatest of her rivals,—America, England, and Germany,—but that time is not yet. If others had understood as well as he the limitations of Japan, the country would not have been plunged into that reckless investment of capital which followed the successful war with China, and which so terribly crippled the national resources. His counsel of caution was not heeded, and for several years the nation faced bankruptcy because of its very prosperity. It had sunk its capital in investments that were certain to pay big dividends in two, three, or four years; but in the meanwhile it would have to go borrowing, or starve in the midst of its immobile wealth. All this Baron Shibuzawa foresaw, but could not prevent. In the sharp competition with nations of the West, he also clearly recognizes the limitations of Japan.

"The time will come," he said to the writer, "when Japan will be able to compete with the countries that have long occupied the field, in all lines of manufactured goods, but this time must necessarily be distant. The trouble at present is that while the Japanese can imitate everything, they cannot yet invent superior things."

It was the American's ability "to invent superior things" that drew him to the United States. European civilization and industrial life he had studied at the commencement of his own business career. It has hardly advanced since then. The new life of industry was to be found in the United States. Here he would see that inventiveness and resourcefulness which is conquering the world of trade. He came, and found it more wonderful than he had imagined. The whirl of machinery, the roar of our great maelstrom cities, bewildered him.

"What in America has impressed you most?" I asked.

"The substitution of the machine for the man," he replied.

In recognition of his great services to the nation the Emperor has made him a baron and a peer of the realm,—the first time in Japanese history that such a dignity has been bestowed upon a private man of business.

# OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JURIST.

BY GEORGE PERRY MORRIS.

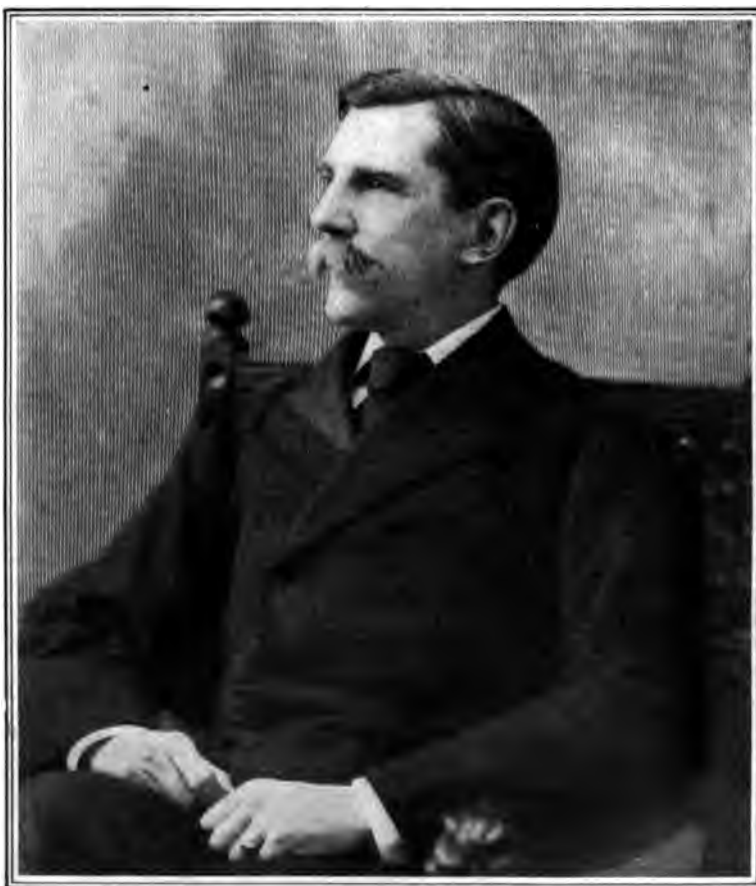
**O**LIVER WENDELL HOLMES, the doctor and poet, was short in stature and had a jaunty air befitting so mirthful and witty a man. Oliver Wendell Holmes, 2d, present Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and appointed by President Roosevelt to be Mr. Justice Gray's successor on the bench of the Federal Supreme Court, is tall in stature and gaunt and solemn, albeit not without much of his father's wit and humor, but far more strenuous a worker and liver than his father was, and less optimistic and more of a stoic. The strenuosity of his professional life, the stern grappling not only with the facts of this but the mysteries of the next world, and the constant struggle of a not over-strong physical frame to carry the burdens imposed by an insatiably hungry intellect, an imperious will, and tender heart, have left their marks on face and form.

As the son of a man who was both physician and poet, scientist and man of letters, Chief Justice Holmes,—for such he must be called still, until in rising he takes the simpler title of "justice" again,—reveals in all he says or writes that he has both the poet's amplitude of feeling and love for and use of symbolism, and the scientist's reverence for truth and facts, his method of ascertaining truth, and his stern joy in accepting it when found, be it ever so disillusionizing. Sometimes the poet in him is ascendant; at others the rationalistic scientist; at all times he has the art of stating his thought in a way that justifies the opinion that he is a facile, brilliant prose stylist.

Like the Higginsons, — H. L. and T. W.,—Robert

Gould Shaw, Charles Russell Lowell, and so many others of the flower of Massachusetts' intellectual and social aristocracy, young Holmes went from Harvard's classic halls in 1861 to fight for his country in the Civil War, and he returned a hero, having been thrice wounded, and having been brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel in turn for gallant and meritorious action in the battles of Ball's Bluff, Antietam, and Chancellorsville.

The experiences of this portion of his life have so interpenetrated his being that his judicial decisions, his after-dinner speeches, his eulogies of



CHIEF JUSTICE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

(Appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed Justice Gray in the United States Supreme Court.)

departed friends, his conversation at the club, are all both adorned and illuminated by martial figures of speech and ideals of a soldier's sense of duty and honor. Indeed, so much does the idea possess him that the soldier's proffer of self for country is of all acts the noblest, that in a passage of singular impressiveness and poignancy, in which he reveals his general agnosticism as to the meaning of the universe and his fear lest all life be illusion, he adds this one fact of which he *is* sure,—namely, “that the faith is true and adorable which leads a soldier to throw away his life in obedience to blindly accepted duty, in a cause which he little understands, in a plan of campaign of which he has no notion, under tactics of which he does not see the use.”

Like all gallant gentlemen soldiers, young Holmes had while fighting, and now has, sincere respect for his foes—for their honor and for their bravery. “The soldiers of the Civil War,” he says, “need no explanations; they can join in commemorating a soldier's death with feelings not different in kind, whether he fell toward them or by their side.” Indeed, it is expressly to the “noble enemies” in Virginia, Georgia, and on the Mississippi that he credits his learning a philosophy of life thirty and more years ago, which he still holds, and which may perhaps be quoted as expressing his point of view of human life as well as anything which could be cited, although it lacks some of the negations and questionings of characteristic *obiter dicta*, which also might well be quoted were there space.

In the strife with Southerners during the Civil War he says that he learned :

That the joy of life is living, is to put all one's powers as far as they will go; that the measure of power is obstacles overcome; to ride boldly at what is in front of you, be it fence or enemy; to pray, not for comfort, but for combat; to keep the soldier's faith against the doubts of civil life, more besetting and harder to overcome than all the misgivings of the battlefield, and to remember that duty is not to be proved in the evil day, but then to be obeyed unquestioning; to love glory more than the temptations of wallowing ease, but to know that one's final judge is one's self.

Feeling thus toward the Southern soldier and the cause for which he fought, the South need have no fear that cases coming before the Supreme Court for adjudication in which the Southern point of view is involved will not have a fair hearing. Grant was more of a friend to the South than Stanton the administrator or Sumner the legislator, and Kitchener has done more to make racial unity possible in South Africa than Milner. So Holmes, who fought the South, will judge the South better than Hoar, who knew it only from afar.

In describing the sensations of a soldier's life, Chief Justice Holmes has the gripping, realistic power which Stephen Crane strove after, but with the advantage over Crane of having undergone what he describes; and as one reads the brief, vivid, unforgettable word-pictures of his military career, which Chief Justice Holmes has again and again painted for the benefit of veterans of the Grand Army, or for youths at Harvard, or for disciples in the law, one cannot but wish that he might have found time from his professional toil to have painted on a larger canvas, in the form of fiction, a story of the Civil War, in which his rare powers as an analyst and as a stylist might have found opportunity for full expression.

A man whom “Fate's dark opacity” has made a calm awaiter of personal Destiny.—as much so as ever Omar the Persian or Marcus Aurelius the Roman were,—and a man to whom the martial virtues are the highest, and a jurist who believes that “the present has a right to govern itself so far as it can,” and to whom “historic continuity with the past is not a duty. it is only a necessity,” is not likely to balk at the word Destiny when applied to national policy, or to draw back from a course of action for the nation which involves possible war, or to be over-much obedient to past interpretations of the Constitution, if it seems to be necessary to adjust judicial decision to the present need, as interpreted by popular vote or by legislative decree. It is natural that there should be speculation as to what course Justice Holmes will follow, after he ascends the Supreme Court bench, in passing upon the military, diplomatic, and legislative history of the nation since 1898, so far as it is amenable to judicial interpretation. One does not need to know how far he was “sounded” by the President ere the appointment was made to be quite certain that he will not prove reactionary or obstructive.

President Roosevelt himself is not a more confirmed advocate of the strenuous life than Chief Justice Holmes. Both his own thrilling joy in the struggle of the Civil War, the passion of which still seems to him most glorious, and his domination by the scientific temper of his day, lead him to say that “the struggle for life is the order of the world, at which it is vain to repine. . . . Sooner or later we shall fall; but meantime it is for us to fix our eyes upon the point to be stormed, and to get there if we can. . . . We need it (strife or war) everywhere and at all times, for high and dangerous action teaches us to believe as right beyond dispute things for which our doubting minds are slow to find words of proof. Out of heroism grows faith in the

worth of heroism. The proof comes later, and even may never come. Therefore I rejoice at every dangerous sport which I see pursued." It is for uttering such sentiments as these to Harvard students on patriotic holidays that Chief Justice Holmes, along with President Roosevelt and Senator Lodge, has incurred the ban of the coterie of the academic circle, which deprecates extolment of the martial virtues or emphasis on athletics.

Of course no man born, bred, and educated as Chief Justice Holmes has been could or would undervalue the intellectual side of life; and he will bring to the Supreme bench not only capacity for prodigious industry, but learning, brilliant penetration, still more striking gifts of expression, a theory of law "which draws its postulates and its justification from science," and a knowledge of anthropology, economics, penology, and allied themes which few, if any, judges now on the bench possess. But neither his intellectual attainments nor his occasional exaltation of intellect above feeling can obscure the fact that he is fundamentally a man of feeling. Life for him is forever being seen and defined in terms of passion and action, not of reason and contemplation. A bench full of such judges would be dangerous; a bench adorned and supplemented by one such may somehow seem less distant and superhuman and coldly abstract than it often seems to be now. When human sympathy, a stern sense of duty, moral courage to run counter to precedent, and to declare the feelings and hopes of men are joined in one person with intense hunger for facts, the ideal of science in formulating generalizations, long experience,—Chief Justice Holmes ascended the bench in 1882,—and a very vivid, realistic, human way of formulating opinions, then a judge of exceptional quality is at hand. And such a one is the subject of this sketch. The masses are quite right in feeling that his judicial opinions on the Massachusetts bench have shown him to be one who will conserve the rights of man as well as those of property; and if it be the policy of the administration to use the powers of the executive department to curb the undue power of vast aggregations of property, it is most fortunate that the federal judiciary in its highest court is about to be reinforced by one who has remained a democrat amid surroundings making for distrust and contempt of the masses.

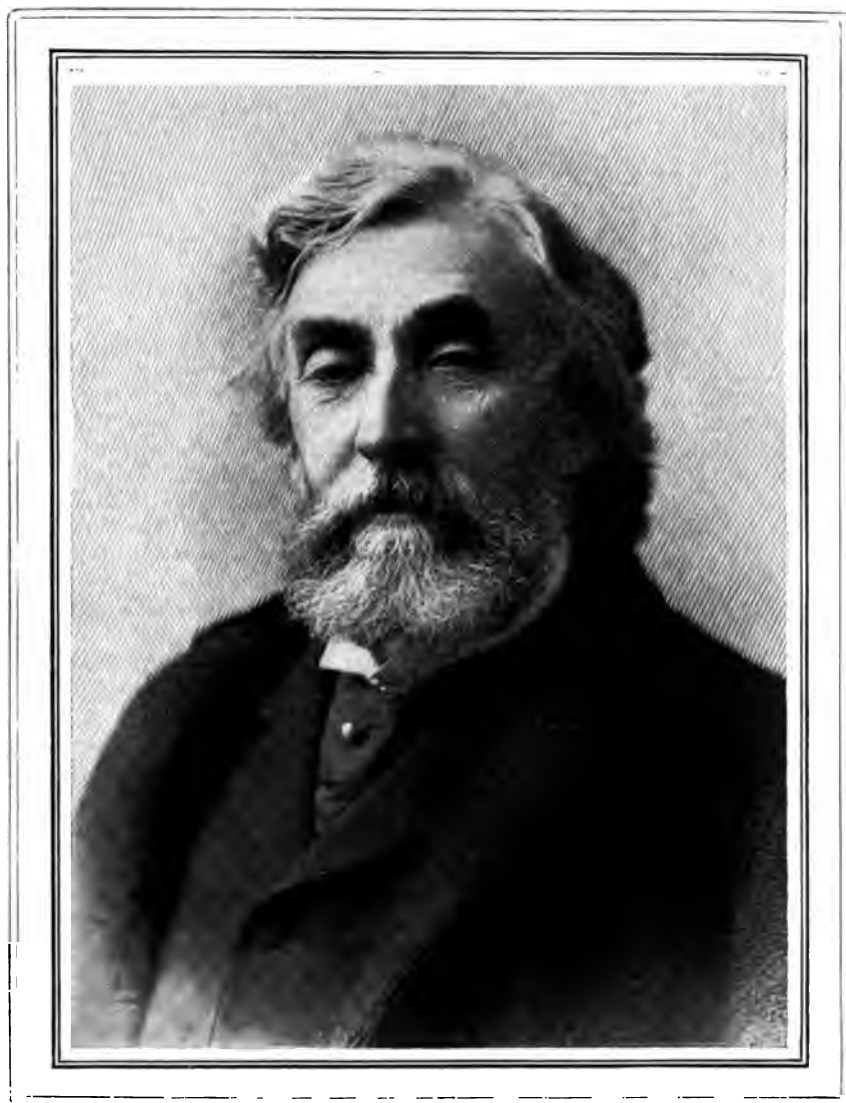
That Justice Holmes will now and then, in the future as in the past, say audacious, unconven-

tional words is to be expected. The man who can tell Harvard alumni and undergraduates assembled in Memorial Hall that all that Harvard did in the Civil War was "to send a few gentlemen into the field who died there becomingly," or who can tell graduates of the Law School assembled in honor of Prof. C. C. Langdell that none of them can deny that half the criminal law does more harm than good, and who, at the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts' ceremony in honor of John Marshall, ventured to intimate that Marshall's work as a judge proved nothing more than that he was "a strong intellect" and had "a good style, personal ascendancy in his court, courage, justice, and the conviction of his party,"—such a man may now and then disturb conventional circles in Washington, whether legal or political.

While intensely American in the best sense, Chief Justice Holmes is a cosmopolite in his his reading, in personal acquaintance, in his sympathies, and in his ideals as a jurist. For his own as well as for his father's sake, he has been taken into European circles which few American jurists have penetrated. He knows Continental literatures. He is alive to Italian pioneer investigation in jurisprudence based on science.

Socially he will adorn the cosmopolitan society of the national capital. And in the sacred confines of the court room, whether when under public scrutiny or when the justices are "by themselves," he will not be found lacking in that father-wit which so often goes along with the judicial temperament. Of the five requisites of success in the calling to which he has given so much of his life, as defined by the late Justice Joseph P. Bradley of the United States Supreme Court,—moral sense, brains, learning, tact, and experience,—Chief Justice Holmes has at least four strongly marked. In addition, he has what Chief Justice Bradley said must be added to natural aptitude,—viz., "power of intense and persistent labor." That he is a Papinian, a Cujas, a Coke, a Hale, a Mansfield, a Blackstone, a Marshall,—in short, a genius such as arises now and then to put talent to shame and dazzle the legal profession, none of his most ardent admirers in Massachusetts will claim. Nor will those who question most the wholeness of his vision as judge fail to pay homage to the insight of his partial views, or the moral courage and lofty purposes of the man.





## THE LATE DR. CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS.

**D**R. CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, who died several weeks ago, was identified successively with three great American universities in important formative periods. He was the Nestor of modern advanced historical teaching in this country; and as head of the department of history and political science in the University of Michigan, his reputation was both national and international. Upon the retirement of Dr. Andrew D. White from the presidency of Cornell University, Dr. Adams was made the head of that institution, where he showed broad capacity for university administration during his seven

years' incumbency. Upon giving up that position he became the president of the University of Wisconsin, about ten years ago. Under his administration the institution at Madison has become one of the foremost universities of the world. The part that Dr. Adams took in the advancement of historical research in this country, and his share in the making of three universities, will have given his name an abiding place in the record of our intellectual progress. By the terms of his will, his estate will ultimately go to the University of Wisconsin for the endowment of fifteen fellowships.



# THE LATE RABBI JOSEPH, HEBREW PATRIARCH OF NEW YORK.

BY ABRAHAM CAHAN.

THE death of Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph was the culmination of a long period of illness which had completely incapacitated him for public life. For several years he had been confined to bed with paralysis, so that the designation of chief rabbi had come to represent an idea rather than the occupant of the lofty rabbinical office which was created with the arrival of the celebrated Talmudist in this country.

When the sad news was told by the six Yiddish dailies published in New York's "East Side," the largest Ghetto in the world awoke to the fact that it had once had a *rav-hakolel* (chief rabbi) who was easily the greatest Talmudic scholar America had ever seen, and that that *rav-hakolel* was no more. His portraits, which had not been seen in the streets for six or seven years, had suddenly made their appearance in every store-window,—heavily draped in mourning.

A sigh of sorrow and of something akin to remorse went up from the Ghetto.

The orthodox old people were blaming the high pressure of life in their adopted country for having led them to become reconciled to their rabbi's untimely retirement from activity, as though



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THE LATE CHIEF RABBI JACOB JOSEPH, OF NEW YORK.

anxious to make up for it by feeling in one day all the anguish that should have been experienced during the six years of his physical helplessness. As to the younger sons and daughters of Israel, who had fallen in with the spirit of their time and their new surroundings, they were aroused to a keen sense of the tragedy of the rabbi's

life and death amid an unwonted environment.

"He was too good for America?" exclaimed men with gray side-locks and women in heavy wigs.

"Poor learned man! He was out of his element in a modern town like this," said those who had tasted "Gentile wisdom."

And both generations lamented him as a martyr, as the victim of changed conditions.

On the morning of the funeral hundreds of stores were closed in honor of the deceased "son of Law." Thousands of poor mechanics, laborers, peddlers, and pushcartmen forewent a day's earnings to swell the hosts of mourners. Every street on the lower East Side was streaming with people, hurrying and scurrying in the direction of Henry Street and Montgomery, where lay the remains of the great scholar.

"I hope it isn't yet too late to get near the rabbi's house," they whispered to each other, with solemn mien.

"I hope it isn't. To think that the chief rabbi—the memory of the righteous for a blessing!—is no more! I can hardly bring myself to believe it."

"We were not worthy of such a man of learning and piety. It's for our sins in this strange land that we have been punished. May he plead for poor Israel before the court of Heaven."

By 10 o'clock the pavements, sidewalks, stoops, fire escapes, and open windows were literally jammed with people. At a distance it almost looked as though not the streets below, but also the walls of the towering tenement houses were covered with men, women, and children. Newsboys were singing the names of the Yiddish papers as they pushed and jostled their way through the throng. Here and there a venerable-looking man, with dangling ear-locks and dragging beard, was telling the people around him of the erudition and acumen for which Rabbi Joseph had acquired fame throughout Lithuania, and how scarce men of his type were becoming in Israel; whereupon the old women nodded their bewigged heads and sighed, while the men asked questions and drew comparisons.

The body was washed and clad in death-clothes, a shroud, and a praying shawl. Then it was placed in a plain wooden coffin.

When the procession was started the three hundred boys from the religious schools of Manhattan and Brooklyn, who preceded the hearse, burst into song. They were chanting selections from psalms, and as their lugubrious soprano voices rang out, accompanied by the doleful jingle of charity boxes, many a woman broke into sobs.

The funeral proceeded to six of the largest

synagogues on the East Side, in each of which brief services were held while the hearse waited in front of the house of God. There were fully 50,000 mourners in the crowd which followed the coffin as far as the ferry,—the largest Jewish procession of its kind ever held on American soil.

Rabbi Jacob Joseph was born in 1840, of a family of poor old-fashioned Jews,—in the town of Kraus, province of Kovno. He was surrounded by a world in which the Gentile population was in the firm grip of mediævalism, and in which Talmudic lore was the only source of intellectual life known to Israel.

There are no places of amusement in a Ghetto of this kind. Playhouses are proscribed by the Talmud. Balls or dancing schools, like those which teem on the east side of New York, are unimaginable. If there is a public garden in Tavrigh, you may find it crowded with Jews of a Saturday afternoon; but if it ever was at the time Rabbi Joseph was a boy there, the sexes were kept carefully apart. The very notion of a man and his wife taking a walk together, like a Gentile couple, would have shocked the sense of decency of every God-fearing Jew in the place. The synagogue, ringing with the voices of scholars, was at once the clubhouse and the university, the theater and the house of prayer. "A brainy piece of Talmud is far more delicious than a fat piece of meat," say the pious old people of Tavrigh.

At the period in question boys of the class to which belonged the future chief rabbi of New York never studied any of the "Gentile subjects" taught in the government schools. Their whole time was occupied by the *cheder*, where they spent from ten to twelve hours a day learning the Old Testament under the instruction of a bewhiskered man called *melamed*. Learning to read and to write Russian or German,—any language, in fact, except Yiddish Hebrew and the mixed Chaldaic and Hebrew of the Talmud—would have been looked upon as something in the nature of a sin, as well as an unpardonable waste of time.

Already while at *cheder* Jacob attracted considerable attention by his unusual reasoning powers and memory. At the age of sixteen he entered the celebrated Talmudic academy at Walojin, in the province of Wilna. Here he was at once singled out as the most promising student in the place, as a future "great one in Israel." It was here that he was surnamed Yankele Harif, or Jacob the keen-witted.

He married in a suburb of Kovno, and, according to the custom of those days, he left his bride soon after the wedding to pass a year or two in holy study, away from the effeminating

influences of home. This was the only kind of wedding tour known to the world in which he had grown up, and the young scholar spent this time studying the Talmud under the guidance of Rabbi Israel, of Salant, perhaps the ablest Talmudist of his time.

Armed with a diploma from the famous scholar, Jacob, shortly after rejoining his wife, accepted a rabbinical position, at first at Valon, and then at a larger town. His fame as a "keen head" spread far and wide, so that by the time he was a man of forty or more he was invited to become the "town-preacher" of Wilna, known as the Jerusalem of the Lithuania and the greatest center of Talmudic scholarship in the world.

Meanwhile the overflowing immigration of Russian Jews to America, ushered in by the anti-Semitic riots of 1880, had built up on the east side of New York at once the largest and most prosperous Ghetto of modern times. Ambitious to outstrip the people at home, the refugees imported many of the celebrities of the old Ghettos of Russia, Poland, Galicia, and Roumania. They did not rest until they had secured the best synagogue singers, the leading wedding band, and every Yiddish actor known to fame.

When it was decided to invite a celebrated Talmudist to become the religious head of the East Side, the choice of the eighteen synagogues which had formed a joint organization for the purpose naturally fell upon the town-preacher of Wilna.

Rabbi Jacob Joseph arrived in New York on July 7, 1888. His advent was hailed as the opening of a new era in the history of American Judaism, as the beginning of a great religious revival not only on the east side of New York, but in the Jewish colony of every city in the United States. There is no hierarchy in the Church of Moses, yet the newly arrived Talmudist was proclaimed chief rabbi, the older orthodox rabbis of New York being expected to recognize his authority of their own accord and out of respect for his superior erudition.

His first sermons on American soil attracted the largest crowds ever seen on similar occasions on the East Side, but while these sermons fully bore out his reputation for learning and acumen, the more far-sighted of his friends came away heavy-hearted.

There were plenty of immigrants from Wilna among those who came to hear him, and somehow the same people who had admired his exhortations at home met them rather lukewarmly in New York.

Rabbi Joseph was the same, but his listeners had changed.

During the three or four years which they had

spent under American influences they had lived more than they had in all the forty or fifty years of their life at home; and although many of them still clung to the essentials of their faith, they had learned to wear short coats and to dispense with their side-locks, or even to shave their beards. They had fallen into the way of going to theaters and reading newspapers; they had attended public evening schools, and picked up a thousand and one of the little things which go to make up modern civilization, and without which life now did not seem to them worth living.

Rabbi Joseph remained the man of the third century he had been brought up to be, while his fellow country people, whom he came here to lead, were in hourly contact with the culture of the nineteenth century. A gap was yawning between the chief rabbi and his people, one which symbolized a most interesting chapter in the history of Israel, but which foreshadowed the tragedy of the newcomer's life in this country.

People who came in contact with him were fascinated by his magnetic personality. He was a plain-spoken, mild-tempered, unsophisticated, modest man. His heart went out to Lithuania. There are college-bred people in Wilna, too, but there the old-fashioned members of the community still hold sway, while here the modern spirit has taken possession of every nook and cranny of the Ghetto. One cannot wear a long-skirted coat without being scoffed at as a "green-horn." The very Yiddish of the people on the East Side is full of English words and phrases to which the imported preacher was a stranger.

The worshippers who attended his sermons found them "green,"—a term applied in the New York Ghetto to everything that is not up to the American standard as interpreted by the East Side. They looked down upon his ways as they do upon the man who has not replaced his Russian cap by a Grand Street hat. The celebrated Talmudist strained every effort to adapt himself to his new environment. He took pains to say "street" instead of *gass*, and "room" instead of *zimmer*; he strove to intersperse his good Lithuanian Yiddish with broken bits of English phraseology, as he saw his followers do; but all this, so far from tending to bridge over the gulf between him and his flock, only seemed to accentuate the unnaturalness of his position. His audiences were gradually thinning out. His sermons became few and far between.

He was the same Jacob the keen-witted as of yore, but the people to whom he addressed himself had heard scores of effective speakers in Yiddish and in English.

The older rabbis of the Ghetto were not slow

to appreciate the situation. Not only did they refuse to recognize his superiority, but they even added the title of "chief rabbi" to their names. Thus the East Side found itself in possession of as many chief rabbis as it had orthodox religious teachers.

One of the innovations introduced in the name of Rabbi Joseph was a system of supervising the "kosher" slaying of cattle. In order to insure that the meat bought by the faithful was prepared in accordance with the laws of Moses and the Talmud, a force of inspecting rabbis and *shochtim* (slayers) was appointed. These acted under the supervision of the chief rabbi, and the patrons of those wholesale butchers who submitted to this system received certificates declaring their meat "kosher."

This gave rise to a conflict of interests in the meat business. The Ghetto was torn into factions, the butchers of each faction displaying the certificate of a different "chief rabbi" in his window.

The enemies of the new system charged Rabbi Joseph with trying to force upon the poor people a *corobka* (meat task) like the one imposed upon the Jews in Russia. As a matter of fact, however, he had very little to do with the practical side of the measure. He was neither a man of affairs nor a fighter. He remained absorbed in the intricacies of his Talmud; remained absorbed in the third century, in which he had dwelt all his life. His great desire was to be

allowed to read his holy books undisturbed. But the meat certificate which bore his name proved to have a far greater fascination for the pious housewife of the Ghetto than those of his rivals, and the struggle became more bitter every day. People accused the organization which paid him his salary of acting in league with a butcher trust, and the rabbi himself with serving the rich against the poor. To cap the climax, he delivered several sermons against trade unionism. In one of these, which was delivered upon the death of three Jewish children by fire, he explained the disaster as a manifestation of divine wrath called forth by the large numbers of Jewish workingmen belonging to labor organizations.

This was the saddest period of his life. Having spent all his former days in the peaceful study of his favorite subject, and amid the cordial reverence of devout men and women, he was now drawn into discussion of practical issues with which he had neither patience nor familiarity.

Chief Rabbi Joseph was the epitome of a world which was and still is, but is doomed not to be. The Talmud, which he knew so well, is the soul of a people; but another soul, the Modern Spirit, is crowding it out of the bosom of life on to the dust-covered shelves of history. In the Ghettos of America this process goes on much more rapidly than it does in Rabbi Joseph's birthplace. The celebrated Talmudist died here like a flower transplanted to uncongenial soil.



THE FUNERAL OF CHIEF RABBI JOSEPH IN THE STREETS OF THE "EAST SIDE," NEW YORK CITY.

# THE RUSSIAN JEW IN AMERICA.

BY MAURICE FISHBERG, M.D.

THE history of the Jews in America begins with the discovery of the continent by Columbus. It has been established beyond question that at least five Jews were with him on his first voyage. Among the first settlers in South America and Mexico, at the end of the fifteenth century, were many Jews, mostly refugees from Spain and Portugal. Some of these again emigrated to the colonies in North America. Many other Jews came directly from Holland, Spain, and Portugal. There are records showing that there were German and Portuguese Jews in New Amsterdam as early as 1650. At the time of the Revolution the number of Jews in the colonies was comparatively small; in 1818, Mordecai M. Noah estimated their number at 3,000, and Isaac C. Harby put it at 6,000 in 1826. The American Almanac of 1840 speaks of 15,000. The number of Jews in the United States did not materially increase up to 1880, when a committee appointed by the Board of Delegates of the American Israelites estimated them at 230,257. The Russian Jewish immigration began at that time, and in 1888 Isaac Markens estimated the American Jewry at 400,000, nearly double that of eight years before. The American Jewish Year Book for 1901-02 shows that in 1900 there were 1,058,133 Jews in America. The largest number, 400,000, is credited to New York; Pennsylvania, with 95,000; Illinois, with 75,000; Idaho and Nevada appear as having the least,—300 Jews each. This estimate is far too low. According to a statistical investigation by Mr. Joseph Jacobs, based on the number of dead interred in Jewish cemeteries, it has lately been calculated that there are at the present time 584,788 Jews in Greater New York, which is 184,788 more than that of the American Jewish Year Book. The same is probably true of Pennsylvania, Illinois, etc. I think that 1,500,000 is nearer the truth. This means that there are more Jews in the United States than in any other country, excepting Russia and Austria-Hungary. Greater New York, with its 584,788 Jews, has more than Prussia (379,716), France (80,000), and Italy (50,000) combined. When the first Russian-American Congregation was organized in New York, on June 4, 1852, it had less than two dozen members. But since 1882 the number of Russian Jews has been rapidly increasing, and at present their number in Greater New York is estimated at 367,690.

After Alexander II. was assassinated on March 14, 1881, repeated anti-Jewish riots broke out in various parts of Russia. Thousands of Jewish homes were destroyed, and many Jews who were rich, or at least in easy circumstances, suddenly found themselves reduced to poverty. The police and the military authorities did not, in the majority of these riots, make any serious attempts to help the Jews, and in many instances it is known they even assisted in the pillaging of Jewish property. The cause of these riots is known to have been purely political. The constant discontent of the Russian peasants, due to incessant oppression by the Russian authorities and unbearable taxation, endangered the stability of the new government under Alexander III. The government and the inspired press used the Jew as a means of distracting the minds of the common people from their discontent and revolutionary tendency. They pointed out that many of the younger Jews participated in the revolutionary movement of the Nihilists, and that the Jews were consequently responsible for the death of the "Czar-Emanicipator."

The distressing condition of the Jews became absolutely intolerable on May 15, 1885, when the so-called "*May Laws*" were enacted in Russia. These consist essentially of the establishment of the "Pale of Settlement" of fifteen governments (districts) in Poland, Ukraine, Lithuania,—"All stolen by Russia from other people" (Harold Frederic),—in which the Jews may live, and prohibiting them from living in the interior of Russia. In the "Pale" the Jews may live only in towns and cities, and not in the villages. All the leases and mortgages held by the Jews on landed estates were canceled by this act. These laws, in addition to older laws exacting from Jews special taxation on property, rents, legacies, breweries, vinegar factories, printing presses, etc., made it practically impossible for the bulk of the Jews to sustain themselves. Even meat killed "kosher" is taxed in Russia, so that a Jew has to pay for a pound of meat nearly double the price for that which is not "kosher." Jewish children are admitted to the high schools and universities to the extent of only 5 per cent. of the population; and, as there are cities in the "Pale" in which the population consists of more than 50 per cent. of Jews, the benches of the high schools are vacant, while hundreds of the Jewish youth are vainly applying for admission. The re-

sult of these restrictions can be easily imagined. The first relief came by emigration. Baron de Hirsch rendered some assistance. He aided many to emigrate to Argentine and to Canada. But the United States, with its great opportunities, attracted most of them, and up to date over 600,000 Russian-Jewish immigrants have settled here. Freedom from oppression was the chief attraction to this country. Then the great opportunities offered in the United States to the Jews,—whose enterprising spirit, tenacity of purpose, and inexhaustible energy are well known,—were other attractions. Here he may engage in any business, trade, follow any vocation, and as long as he does not violate the laws of the country he is not interfered with. The schools and universities are open to him,—a fact which attracted many. I personally know a goodly number who have emigrated to the United States for the last reason alone. All these, and many other minor causes, have been operative in the Jewish immigration to America, and it is predicted that if conditions in Russia keep up in the manner they have for the last twenty years, at least one-half of the Jews in Russia will emigrate to the United States within the next quarter of a century.

#### OCCUPATION OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

It has been stated by people who have never been in Russia that the Jews never engage in any occupation requiring manual labor; that they are nearly all merchants, small traders, agents, and solicitors. How false this is can be seen from the statistics gathered by Mr. Joseph Jacobs, showing that 12 per cent. of the entire population of the "Pale" are artisans (Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. II., pp. 115-116), which is a higher proportion than in the general communities of either France or Prussia. They work as tailors, shoemakers, furriers, bookbinders, house painters, opticians, diamond setters, glovers, tanners, watchmakers, etc. In fact, I have observed that in many cities in the Pale no work can be done on Saturdays because the Jewish artisans observe the Sabbath; and it is agreed by all who are acquainted with the conditions, that should the Jews leave in a body it would cause an industrial and commercial disaster in Russia from which it would take years to recover. In the "Pale," particularly, there would be no skilled artisans to replace them. It is also agreed by all that as skilled artisans they are of the best. In fact, the Russians give them preference on account of their skill, steadiness, and sobriety, the two latter qualities being uncommon among the Russian workmen to the same extent. Besides all these, the Jews are

represented in the learned professions to a greater extent than the Russians. There is a considerable number engaged in the practice of medicine, law, architecture, engineering, journalism, and the like. A great number have also achieved international fame as musicians, painters, sculptors, writers, poets, and scientists.

#### THE JEW PHYSICALLY.

The two most important characteristics of the Russian Jew are their short stature and their contracted, flat chest. Their average height is about five feet four inches, equaling in this regard the average American youth, who has yet two to three inches to grow. I have observed, by measuring 3,000 Jews of all ages in New York, that this short stature improves greatly under the favorable environment of the United States. I find that the Jews born here are about one inch taller than their Russian parents. The same can be stated about their characteristic narrow chests. Those Jews born in the United States are decidedly of superior development. The characteristic "Jewish" attitude of the body and the peculiar facial expression, coupled with that long, narrow, prominent, and hooked nose, so much exploited by the caricaturists, is a myth in the case of the Russian Jews. Any one passing through the streets of the East Side will soon be convinced of this fact. We find here not one, but at least a dozen Jewish "types,"—Jews with long faces and Jews with broad faces, the latter reminding one of the Mongolians; long, broad, curved, hooked, prominent, and flat noses. While the majority of the Jews have dark hair and eyes, still we find a large proportion of blondes, with light or red hair, and blue or gray eyes. All these physical traits are of importance from the anthropological standpoint, throwing some doubt on the supposed purity of the Jewish race.

To dispel an erroneous inference, we must emphasize that the stunted appearance of the Jew by no means incapacitates him from meeting the usual contingencies of every-day life. As has been shown by Herbert Spencer, tall and muscular men, who can lift great weights, jump great heights, or run great distances, are not usually the ones who are fitted to withstand the strain of modern life, or do hard work under unfavorable conditions. In the case of the Jew, we may observe the energy he lacks in his muscles is chiefly concentrated in his nervous system, thus adapting him to withstand the hazards of modern civilization, when brute force is of rather secondary importance.

Arriving at New York, the Russian Jew finds himself handicapped to a greater extent than immigrants of other nationalities. Besides the lack of the English language, he also finds all the con-

ditions different from those under which he was reared in his native country. It must be recalled that the industrial development of Russia, particularly the fifteen governments of the "Pale," is at least fifty years behind that of the United States. Any trade that he may have spent years in acquiring he must learn over again, according to American methods. The only useful qualification a Russian immigrant brings over with him to the United States is his adaptability. This he has acquired during constant migrations for the last two thousand years, bringing him in contact with all peoples and their civilizations, and rendering his organism pliable. This power of easy adaptation to a new environment is peculiar to the Jews to such an extent that scientists are inclined to consider them a cosmopolitan people, who can live and prosper in all continents, in all climates, and under any environment. Another characteristic of the Jewish immigrant is his readiness to absorb and assimilate new ideas, new sentiments, new conceptions of life, and in the course of one or two generations the descendants of that uncouth Russian Polish Jew appropriate American modes of life and activity, and are no more to be distinguished from the surrounding population. It is all due to his ready response to new environment and new spirit of the time.

#### SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LIFE IN NEW YORK.

Looking at the conditions in the lower East Side of New York City, we can observe clearly the metamorphosis the Russian Jew has undergone in the course of a few years' residence here. It is rare to find a Jewish child below thirteen years of age who does not attend public school. After graduation from the grammar school, many avail themselves of the education offered in the City College, high schools, and normal colleges, as well as the universities. Over 60 per cent. of the students of the City College and the Normal College are known to be children of the Ghetto. The professions are being crowded with "East Siders." The Eastern Medical Society has a membership of four hundred physicians and more than 50 per cent. of these entered the profession within the past ten years. There are in New York, I am informed, at least fifteen hundred lawyers of Jewish faith, more than one-half of whom were admitted to the bar within the last ten years. Most of the city departments have East Side Jews employed in various capacities. On Broadway and the surrounding streets one observes the immense number of Jews engaged in the various business pursuits,—the Cohens, the Levys, Goldsteins, Goldbergs, Silversteins, etc., are in the majority. In fact, the

tailoring and the allied trades largely are in Jewish hands. A great proportion of these Broadway merchants and manufacturers are Russians, who have been less than twenty years in the United States. The Russian Jew who living on the East Side, meets with prosperity moves uptown, as a rule. He thus does what the Americans, Irish, and Germans have done.

The opinion entertained by many that the Russian Jews are mostly engaged in tailoring and peddling is erroneous. While it is true that most of the clothing worn by the people of America has been produced by Jews, still it is a fact that not more than 20 per cent. of Russian Jewish artisans are engaged in tailoring. Another important point is that the Jews in America have revolutionized the tailoring trade by practically destroying the market for second-hand clothing. For the same price, and even less than had to be paid for second-hand clothing ten years ago, one may procure new clothing. The value of this from the hygienic standpoint cannot be overestimated.

There are very few factories in which one may not find a certain proportion of Jews employed. As furriers, jewelers, diamond setters, watch makers, house painters, carpenters, tanners, and cigar makers they are known to be skilled. The women work at neckwear, millinery, artificial flowers, and cigar and cigarette making and the easier forms of tailoring. Many are engaged as saleswomen in the department stores; as clerks, bookkeepers, and typewriters in the office buildings down town. The public schools in the Ghetto district of New York are mainly taught by Jewish women.

Socially, also, the Russian Jew has peculiarities. The older generation does not know anything about modern social organization of clubs; neither do they spend their leisure hours in saloons or other questionable resorts. But they invariably enroll their names on the list of one or more benevolent societies, secret orders, and congregations. This is new with him. In Russia there are no benevolent organizations. The strict laws of the bureaucratic government prohibit any form of organization. Here it is the greatest pride of a Jew to become an officer of a benevolent society, and his wife and children share the pride.

The majority of the Jewish laborers who have been in this country for some time are members of the labor unions of their trade. Some trades in the East Side are organized to an extent equal to that of American or British skilled laborers.

The younger generation have their social clubs of which there are a good number on the East Side. To their credit it must be said that these clubs have no bars where spirituous liquors are sold. They prefer to drink soda water. When



ever these clubs or societies arrange for a ball or picnic, they are charged double rates for the use of the hall or picnic grounds; the excuse given by the proprietor is that he will sell very little liquor to Russian Jews, the proceeds of such sales being his chief source of income.

The East Side maintains three Jewish theaters and several music halls. In the former one can often see some excellent productions, well staged and acted by talented artists. The latter are, on an average, below the standard which might be desired. The theaters also are practically an American development, because for the past fifteen years the Russian government has prohibited Jewish theaters.

There are six daily papers published in the East Side, with a combined circulation of over 100,000 daily. The habit of reading a daily paper has also been acquired in America. The Russian Government does not permit the publication of a Yiddish newspaper, though there are a few Hebrew papers, whose circulation, however, is limited. Here nearly every Jew reads his daily paper, and as almost all the Russian Jews can read Yiddish, there is a good reason for the existence of the six dailies. The public libraries in New York City are patronized by the Russian Jews proportionately more than by others. This fact will be attested to by all the librarians in the city. It is remarkable how infrequently they apply for modern popular fiction. The Aguilar Free Library in the Jewish section circulates more of the works of Spencer, Darwin, Huxley and similar writers and philosophers than any other library in New York.

It has been charged that the Russian Jew is not amenable to sanitary and hygienic teachings. The Beth Israel Hospital, founded and maintained in the most excellent condition by Russian Jews in New York City, is good proof to the contrary. It can be stated positively that nearly every Jewish man, woman, or child is vaccinated. There were, therefore, less than ten cases of smallpox among Russian Jews during the recent epidemic, although the disease was raging uptown. In case of contagious disease, when the Health Department placards a house, no neighbor will enter it for fear of contagion. The United Hebrew Charities has lately inaugurated a systematic campaign against tuberculosis in the East Side. Miss Gertrude Friedlander, who was assigned by this organization to instruct the relatives of the consumptives of the dangers of contagion, has achieved remarkable results. Most of the consumptives referred to me for examination are anxious to learn how to save those dear to them from becoming infected with the dread disease. This shows that

the Jew is receptive when approached by a competent person. This he also learned in the United States. In Russia, very few Jews know about the dangers of contagion, and the hospitals are in the most pitiful state from the hygienic standpoint.

#### POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF THE JEWS.

Many of the younger people have their names enrolled in the political organizations. It cannot be stated that any political party is given preference. There are probably as many Russian-Jew Republicans as Democrats. It may be stated, though, that the majority of the business men vote the Republican ticket in federal elections and the Democratic in municipal elections. That the Russian-Jewish vote cannot be bought was demonstrated at the last municipal election in New York City. The Jewish districts went solidly for the Reform ticket, although in previous elections Tammany Hall almost invariably carried these districts.

Some are adherents of the various socialistic political organizations in the East Side, but the Socialists are constantly losing ground here. After living for some time in the United States the Russian Jew learns to appreciate our form of government, which he, for obvious reasons, enjoys more than any one else. And during our late war with Spain, proportionally a greater number of Russian Jews enrolled in the volunteer army than of the other immigrant population in the United States. The regular army also has a good number of Russian Jews in its ranks. Their bravery, energy, and power of endurance has frequently been praised by officers of the army.

We thus see that the Russian Jew is adapting himself to American life. Physically he improves his stature, chest development, and muscular system under the favorable environment of the United States. He prospers in business to a greater extent than most other immigrants; he supplies a large contingent of people engaged in intellectual and professional pursuits as physicians, lawyers, teachers, architects, journalists, and the like. He adopts American habits, as club life, reads newspapers, organizes labor unions and patronizes the public libraries extensively. When called upon, he fights for the country which has given him freedom. All this, added to his steadiness, sobriety, and industrious habits, tends to show that the Jew of the future will be a good American citizen. The observation that the first generation of immigrant population tend to degeneration, for various reasons, does not hold good with the Russian Jew. Their descendants are positively improving physically, morally, and intellectually under the favorable influence of American conditions.

# THE CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES.

BY S. N. D. NORTH.

(Chief Statistician.)

THE twelfth census of manufactures was a gigantic statistical work, more difficult and complicated than any similar inquiry ever undertaken. It has been completed within two years from the date upon which the fieldwork began. This is in accordance with the mandate of Congress, which fixed a two-year time limit in the census act. It is less than one-half the time consumed in the compilation of similar statistics of previous censuses. Congress was impressed with the idea that industrial statistics, to be of practical and contemporaneous value, should be available within a reasonable time from the period to which they relate. The manufacturing statistics of the census of 1860, taken just before the Civil War, were not published until after that war had closed. The data had been knocked somewhat awry by intervening events. The world moves so fast, the statistical data supplied from commercial sources is so complete and so prompt, that census figures of industry have heretofore possessed some points in common with last year's birds' nests. A great advance in celerity of publication has now been achieved; and those who have watched and pushed the work are convinced that under the favorable conditions created by the establishment of a permanent census office, it ought to be possible, at the thirteenth census of 1910, to gather, compile, and publish the statistics within one year. Nothing is impossible when there is money enough to do the work and skillful and experienced clerks to handle it. It has taken Congress a long time to discover that a permanent census office will prove a great money saver, while incidentally adding materially to the accuracy and the value of the census statistics.

## COST OF OUR INDUSTRIAL INVENTORY.

It has cost \$1,200,000, in round numbers, to take and collate the statistics of manufactures for 1900. It is a goodly sum of money; but it is worth what it cost to find out in definite and tangible figures just where the United States stood, industrially, in the last year of the nineteenth century. It is the national stock-taking,—and it is interesting to note that the United States was not only the first nation to take an industrial census, but remains the only one to take such a census in a manner at all comprehen-

sive and satisfactory. Our census of manufactures is due to Albert Gallatin, who, when he was Secretary of the Treasury in 1810, suggested to Congress that \$30,000 out of the \$150,000 appropriated for the third census be set aside for this purpose. The modest sum proved sufficient, and the difference between this \$30,000 and the \$1,200,000 expended for the manufacturing census of 1900 is a good measure of the industrial growth which has intervened.

## A CENTURY'S MARVELOUS RECORD.

The balance sheet, as we strike it from the census figures, tells a story of progress and prosperity so impressive as to be almost startling. The average American is no doubt too much addicted to bumptiousness when he talks or writes about our achievements as a people. But he has his census to justify his statements, for the statistics show that, however much he may seem to be given to exaggeration, he does not in fact exaggerate when he measures our progress by that of other nations.

It is difficult to reduce the great mass of census figures to simple concrete terms that tell the whole story at a glance; but the brief table on the next page compresses a good deal of the industrial history of our country for the last fifty years into small compass. It embodies what may be called a bird's-eye view of the progress of manufactures during the half century.

The manufacturing statistics of the censuses prior to 1850 were too imperfect and fragmentary to make it proper to accept them as a measure of industrial growth in the first half of the century. But Tench Cox, analyzing the manufacturing statistics of the census of 1810, and reading into them 25 per cent. of products beyond what was actually returned, ventured to estimate the total value at something less than \$200,000,000, including in that total the products of the household industries, which then embraced a great preponderance of the articles now manufactured under the factory system. Contrasted with that figure, we now have a gross total of \$13,014,287,498, or an increase of more than sixtyfold. There is nothing in history which approaches or approximates this increase. It must remain for all time to come the unique and phenomenal chapter in the world's economic development.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1850 TO 1900, WITH INCREASE PER CENT. FOR EACH DECADE.

	Date of census.					Increase per cent.			
	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1840 to 1860	1850 to 1870	1860 to 1880	1870 to 1900
Number of establishments.....	512,339	355,415	253,852	252,148	140,433	44.2	40.0	0.7	14.1
Capital.....	\$9,835,080,969	\$6,325,156,486	\$2,790,272,606	\$2,118,316,790	\$1,009,855,715	53.7	133.9	31.7	101.8
Salaries.....	397,174	401,008	*	*	*	91.8	*	*	*
Wage earners, average number.....	\$404,230,274	\$391,425,208	2,732,595	2,633,008	1,311,248	25.1	55.0	33.0	54.6
Total wages.....	3,316,852	4,251,013	\$97,363,705	\$775,394,343	\$578,673,096	25.1	100.5	22.2	174.7
Men, 16 years and over.....	\$2,328,601,254	\$1,891,225,321	2,019,065	1,615,398	1,040,949	27.7	64.8	25.0	63.0
Women, 16 years and over.....	4,116,610	3,357,042	*	*	*	27.8	*	*	42.3
Wages.....	\$2,021,334,578	\$1,650,254,483	531,639	328,770	270,867	28.4	51.2	64.2	19.9
Children, under 16 years.....	1,601,609	805,096	*	*	*	20.5	43.6	34.7	*
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$251,680,764	\$215,367,976	181,921	114,028	*	43.3	52.0	36.5	141.2
Cost of materials used.....	\$25,661,662	\$16,625,862	*	*	*	42.3	74.5	*	85.1
Value of products, including custom work and repairing.....	\$1,028,065,611	\$651,225,065	\$3,300,822,549	\$2,488,427,242	\$1,061,605,082	38.9	*	*	*
	\$7,348,144,755	\$6,162,044,076	\$5,309,579,191	\$4,532,325,412	\$1,885,861,676				

\* Not reported separately. † Decrease. ‡ Not reported.

Measuring progress by long periods of time, it suggests that it has been possible, in one century, in one nation, statistically to record an advance nothing at all equivalent to which occurred in any one thousand years in any other country, at any preceding epoch. It appears to be a satisfactory answer to the contention that the condition of the masses does not improve with the advance of civilization. For, however true it may be that a large part of the increment has gone to comparatively few, the figures represent not merely an increase of wealth, but a distribution and diffusion of wealth such as the world has not known before or elsewhere.

## GROWTH OF MANUFACTURES SINCE 1850.

Leaving figures more or less apocryphal, we may profitably confine ourselves to those from the census of 1850. In comparison with that census there has been an increase in capital invested in manufactures approximating seventeenfold; in the average number of wage earners, about four and one-half fold; in amount of wages paid about ninefold, and in value of products about twelvefold. The population of the country has in the meanwhile increased two and one-quarter fold, and the value of agricultural products something less than twofold. While these comparisons must be made with many reservations, they nevertheless afford an approximate exhibit of the enormous increase in manufactures which occurred in the United States in the last half of the nineteenth century. They are particularly suggestive as an indication of the increasing productive capacity of labor, due chiefly to the increased effectiveness of machinery and the largely increased investment of capital. The apparent value of products per wage earner has increased from \$1,065 in 1850 to \$2,448 in 1900. Another way of putting it may be illustrated by the textile industries, in which it appears that all the cloth necessary to clothe 76,000,000 people was made by 640,548 persons, or much less than one person in a hundred. Machinery involves a constantly increasing investment of capital, to make possible this increased efficiency of labor; and the increased horse power employed in manufacturing is, on the whole, the most striking fact brought out by the twelfth census. The total horse power so employed was reported in 1890 as 5,954,655; in 1900 as 11,300,081, an increase of 89.8 per cent. in ten years,—altogether the largest increase shown at any point in the statistics. It is commonly calculated that one-horse power, whether water, steam, electric, or what not, is equivalent to the labor of ten men,—a very low average, since it makes no allowance for the fact that the engine never tires and never

varies. It means that the horse power employed in our manufactures in 1900 was equal in its producing capacity to the labor of 113,000,000 able-bodied men, working every day in the year. How insignificant in contrast appears the contribution to industrial wealth of the 5,316,802 men, women, and children,—the actual average number of persons employed in the census year to direct and supplement this tremendous power. It needs figures of this definite magnitude to enable us to understand how rapidly power-driven machinery is increasing its relative ascendancy over hand labor in American manufacturing, and how enormously the power of man has increased to develop the wealth which nature holds in store.

#### ADVANCE OF ELECTRIC POWER IN A DECADE.

One interesting phase of these statistics of power should be noted in passing. The electric motor is just beginning to make itself felt in manufacturing. The number of such motors in use in 1890 was not reported; but they were credited with 15,569 horse power. In 1900 the number of motors was 16,923, with a horse power of 311,000—only 2.7 per cent. of the total horse power employed, but an increase of nearly nineteenfold in ten years, and a prophecy of what is to come, and to come quickly. For already, since the census was taken, electric power has made giant strides in our manufacturing establishments, and everywhere it means an economy of power and an increase of efficiency. The census makes record of the results of the utilization of the water power at Niagara, at the Sault Ste. Marie, and at many other points, for the generation of electricity to drive the machinery of mills located at distant points. Thus it happens that the new motive power, instead of superseding water power, is bringing into use many such powers not advantageously situated for mills, but which can be utilized at great distances, in the centers of industry and transportation.

#### MACHINERY REPLACES HAND LABOR.

To the much more general use of power-driven machinery in this country may safely be attributed the remarkable advance of the United States to the first rank among the manufacturing nations. The late Michael G. Mulhall, the English statistician, states that (in 1896) "nearly all American manufactures are produced by machinery, while in Europe more than one-half is still handwork;" and this is his explanation of the fact he concedes, that the United States, although the last of the manufacturing nations to enter upon the factory system of production, and holding the fourth rank in production in 1860, being then

surpassed by Great Britain, France, and Germany, in the order named, has now jumped to the first place, Germany having also passed France in the interval.\* If we can accept Mr. Mulhall's basis for estimating the value of the manufactures of the United Kingdom, they reached a total of \$5,400,000,000 in 1900, which was nearly \$3,000,000,000 less than the net value of the manufactured products of the United States as shown by the twelfth census.

#### "NET" AND "GROSS" VALUES AS DETERMINED BY THE CENSUS.

It should be here explained that the "net" value, as ascertained by the census, is the value that remains after deducting from the "gross" value of \$13,000,000,000, the value of all the partially manufactured products which became the materials of other establishments in an ascending series of industrial conversions, and were thus duplicated and sometimes reduplicated in the tabulation of the individual returns. The amount of the duplication and reduplication thus occurring was \$4,633,804,967, the cost of partially manufactured materials used, leaving a "net" value of \$8,370,595,176, which represents the original cost of raw materials, plus the value added by all manufacturing processes. Of this net value the raw materials represent 28.5 per cent., and the remainder practically represents the labor cost of manufacture, in one form or another.

The "gross" and "net" values of our manufactures, as reported by the census, have hitherto been the source of much misapprehension of the statistics, and have led to many charges that the census greatly exaggerates the volume of our manufactures. The criticism has some foundation, and the twelfth census has sought to avoid it. At the same time it remains the fact that gross value truly represents the volume of commercial transactions involved in manufacturing enterprise, in much the same way that the total transactions of the bank clearing house of a city represent the actual bank transactions of that city. Wholesale and retail trade in the products of manufactures represent another series of transactions, involving values much greater than the gross value of products; it consists of the distribution, selling, and reselling of these products as they pass directly, or through middlemen, into the possession of the ultimate consumers. The total volume of these transactions in the United States is unquestionably greater than that of the international trade of the principal countries of the world, which amounts to the sum of \$20,000,000,000 (exports and imports added to-

\* "Industries and Wealth of Nations," by Michael G. Mulhall. 1896.

gether), and which likewise represents, very largely, the duplicated value of articles in various stages of manufacture sold twice or thrice.

**AGRICULTURE GIVES WAY TO MANUFACTURES AS THE CHIEF SOURCE OF NATIONAL WEALTH.**

Another interesting fact brought out by these statistics is the advance of manufactures to the first place among the sources of national wealth, exchanging places with agriculture, which has heretofore been the chief contributor to the annual national increment. Until the census of 1890, the supremacy of agriculture was not open to question. But somewhere in the decade preceding that census, manufactures passed agriculture, after making all possible allowance for deficiencies and duplications in the statistics. The census of 1890 placed the value of the products of agriculture at \$2,460,000,000; but it omitted the value of live stock on farms, of stock sold for slaughter, etc., and statisticians have accordingly increased the figure to \$3,289,000,000. The gross value of the products of manufactures were returned at the same census as \$9,372,000,000. By deducting the value of all materials consumed in 1890, whether raw or partially manufactured, there remained a residue of \$4,210,000,000, which may be called the value added to raw materials by the several processes of manufacture. It is a sum just about one billion dollars in excess of the highest estimate of the value of the agricultural products of 1890; and no room is left for doubt that agriculture had thus been left in a subordinate position. This is greatly emphasized by the census of 1900. Agriculture reports a gross value of \$4,740,000,000; manufactures a "net" value of \$8,370,000,000, or nearly twice that of agriculture. This is a demonstration entirely at variance with the common understanding and belief. The development of our agricultural resources has been so rapid, and has become so important in the food supply of the world, that economists have overlooked the much more rapid growth of manufactures in the last twenty-five years. M. Emile Levasseur, the distinguished French economist, whose studies of census statistics, in connection with his great treatise, "The American Workman," brought him face to face with it, simply refused to accept it. "I cannot believe," he wrote, "that a value greater than that of the product of agriculture has been added by the processes of manufacture."

**TRANSFERENCE OF INDUSTRY FROM FARM TO FACTORY.**

M. Levasseur's incredulity is due to his failure to appreciate the remarkable advance of manu-

factures into the domain of agriculture. The factory system gradually destroyed the household and neighborhood industries, and it steadily pursues its encroachments upon the farm. The great Southern industry of cotton ginning, formerly performed exclusively on the plantation, is rapidly passing over to large and thoroughly equipped establishments, which gin the crops of great areas. In 1870, the census did not report a pound of butter made in factories; in 1880, 30,000,000 pounds, out of a product of 807,000,000, was factory made; in 1900, the factory product of butter was 420,126,000 pounds, out of a grand total of 1,492,699,000 pounds, the factory product being 28.2 per cent. of the whole. Cheese making shows a still more remarkable transformation. In 1860, there was no cheese making in factories reported. In 1870, the factories made more than one-half our cheese; and in 1900, the farms made but 16,372,000 pounds, or less than 6 per cent. of the whole product of 300,000,000 pounds.

Illustrations might be multiplied indefinitely to show the encroachment of the factory upon the function of the farm. Indeed, it is becoming a most difficult matter for the census makers to determine where to draw the line between agriculture and manufactures in many branches of industry. But the farm is the twin sister of the factory; they flourish or are depressed in perfect sympathy; and American supremacy in manufactures is due, in very large degree, to the abundance of our agricultural products. Of the raw materials consumed in manufactures, agriculture supplied \$1,940,727,000 in value, or 81.2 per cent. of the total; the mines supplied \$319,975,000, or 13.4 per cent. in value; and the forests \$118,803,000, or 5 per cent. of the total; while from ocean, lake, and river came only \$9,635,000, or 0.4 per cent. The farmer and the manufacturer are bound by an umbilical cord, and together they share prosperity or depression.

**THE SCIENTIFIC GROUPING OF STATISTICS.**

The twelfth census is the first to divide the manufacturing industries of the country into groups, or families, on the basis of the raw materials employed, or the kindred uses to which products are put. The relative importance of the several families of industry is thus clearly shown. There are fifteen of these great industry groups, six of which reveal a gross value of products exceeding one billion dollars each. These great family groups of industries are divided into numerous classes, 354 in number, regarding each of which the census gives detailed statistics. These 354 classes of industry correspond, in a

measure, to the "species" of natural history, while the fifteen grand groups are analogous to the "genera," the whole making the great "order" of manufacturing industry. Thus the twelfth census has found it possible to treat the statistics of manufactures by scientific methods, unifying the fundamental resemblances, and measuring the relative importance of each distinct group.

We can thus trace in the statistics the most notable of all the modern tendencies of manufacture, that toward greater specialization in every group, a movement in which the single establishment tends more and more to confine itself to one product, or even to single parts of a product, —to the making of yarn for mills which simply weave, as an illustration. This specialization permits the successful utilization of smaller capital, in individual mills, than would be necessary if each establishment must begin with the raw material and carry it forward, through many expensive processes, to the finished article. The processes are fewer, the turn-over quicker, and the results are often better, through closer supervision and the concentration of expert skill upon the perfecting of a single article. It is specialization, therefore, which enables an increasing number of comparatively small establishments to exist and to flourish side by side with an increasing number of very large establishments. It is specialization which justifies the belief that the giant corporation, or industrial combination, is not destined to swallow up and obliterate all the smaller mills and factories of the land.

At the head of the fifteen grand groups of industries stands the manufacture of food products, producing \$2,277,702,010, or 17.5 per cent. of the total gross value of products. The other groups are (2) textiles and their re-manufacture, with products valued at \$1,637,484,484, or 12.6 per cent. of the whole; (3) iron and steel, and their multitudinous products, valued at \$1,793,490,908, or 13.8 per cent. of the total; (4) lumber and its remanufactures, \$1,030,906,579, 7.9 per cent.; (5) leather and its products, \$583,731,046, 4.5 per cent.; (6) paper and printing, \$606,317,768, 4.7 per cent.; (7) liquors and beverages, \$425,504,167, 3.3 per cent.; (8) chemicals and allied products, \$552,891,877, 4.3 per cent.; (9) clay, glass, and stone products, \$293,562,235, 2.3 per cent.; (10) metals and metal products other than iron and steel, \$748,795,464, 5.8 per cent.; (11) tobacco, \$283,076,546, 2.2 per cent.; (12) vehicles for land transportation, \$508,649,129, 3.9 per cent.; (13) shipbuilding, \$74,578,158, 0.6 per cent.; (14) miscellaneous industries, \$1,004,092,294, 7.7 per cent.; (15) hand trades, \$1,183,615,478, 9.1 per cent.

This grouping is necessarily somewhat empirical; but it serves in a general way to bring out the relative importance of industries, from the point of view of the value of products. That this is not the true measure of relative importance from the economic view-point is shown from a further analysis. While the manufacture of food products stands first, in value of products, by reason of the intrinsic value of the raw materials operated on, it sinks to the seventh rank in number of persons employed, and to the eighth in amount of wages paid. Textiles and their re-manufacture rank first in number of employees, and second in amount of wages paid; while iron and steel, ranking second in number of employees, stands first in wages paid. It is evident, therefore, that, in an economic sense, these two are the most important among the great industrial groups.

#### THE PRODUCTS OF HAND LABOR.

The last of these groups includes what are known as the hand trades, as distinguished from manufactures proper, and they are now for the first time segregated and treated as a separate and distinct form of industry. They embrace the building trades, like carpentering, masonry, painting, etc., and millinery, repairing, custom boot and shoe making, etc.; they employed 559,130 persons, in addition to 242,154 proprietors, and returned a product of \$1,183,000,000, or less than 10 per cent. of the whole. As recently as 1869, in an article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Gen. Francis A. Walker, the superintendent of the ninth and tenth censuses, stated that the contribution to the wealth of the country by its artisans or hand workers was far more valuable than that of its factory workers. If this was true at so late a date as 1869, the change from hand trade work to factory production has since been tremendous.

#### STATISTICS OF THE TRUSTS.

Perhaps the most interesting showing made by the twelfth census of manufactures is that regarding the so-called "trusts," or industrial combinations. The census makes a separate report for these corporations, of which it was able to locate 185, controlling 2,040 plants, located in many States, employing 400,046 persons, or 8.4 per cent. of the 4,749,276 employed in all the manufacturing industries, exclusive of the hand trades, which obviously are not susceptible to this form of organization; paying \$195,122,980 in wages, out of a total wage of \$2,034,215,456, or 9.6 per cent., and producing goods to the value of \$1,667,350,949 out of \$11,820,784,665, or 14.1 per cent. of the whole. These figures indicate with approximate accuracy the proportion of our manufactures that was controlled by

industrial combinations in 1900. It is not so large as is generally supposed; but it is considerably larger to-day than when the census was taken, and it shows very striking variations in the different groups of industries. It is lowest in the lumber manufacture, where only 2 per cent. of the product was made by trusts. In the textiles only 4.4 per cent. was so made, and in the leather industries only 7.8 per cent. But in the chemical manufactures, 33.4 per cent. of the total product was trust-made: in liquors and beverages, 22 per cent.; in metals, other than iron and steel, 24.1 per cent.; and in the iron and steel industry, 28.4 per cent. Since the census year the United States Steel Corporation has been organized, and in consequence the percentage of the total product of iron and steel controlled by industrial combinations is now very much greater than in 1900, and undoubtedly greater than in any other branch of industry.

An interesting exhibit connected with industrial combinations shows the actual investment of capital, as returned to the census, and the nominal investment represented by the bonds and common and preferred stock issued by them. Their actual investment in manufacturing, including the value of land, buildings, machinery, and all live assets, was \$1,461,631,743, as compared with \$3,093,095,868, the amount of securities issued; thus but 47.3 per cent. of the bonds and stock issued by these industrial combinations represented actual investment, such as is covered by the general census inquiry. The excess is what is commonly known as "water," and is based upon the assumed earning power of the corporations. It is not all water, however, because there are certain intangible assets, such as patents, trade-marks, "good will," etc., not represented in the census totals, and certain tangible assets, such as iron mines, railroads and steamboats, woodlands, etc., which are not directly employed in manufactures, and are therefore not included in the census return. That the public has already discounted the inflation of value represented in the difference between the two sets of figures is sufficiently evident upon a study of the quotations of the stock exchanges. The difference between the par value of these industrial securities and their value on the basis of actual investment is about the same as the difference between the par value and the market or selling value.

#### FACTS REGARDING VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

The four mammoth volumes devoted to the census of manufactures are full of suggestive items of information about individual industries. For instance, it appears that the total production of liquors, distilled, malt, and vinous, in the

census year, was 1,325,000,000 gallons, a *per capita* consumption of seventeen gallons. There still appears to be work for the temperance societies. Nearly ten billion ordinary toilet pins were manufactured, besides 161,000,000 hairpins, and as many more safety pins. The old conundrum,—where do all the pins go?—is as far as ever from a satisfactory answer. The manufacture of steel pens reached 1,764,000 gross; and of lead pencils, 1,660,000 gross. Of boots, shoes, and slippers, 219,235,000 pairs were manufactured, and there were 49,979,000 pairs of rubber boots and shoes made besides; there appears to be no reason why any of our people should go barefoot. Of carpets of all kinds, 75,532,000 running yards were manufactured. Of woolen and worsted piece goods, 399,141,000 square yards were made, more than five square yards to a person; so that none of our people would seem to need to go naked. Of cotton goods there were woven the enormous quantity of 4,509,750,000 square yards, equivalent to nearly sixty square yards for every man, woman, and child in the country. Of hose and half-hose, 29,891,000 dozen pairs were made, and of knitted shirts and drawers, 15,819,000 dozen,—these two branches of manufacture representing forms of wearing apparel which less than sixty years ago were exclusively made by the women of the household. Perhaps no figures in the whole census mass illustrate more effectively than these the complete revolution in household economy which machine manufacture has brought about. It has relieved the woman of the largest part of her home duties, and thus driven her into the factory, the store, and the office. Of collars and cuffs, 121,000,000 were made in the factories, having a value of \$9,000,000. Fifty years ago a factory-made collar was practically unknown. Pianos to the number of 171,000 were made in the census year, not counting organs and melodeons; and the question is, where do they all go? No better test of the general prosperity of the masses of our people can be cited than the fact that they absorb this number of pianos, an absolute luxury, in a single year of good business. Of watch movements, 2,124,000 were made, exclusive of 1,211,000 cheap, or "dollar" watches, made in clock factories. Of typewriters, 145,000 were made, valued at \$5,624,000. As recently as 1872, not a typewriter had ever been marketed, and in the interval this American invention has revolutionized the correspondence of the world. Of sewing machines, 747,000 were made, exclusive of 55,000 sewing machines for factory use. Of bicycles there were made 1,113,000, a much smaller number than the average production of a few years ago, but enough to show that the bicycle has staying powers.



# AN INSTANCE OF PROFIT-SHARING.

BY SAMUEL CABOT.

TO any one who looks at the present industrial situation from either a utilitarian or a humanitarian point of view there must be much that seems most lamentable in the attitude of employer to employed, and still more in that of employed to employer. As the writer intends to give a short description of his own experiences and efforts, there are obvious reasons why he should pass by the humanitarian aspect of the question and lay chief stress upon the advantages from an economic point of view, both to labor and capital, of a more cordial coöperation.

Any one who has really watched the work of the operatives in a textile mill or print works from within, and for any considerable period of time, must be impressed with the conviction that if their work were for their own individual benefit, the amount accomplished would certainly in many cases reach 30 per cent. more, and in most at least 20 per cent. In addition to this, the economies of material and the saving of machinery would also be much greater. If the work is paid by the day, and not by the piece, this difference would of course be more marked, but even in piecework the gains possible for an interested operative as contrasted with an uninterested one may easily exceed the estimate above.

The writer having worked in such a mill, had these truths early "proned inter him," as the negro philosopher, Uncle Remus, expresses it. It thus became a settled purpose in his mind that he would try—in case he ever had occasion to run a factory of his own—to make the employees interested in economy and thrift on their own account. This he has now been able to do; and as it has been carried on for a period of fifteen years, the plan may be said to have passed the experimental stage.

The arrangement is a very simple one. Each operative who wishes to take part in the profit-sharing is required to sign a paper agreeing to give a notice of sixty days before leaving, and also to do all in his power to save expenses; and, in short, to render the business successful. In consideration of this a certain proportion of the net profits—known only to the proprietor, but always the same proportion—is divided among the profit-sharers *pro rata*, according to their wages, during the period just elapsed. In the writer's case the profits are calculated every six months. The profits are paid—one-half in cash to the participant, and one-half is placed in a savings bank

by the proprietor as trustee for the employee. If the employee dies in the service, his heirs are at once entitled to the accumulated fund in the savings bank, with interest.

If the operative desires to leave the works, and gives the required sixty days' notice, the fund remains at interest two years in the bank, and is then handed over to the operative, provided he has not sold the secrets or formulas he may have learned in the course of his employment in these works.

In case the employee should not keep his part of the agreement—should, for instance, organize a strike, stopping work without the required notice of sixty days—his accumulated profit, which is only contingent upon his adherence to the promises made to the employer, does not come back to the latter, but is divided into two equal parts, one of which is apportioned in cash among the operatives who have adhered to their bargain, and the other is added *pro rata* to their funds in the savings bank. It seems to the writer that it is of great importance that the money once divided should never come back to the employer again, as otherwise it would give room to suspicion that men were discharged in order to obtain their accumulated savings. If a man is discharged for cause, the employer has the right to turn his accumulation over to the faithful men who have kept their promises. There has been—in the writer's experience—but one attempt to systematically break this agreement, an attempt early in the arrangement to organize a strike. The result was a loss on the strikers' part of a considerable sum of money and the division of that sum among those who respected their promises. The strike lasted two days, and has never been repeated, the strikers begging to be taken back on the old terms.

And now in regard to the results. It is, of course, obvious that absolute tabulated figures are impossible in such a case, as much of the effect must be too subtle to be chronicled in dollars and cents. It is, however, the firm conviction of the writer that his men have given him a return upon the investment made fully equal to that which one ought to expect. The earnestness and diligence of the workmen seem much above the average, and moreover the thousand and one economies which are so important in an industrial plant are more than usually observed. In fact, from careful observation, it seems unquestionable that the advantages far outweigh the cost.

The class of workmen is not above the average of those in a silk or print works, yet the savings in the bank reaches already \$500 in many instances, and much more in a few.

The profit distributed among the thirty-five to forty sharers averages a little over 14 per cent. of the total wages they earn, and a considerable number of them have already received more than \$1,000 apiece in profits.

Although the sum distributed has been over \$25,000, the writer believes that the immunity from strikes for so long has been well worth the expenditure, leaving the much increased industry and economy as a profit to the employer.

In many instances this system might be modified to advantage, as, for example, by allowing the operative, after a term of years, to mortgage his bank savings to the employer. He could in this way be encouraged and enabled to build a home at an earlier date than he could otherwise hope to do. Such an arrangement would be also an advantage to the employer by increasing the number of permanent workmen of experience in the neighborhood of his establishment. But many other modifications will doubtless occur to the reader, and it is not the purpose of this paper to dogmatize upon the subject, but merely to state facts and results.

## THE BONUS SYSTEM OF REWARDING LABOR.

BY H. L. GANTT.

**A**WARDING extra compensation for extra work has long been the practice in successful manufacturing; but the particular method of awarding a *bonus* above referred to is of recent origin, and fills an important need in modern systems of management.

It may be briefly described as follows: Alternative ways of doing a piece of work are carefully investigated by the most competent expert available and the results recorded. The best method is determined and taught to an ordinary workman, who is awarded extra compensation in addition to his day's pay for doing the work in the time and manner specified.

This method of compensation was the outcome of an attempt to introduce in complicated work equitable piece rates determined as nearly as possible by scientific methods.

To understand the subject thoroughly it is necessary to become familiar with the work of Mr. Fred. W. Taylor, who was the first to apply the scientific method to the investigation of ordinary labor problems, for this system was a direct outgrowth from his work.

### MR. TAYLOR, THE PIONEER INVESTIGATOR.

In the early eighties, Mr. Taylor, then in the employ of the Midvale Steel Company, became convinced that the scientific method of investigation was the only means of finding the best solution to the various problems with which he found himself confronted; and, whether the problem was that of managing a machine shop or of shovelling coal, he remained firm to his convictions, and did his best to obtain his conclusions by that means. Conscious that his method was correct, he maintained his faith in

the results, no matter how much they differed from previous ones, and often had the satisfaction of accomplishing what had been declared impossible.

The fact that Mr. Taylor combined the knowledge and methods of the scientist with the experience of a practical mechanic, enabled him to bring to bear the scientific method on ordinary mechanical problems in a most efficient manner, and his experiments to determine the laws that govern the cutting of metals is most noteworthy, inasmuch as he not only had to investigate a problem having a large number of unknown quantities, but had to develop a method of investigation of a problem which had been declared by engineers and mathematicians alike incapable of solution. That the problem has been solved, at least in part, is evidenced by the fact that slide rules embodying the laws of cutting steel have been in practical operation for more than two years.

### THE OUTPUT OF MACHINE SHOPS DOUBLED.

This investigation has had, aside from its main object, a most important result, for it has developed a method of making in a few hours a scientific determination of the value of a tool steel for any given purpose; this very important art has in the past been so imperfectly understood that as a rule tool steel has been sold more by the merits of the salesman than by its own. With the new ideas this condition will before long be a thing of the past, and opinions will give place to facts. Again the application of the scientific method to the investigation of ordinary mechanical problems has often disclosed facts previously unsuspected. Most notable among

these was the discovery made by Messrs. Taylor & White in testing tool steel, that certain kinds of self-hardening steel had an important property previously unsuspected. By taking advantage of this property, and making use of it under a proper system of management, it is possible to practically double the output of a majority of the machine shops in the world.

#### THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF WHAT A MAN CAN DO.

The value of scientific knowledge to engineering and industry has long been recognized, and the great advances that have been made in this country and in Germany are due largely to the fact that such knowledge has been applied; but the idea of making a scientific study of what a man or a machine could do was new, and so complicated that few looked upon it with favor.

A workman was allowed to do the best he could with the appliances he liked, and a machine or a tool was expected to do what its builders claimed for it. An effort to get more work out of a man or a machine had been made by paying for the amount of work done instead of for the time taken; in other words, by the introduction of piecework in place of daywork; but the knowledge of how much a man or a machine could do was so vague that piece prices set by records or "judgment" were invariably found to be wrong, and the attempt to change them has caused more labor trouble than all other causes combined.

Eliminating, then, the method of setting piece rates by "judgment" and by previous records, the method of investigation or experiment was the only one from which anything could be hoped. No two men worked exactly alike, and few used exactly the same tools. The capacity of a machine and the best method of operating it were seldom what its maker stated. That there is a best method of doing a piece of work, or that there is a best method of operating a machine, and a maximum capacity for that machine, are not doubted, but the problem of determining them was something for which there was no guide except the general principles of scientific investigation.

#### A GREATER OUTPUT, AND GREATER REWARD, OF LABOR.

Believing firmly that if piecework is to be permanently successful the rates must be properly fixed in the beginning, and not "cut," Mr. Taylor undertook to determine by the above method the amount of work to be expected, and fixed his piece rates accordingly, with the result that men provided with the proper appliances, educated in the best methods, and given a piece rate that was

permanent, have produced a greater output at much less cost than under the older method, at the same time earning larger wages.

The difficulty about this method is that the investigation is often long and tedious, for no permanent rate should be set until we know the best method of doing the work, and the exact time it will take a good man to do it.

For financial reasons it is frequently impossible to wait for a complete scientific investigation of every condition before fixing a rate of pay, and the need of a means of making use of a partially completed scientific investigation, or of what knowledge we have, has long been felt. Piecework will not do it satisfactorily, for it is not desirable, or even feasible, to change rates frequently, as the workman never feels settled, and is continually afraid of having his wages reduced. This unsettled feeling, which always accompanies the old-fashioned method of rate setting, is the source of the opposition to that type of piecework, and the reason why so many men prefer daywork at smaller wages.

The first requirement, then, of any system aiming to take advantage of a partially completed investigation is that, no matter what other changes are made, *the workman's weekly pay shall not be reduced.*

#### THE LAWS GOVERNING THE OUTPUT OF LABOR.

It is a well-established fact that a man who is working at day's wages never does work to his maximum capacity, but will do so if he can be sure of earning a commensurate additional compensation. If the work is light, and does not require much physical effort, this additional amount may be as low as 30 per cent. of his day rate. If, however, the work is hard labor, and he becomes physically tired at the end of the day, he requires 50 per cent. additional to make him put forth all his energies; and if, in addition to the physical strain, the conditions under which the work is done are unpleasant, such as severe heat, he requires 70 or 80 per cent. additional to make him do his best.

#### THE WORKING OF THE "BONUS SYSTEM."

These facts, which have been established by history, enable us to take advantage of the results of a partially completed investigation; for, if we set for a day's work such a task as our investigations prove can be done, and offer for its accomplishment the proper premium or "bonus," in accordance with the facts just stated, we shall find a very large proportion of men ready and willing to do the work in the manner and time specified in order to earn the increased pay. This, then, is the 'bonus system,' which we

# IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN THE AMERICAN FARMER'S LIFE.

BY CLARENCE H. MATSON.

FOR several years students of social and political problems have been discussing the tendency of rural communities to rush to the cities and the impending evils resulting therefrom. They have watched with alarm the manner in which urban populations have increased at the expense of the country, and they have sought a solution to the problem of how best to stop it.

But like many another vexatious question, this one bids fair to solve itself. In the East the well-to-do are beginning to leave the cities and are seeking rural homes. They are realizing that the city saps their strength and vitality, which can best be regained "next to the soil," living in the open air of the country and in contact with trees and birds and flowers.

In the West still more potent influences are beginning to keep the agricultural classes on the farms. The forces that impelled the country boy to the city to seek his fortune are losing their power. This wonderful twentieth-century development of ours is bringing about a revolution in farm life. The farm telephone, rural free mail delivery, the traveling library, and rural school consolidation are tending to make farm life more attractive, and remove from it many of its objectionable features.

The chief cause of the exodus from country to city has been the isolation and loneliness of farm life. Especially has this been true in the West, where farms are large and neighbors are far apart. The majority of the inmates of the insane asylums in some Western States are women; a large per cent. of them farmers' wives, sent to the insane hospitals, according to medical experts, by the melancholy induced by isolation. The farmer's children have felt this influence too. They have usually been compelled to help about the farm work during the day, and when night came they had little in the way of books and papers to amuse them, and neighbors were too far apart for frequent gatherings. The monthly trip to the county seat allowed them was a great event to the children, and it is little wonder that they found the town attractive. As they grew older the fascination of town life grew upon them. Sometimes they were sent to the town to attend the graded school, and this increased the irksomeness and loneliness of the farm

when they returned to it, with the result that the boy left the farm to seek his fortune in the city.

But now all this is changing. Rural free delivery of the mails is taking daily papers and illustrated magazines into the farm homes. The telephone is connecting neighbor with neighbor and with the surrounding towns. Late books follow the magazines into the homes of those who can afford them, and the traveling library supplies those who cannot purchase the books. The consolidation of rural schools, while only in its incipient stage, gives promise that it will supply the boys and girls of the farms with the advantage of a high-school education without the necessity of leaving their homes.

In discussing these new conditions in the West, I shall speak primarily of my own State, Kansas, because I am more familiar with the changes in farm life in that commonwealth.

## RURAL FREE DELIVERY OF MAIL.

Four years ago there were only three rural delivery routes in Kansas, and they did not amount to anything. At that time the Post-Office Department determined to give the free delivery of the mails in the country a thorough test. To-day there is scarcely a county in the State, except the cattle-range country of the extreme western portion, that has not from three to twenty routes. In some counties practically every farmer has his mail delivered to him daily, even though he lives ten miles from his post-office, and those communities which are not already served are clamoring for an extension of the service.

For the little sum of two cents the United States Government will carry a letter from New York to Kansas and place it in the hands of the farmer to whom it is addressed, perhaps out in his cornfield miles away from his post office, and all within the shortest possible time. Under the new system, without leaving his farm the farmer can buy a money order and send it East for a year's subscription to a magazine, or for some article which has caught his fancy. This system has been a wonderful help to the mail-order book business. The rural delivery carrier has brought the farmer into the habit of reading and writing more than formerly. A few years ago the writ-

first introduced by the writer in the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company. It consists of teaching an ordinary workman to do a piece of work by the best methods we can devise, and asking him to do it in the time it would take a good workman. If he accomplishes the task in the time set, he is given the wages of the good workman; otherwise he gets simply his own day rate. Aside from the educational effect, which is most marked, the result of this is that many ordinary workmen, who lacked only incentive, promptly take their place among those that naturally have more ambition, and the general moral tone is elevated.

When we write out a set of instructions according to the results of a partially completed investigation, the remaining information will, in the long run, generally be found out either by the expert who is making the investigation or the workman. In the first case, a new set of instructions is made out in accordance with the additional information and the proper bonus set. In the second case the same thing should be done, but in addition the workman discovering or devising the improved method should be given a cash compensation commensurate with the value of the improvement, which should thereafter belong to his employer. By such a system the workman is encouraged to be something more than a machine, for he is first taught the best knowledge available, and paid for learning more.

#### THE ADVANTAGES TO WORKMEN AND EMPLOYER.

Add to the satisfaction that comes with increased wages honestly earned, increase in quantity, and, as experience has shown, improvement in quality of work at a lower cost, and we have a condition that rapidly tends toward prosperity for all concerned.

As in any manufacturing establishment it is important to obtain the maximum output from the plant, it is very essential that the maximum product should be gotten from every machine, and the fact that a man loses his bonus when he fails to get out this maximum product is a very big factor in accomplishing the desired result, for he learns to take care of his machine or tools, and complains promptly if his work is interfered with.

Again, those who are indirectly connected with the output, such as foremen, men who supply material and appliances, and those who repair machines, all should receive a bonus in proportion to the number of men that produce the maximum output, and the whole makes a system that is as nearly automatic as is possible; for what is for the good of one is for the good of all, and a man who will not do his duty soon finds that he is in the wrong place.

#### EXACT BOOKKEEPING FOR LABORING OPERATORS.

This description of the principles on which the bonus system is founded gives but little idea of how it is carried out, but a very little thought shows that proper appliances for doing the work and a complete and exact system of time and record keeping are the first essentials. Thanks to the recent advances made in the art of doing such work, an exact system of keeping time, records, and costs can to-day be made a source of economy by preventing the errors and waste which always go with those methods which depend upon verbal reports and memory.

It has long been the custom to keep a daily record of cash, which must balance to a cent. Modern methods require that we shall keep a daily record of labor and material, and the bonus system in its best development compels a modern system of management in that it requires that we shall at all times know the work done and to be done, and the means for doing it. Such a system requires that work for men and machines should be laid out as fully as possible the day before, which has a strong tendency to do away with delay and idleness, which are expensive alike to the manufacturer and the bonus workman.

That such a system requires more organization than the ordinary shop possesses is not denied, but few realize how little such organization costs, and how many times it pays for itself in the course of a year.

#### OUTPUT OF THE BETHLEHEM COMPANY DOUBLED.

The principles above outlined were applied during the spring and summer of 1901 to the ordnance and armor-plate machine shops of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and resulted in a short time in more than doubling the output of those shops. The system is still in use substantially as introduced, and the superintendent, Mr. Archibald Johnston, in his testimony before the House Committee on Labor, February 13, 1902, makes the following statement regarding it: "This arrangement has worked very satisfactorily, both to the men and the company, for it has enabled us to get work out more quickly, and to add to the producing capacity of our invested capital; while for the men it has been a great benefit, as we have many instances of employees who have bought homes for themselves principally from their extra earnings on the bonus system, and from overtime work. *The system has been a stronger incentive to industry than any other we have been able to put into effect in our plant.*"

The cause of this result is not hard to find, for the men, realizing that their interests are being cared for, give their coöperation.

# IMPROVED CONDITIONS IN THE AMERICAN FARMER'S LIFE.

BY CLARENCE H. MATSON.

FOR several years students of social and political problems have been discussing the tendency of rural communities to rush to the cities and the impending evils resulting therefrom. They have watched with alarm the manner in which urban populations have increased at the expense of the country, and they have sought a solution to the problem of how best to stop it.

But like many another vexatious question, this one bids fair to solve itself. In the East the well-to-do are beginning to leave the cities and are seeking rural homes. They are realizing that the city saps their strength and vitality, which can best be regained "next to the soil," living in the open air of the country and in contact with trees and birds and flowers.

In the West still more potent influences are beginning to keep the agricultural classes on the farms. The forces that impelled the country boy to the city to seek his fortune are losing their power. This wonderful twentieth-century development of ours is bringing about a revolution in farm life. The farm telephone, rural free mail delivery, the traveling library, and rural school consolidation are tending to make farm life more attractive, and remove from it many of its objectionable features.

The chief cause of the exodus from country to city has been the isolation and loneliness of farm life. Especially has this been true in the West, where farms are large and neighbors are far apart. The majority of the inmates of the insane asylums in some Western States are women; a large per cent. of them farmers' wives, sent to the insane hospitals, according to medical experts, by the melancholy induced by isolation. The farmer's children have felt this influence too. They have usually been compelled to help about the farm work during the day, and when night came they had little in the way of books and papers to amuse them, and neighbors were too far apart for frequent gatherings. The monthly trip to the county seat allowed them was a great event to the children, and it is little wonder that they found the town attractive. As they grew older the fascination of town life grew upon them. Sometimes they were sent to the town to attend the graded school, and this increased the irksomeness and loneliness of the farm

when they returned to it, with the result that the boy left the farm to seek his fortune in the city.

But now all this is changing. Rural free delivery of the mails is taking daily papers and illustrated magazines into the farm homes. The telephone is connecting neighbor with neighbor and with the surrounding towns. Late books follow the magazines into the homes of those who can afford them, and the traveling library supplies those who cannot purchase the books. The consolidation of rural schools, while only in its incipient stage, gives promise that it will supply the boys and girls of the farms with the advantage of a high-school education without the necessity of leaving their homes.

In discussing these new conditions in the West I shall speak primarily of my own State, Kansas, because I am more familiar with the changes in farm life in that commonwealth.

## RURAL FREE DELIVERY OF MAIL.

Four years ago there were only three rural delivery routes in Kansas, and they did not amount to anything. At that time the Post Office Department determined to give the free delivery of the mails in the country a thorough test. To-day there is scarcely a county in the State, except the cattle-range country of the extreme western portion, that has not from three to twenty routes. In some counties practically every farmer has his mail delivered to him daily even though he lives ten miles from his post office, and those communities which are not already served are clamoring for an extension of the service.

For the little sum of two cents the United States Government will carry a letter from New York to Kansas and place it in the hands of the farmer to whom it is addressed, perhaps out in his cornfield miles away from his post office, and all within the shortest possible time. Under the new system, without leaving his farm the farmer can buy a money order and send it East for year's subscription to a magazine, or for some article which has caught his fancy. This system has been a wonderful help to the mail-order book business. The rural delivery carrier has brought the farmer into the habit of reading and writing more than formerly. A few years ago the writ-

vantage, for he can personally solicit trade at any time he wishes, and he can use the rural mail carrier as his "delivery boy," sending out the goods the same day the order is received.

#### TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Along with rural delivery and the farm telephone, but having no connection with them, has come the traveling library. Kansas was one of the first States to adopt this new idea for the improvement of rural life. That was less than four years ago, but now a large percentage of the States of the Union have traveling libraries in some form.

The people in the cities and larger towns generally have access to public or circulating libraries, but for years it has been a problem how to extend the same privilege to the residents of agricultural communities. The traveling library is designed to solve this question. Any country lyceum or club can secure a library of fifty books, free of cost, by applying to the librarian in charge of the traveling library, who is now a State officer in Kansas. A library may be kept in one community for six months if desired. It is then returned to the librarian, and another, containing an entirely different assortment of books, may be secured. One library will furnish a winter's reading to a rural community.

In Kansas the club women inaugurated this movement, but it proved of such great benefit that after one year the State Legislature took it up and made it a State institution. It now consists of upward of one hundred libraries, of fifty books each, and it is being added to as fast as legislative appropriations become available.

#### CONSOLIDATION OF COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The educational problem in rural communities is still unsolved to a great degree. Heretofore it has been customary to send the more ambitious children, whose parents could afford it, to the graded school in town after they have passed through the district school, where perhaps the school term was only five or six months long. Sometimes this has furnished a strong incentive to the farmer to leave the country and move to the town or city, in order that his children may have the best in the way of educational advantages.

While it is still a new idea to many people, the consolidation of rural schools bids fair to bring directly to the farm the educational advantages of the town. The plan has been tried in a small way in Ohio, in Iowa, in Kansas, and in

other States, and it has been remarkably successful. The last Kansas Legislature passed law to make the plan general wherever communities desire it, and Prof. Frank Nelson, State superintendent of public instruction, has made his special work to encourage the adoption of the plan. Superintendent Nelson has become the apostle of school consolidation in Kansas.

Several years ago four school districts around Lorraine, Ellsworth County, Kan., were consolidated, and a central schoolhouse was built in the village of Lorraine. After the consolidation three teachers did the work which required formerly, and as the school was graded they did it better. Some of the children lived several miles from the schoolhouse, but they were transported to and from school in covered spring wagons at the public expense. Last year a two years' high-school course was added to that of the common school, and now the entire cost of maintenance is but little more than that of the four separate districts before the consolidation. The extra expense is largely due to the transportation of the pupils. To offset the small additional expense the term is considerably longer. The work much better done, the high-school course has been added, the schoolhouse is much more sanitary, and the advantage of transporting the children to and from school, especially in bad weather, can scarcely be estimated. The consolidation idea is growing rapidly in Kansas, and movements to consolidate rural districts are now under way in many counties in the State.

#### EASING THE BURDENS OF LIFE ON THE FARM.

These are some of the main reasons why farm life is more attractive in the West than it was a few years ago. There are other minor ones. With increasing knowledge and intelligence the farmers are putting more of science into the work. Improved machinery is making the farm work lighter. The well-to-do are establishing acetylene gas plants in their homes, alleviating the heavy housework which falls to the lot of the farmer's wife. The gasoline engine, too, is supplying the place of the city waterworks.

There will doubtless always be a certain flow from the country to the city. It should be so. The city needs the vitality and strength of the country boy. But the rush from the farm to the large centers of population, to escape the hardships and isolation which have been a part of farm life in the past, will probably cease to a great degree.





# THE FARMER'S BALANCE SHEET FOR 1902.

BY WILLIAM R. DRAPER.

**T**HE season of greatest activity upon the farm has ended, and now the agriculturalists of this country are beginning to compute their profits for 1902. Wheat has all been harvested, corn is matured beyond the point of danger, and other cereals are safe for the season. Pasturage was never in better shape for the grazing herds, and only the cotton crop seems to be seriously affected. Cotton is not so badly drought-bitten but that the growers can come out with a handsome profit.

## VICISSITUDES OF THE SEASON.

A few weeks prior to the wheat harvest the usual cry of hot winds and droughty conditions in the grain belt went forth, but when the harvest came it was found that wheat was safe. In the Northwest wheat harvesting was delayed by heavy rains, and along the north Pacific coast considerable, but not serious, damage was done to grain in the shock. In the Southwest the harvest progressed without a hitch, so far as favorable weather was concerned. The principal difficulty was in securing sufficient harvest helpers. The spring wheat crop, which is the principal one of the Northwest, was considerably damaged by hail in the Dakotas. Notwithstanding this slight interference the condition of wheat, as viewed by government experts, gradually improved as the season came to an end. Nebraska, this year, claims the largest wheat yield per acre. This record was previously held by Wyoming.

During the early part of August a hot wave struck the corn fields of Kansas, and threatened to burn them before the ears had matured, but the intense heat lasted less than one week, doing less than 3 per cent. damage to growing corn. Cool weather and general rains followed, and the corn is now safely matured. As a whole, the corn made excellent and unhampered progress throughout the growing season. This record of weather conditions is unusual.

Early in August the cotton crop began to improve, and there is a possibility that the drought, shredding, and rust which threatened to wipe out the profits of cotton growers of the South will not, after all, seriously affect the result.

## ONE OF THE "RECORD" CROP YEARS.

This has been one of the best "good all-around" years in the history of agriculture.

Wheat was blighted in portions of the country in early spring and during the past winter, while heavy rains during July damaged the corn to some extent in the Lake, upper Mississippi, and lower Missouri regions. But otherwise the crops have been attended and assisted by favorable rains and sunshine throughout the growing seasons. As always, the scare of a ruined wheat crop was started in early summer, but it was found after harvest that the crop had fallen short of last year's enormous wheat yield by 50,000,000 bushels, while corn for 1902 exceeded the crop of 1901 by 1,000,000,000 or more bushels. Other cereals will be above the ten-year average.

The Northwest is producing the largest crop of wheat, barley, oats, and flax ever recorded, while Kansas is coming forward with a "bumper" corn crop; even in excess of 1889, when corn was burned for fuel and sold at 10 cents per bushel. As a result of the bounteous harvest, a bearish feeling possessed the speculators, and grain "sold off" steadily. Once the "corner" in corn and oats had been broken the market took the natural downward trend.

## THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

The railroads entering the great corn and wheat belts, instead of offering reduced rates to ship, in the grain, as was made to some drought-stricken communities in 1901, will be overtaxed in hauling the cereals to market.

Farmers along the Pacific slope won a decisive concession from the transportation companies prior to Eastern grain shipments this season. A flat cut of 10 per cent. in freight rates on wheat was made by a number of the trunk lines. The farmers asked for a deduction of 33 per cent., but under the new arrangement the wheat growers of Oregon, Washington, and California will increase their profits 3 cents per bushel. This will be a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Western grain growers.

## THE YIELD OF CEREALS.

Cereal crops for the year of 1902 have not all been gathered, but experts have reported upon their yield, and these approximate reports, submitted several months ahead of the Government reports, have proved very nearly exact in the past. Approximately stated, the yield is as follows: Wheat, 700,500,000 bushels; corn, 2,589,951,-

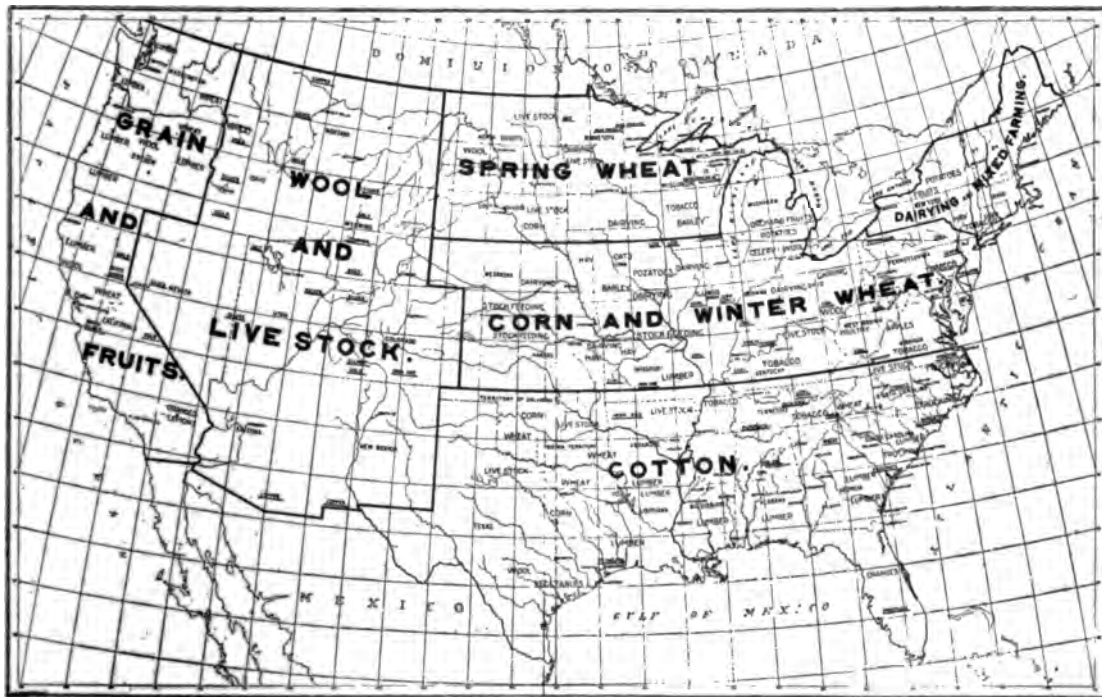
000 bushels ; oats, 860,000,000 bushels ; barley, 120,850,000 bushels ; rye, 30,350,000 bushels. Thus a total of 4,351,851,000 bushels of cereals were produced on 841,000,000 acres, to say nothing of the farming land used for other crops and for pasture land, barnyards, etc. Prices obtained by the farmers for the cereals differ every year. Last year, for instance, there was a shortage in corn, and it sold for 60 cents a bushel on the farm. The history of corn has been that during such plentiful seasons as this one the average price is 30 cents per bushel. At that rate 1902 corn will bring to the farmers \$776,985,300. Wheat prices are governed accordingly. All other things considered, wheat will bring 60 cents to the farmer during 1902,—that is, he will have realized that amount by general consideration of wheat on hand, the shortage, etc., and at this figure the wheat crop will net \$580,100,000 to farmers. Oats, if sold at the present market price, will bring \$350,500,000 ; barley, \$52,750,000 ; rye, \$15,909,000, or a total of \$1,776,244,000 for cereals alone. The cotton crop is worth this year about \$500,000,000, while the hay, including alfalfa, is worth the same amount to the farmer. Potatoes will sell for \$100,000,000, while the buckwheat crop is valued at \$8,000,000. There have been other years when cereals sold for more ; last year the corn crop, though

one-half as large as in 1902, sold for \$921,555,768. But the farmers did not hold much of when it went to 65 cents, so they were not benefited. The selling price at harvest time can generally be accepted as the farm price.

THE PRODUCT COMPARED WITH THAT OF FORMER YEARS.

Approximately the earnings of the five and two-thirds million farms of the United States were, for 1902, five and one-fifth billion dollars. This is far in excess of the total income of the farmers at any other time in their history. The products of the farms for 1899 sold for \$4,739,118,752. The cereals, save corn, are about equal to the crop of 1899. This year, 500,000,000 bushels more corn and several hundred thousand head of steers in excess of three years ago were placed on the markets. And one should also remember that the number of farms is continually increasing at a rate of from fifteen to forty thousand annually.

The corn crop of the world for 1900 was 2,882,900,000, the corn crop of the United States for 1901 was 1,522,518,000 bushels while the corn crop of the United States for 1902 is slightly in excess of the 1900 crop of the entire world. This year 94,869,928 acres were planted in corn, principally in Illinois



MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. Illinois exports more corn than any other State, or 35,000,000 bushels in 1901. On March 1 of the present year much of the crop of 1901 was held and sold during the spring at 60 and 70 cents per bushel, excessive prices indeed. When the first corn was being gathered in the West the market price in Chicago was 67 to 70 cents.

The average yield per acre in 1901 was 16 bushels; this year, 30. The wholesale price of corn on December 1, 1901, was 72 cents, and in May it touched the high-water mark at 80. There was a corner in corn in July, but this did the farmers little good. Their bins were sold bare before that time.

#### THE WHEAT CROP.

The average yield of wheat, since a report has been kept, is 15 bushels per acre. In the Southwest, Turkey red wheat has been known to run 40 bushels per acre, and certain expert wheat growers have a system of drought-proof planting which yields 25 bushels. The greatest average of wheat for one State is reported from Washington, with 29 bushels per acre for 1901. Last year 375,000,000 bushels of wheat were exported, there being an overproduction of 200,000,000 bushels above the general average. Farmers in 1901 cleared \$205,000,000 on wheat alone. On July 1 of the present year the farmers held in their granaries 52,000,000 bushels of old wheat. The 1901 crop sold for \$467,350,156, as against \$580,100,000 for 1902. The shortage in bushels of wheat this year was more than accounted for in price. Several million acres of wheat were entirely frozen out during the winter, and this land was ploughed up and sown in corn. But the crop turned out much better at harvest than it was expected to do. Clear dry weather for three weeks prior to cutting time assisted the grains in development. The wheat crop of the world for 1900 was 2,873,000,000 bushels.

#### PRESENT STATUS OF THE FARMING INDUSTRY.

There are 10,438,922 persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, while all other industries engage 18,845,000 persons. One-third of the entire area of this country is devoted to tilling of the soil. There are to-day 5,739,657 farms in the United States, and the value of farm property, including improvements, stock and implements, is \$20,514,001,838. The number of farms has quadrupled in the past fifty years, while the value of the farming land to-day is five times as great as the selling price of fifty years ago. More than 1,000,000 farms have been laid out and fenced in by settlers, principally in the West, in the past ten years. Fifteen thousand farms were

given away by the Government during 1901. When the Indian Territory is opened for settlement, about 1904, 8,000,000 acres of fine farming land will be offered for sale at low prices, and farming will receive another valuable acquisition to its ranks. There are 306,000,000 acres of unsettled land in the United States ready for immediate occupancy.

The total acreage used for farming purposes is 841,000,000 acres,—an area which would contain England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Germany, Austria, Spain, Japan, and the Transvaal, leaving sufficient room for several smaller countries to go in around the edges. None of these countries, or all of them combined, would make a respectable showing with our agricultural products. The value of farm exports in 1901 was \$951,628,331.

#### THE FOREIGN MARKET.

The supply of farm products sold abroad is increasing every year. In 1900, according to the Secretary of Agriculture, the amount was \$950,000,000. For years there have been objections raised in the East by farmers against the reclaiming of the arid lands of the West. A reason was offered that the supply would exceed the demand. Experts scout this idea, and say that the new foreign markets being opened, principally in Asia, will absorb the surplus of farm products of the West, no matter how excessive over previous yields. One difficulty in raising farm products with profit on the Western slope is high transportation rates to the Eastern seaboard. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, recently said of undeveloped trade in the Orient:

There are a thousand million people off our Pacific coast, with only three million farmers on the Pacific slope to reach out for their trade. To develop this trade national irrigation is necessary, and is the one thing needed to give the United States dominant power of the Pacific Ocean commerce and supremacy of the world's trade in farm supplies. Every business interest benefits by irrigation.

Thus it will be readily seen that the possibilities of farming in the United States have not half been accomplished. But public lands have been opened at a rapid rate since 1892, 112,294,681 acres having been disposed of by the United States, principally to farmer-settlers.

#### FARM LABOR.

While farming is yielding large profits to the owners, what of the farm workers? In 1900 there were 5,321,087 daily wage earners in the United States. Of this number 1,522,100 were regularly employed farm "hands," working by

the day or month, exclusive of farmers who own and operate their farms. The scale of wages paid them is from 80 cents to \$1.25 per day, or \$20 to \$25 per month and board. The wages for helpers, extra and regular, amounted to \$365,505,921, while the value of farm products was over \$4,700,000,000. The average expense for each farm, so far as the labor is concerned, was \$64 in 1899, while the average value of the products per acre was \$4.47. White farmers paid more for their help, on an average for each farm, principally because their farms were larger. Approximately each white farmer paid \$71 for his hired help throughout the year. Of course some of these farmers did not hire any help at all, harvesting their grain in midsummer alone. But, on the other hand, some of the "big" farmers of the corn and wheat belts paid out from \$100 to \$500 daily for helpers during the garnering seasons. It costs more to run sugar farms, \$1,985 being paid for each plantation of this kind which harvested a crop in 1899. In 1889, the price paid for the running of various cereal and produce farms is given by the Census Bureau as follows: per farm, wheat and grain farms, \$76; cotton, \$25; tobacco, \$51; nurseries, \$1,136; vegetable, \$106; dairy, \$105.

Besides the regular number of farm helpers,

about 100,000 are employed in addition during the wheat-cutting season in the grain belts. These are known as harvest hands, and are paid from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day. These harvest hands are now forming themselves into unions for their own protection from overwork and low wages. Many labor unions for regular farm hands are being organized in Indiana, Ohio, Kansas, and the Southwest. The young man who has made his home on the farm year after year is paid less than any other class of workers. He has had longer hours and no vacations. He has brought to his employer larger returns for the work than the coal miner, the steel worker, or the mechanic of ordinary skill. The total expense, for instance, on an acre of wheat is \$6. Of this \$4.10 goes for horse hire, twine, seed, etc., while the remainder is paid to the two men who gather it and the one who ploughs the soil and sows the grain seeds. The profits upon their \$1.90 worth of labor yield from \$5 to \$8 to their employer. Corn is produced for \$5.85 per acre, of which \$2.25 goes to the man and his team. Generally the horses are owned by the farmer, and the man is getting \$20 per month. The duties and wages of the farm hand of to-day, it may be seen, are not commensurate with the profits of his employer.

## THE DIFFUSION OF AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY.

BY PROFESSOR HENRY C. ADAMS.

THE marked prosperity which has attended the industry of agriculture during the past few years has been the occasion of many comments respecting its industrial and social significance. In a general way, it is understood that all members of society are partakers of this prosperity. It is one thing, however, to concede in a general way the proposition that the commercial success of one class or interest must diffuse itself throughout the community; it is quite another thing to see clearly in what manner, and under what conditions, this diffusion takes place. Indeed, it is by no means easy to appreciate fully the extent of the mutual dependence of classes and interests in a country whose industrial organization is like that of the United States.

There was a time when the chief significance of agriculture lay in the fact that it provided

raw material and food for those engaged in manufacture and trade. This must, of course, ever remain an important service of agriculture, but it fails to suggest the chief significance of the prosperity of the farmers at the present time. Of greater relative importance is the fact that a series of successful years in the industry of farming increases the purchasing power of a vast body of intelligent men and women whose homes are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is through this increase in ability to buy goods that the prosperity of its rural districts makes itself felt, for this presents to the manufacturer a commercial motive to employ labor and capital in producing the goods which the farmers demand.

It is doubtless true that this relation of the agriculturist to the manufacturer is in a degree a

reciprocal relation. At whatever point one breaks into the circle of trade he may observe the current of exchanges to move in both directions. The manufacturer buys from the farmer as well as the farmer from the manufacturer. All permanent and healthful exchanges are at last analysis reducible to barter. But while this is true, it is also true that any series of activities must have a beginning, and both analysis and observation lead to the conclusion that the initial step in creating a circle of successful trade must be taken by those producers who, from the nature of their occupation, deal with the primal factors of consumption. The manufacturer will produce nothing unless he sees, or thinks he sees, a market for his goods, for neither he nor his laborers care to consume the things they make. The merchant and the transporter, also, await the appearance of a visible demand before expanding their enterprises. The farmer, on the other hand, will plant and reap whether there is a strong demand for his produce or not. The condition of the market may influence the kind of seed sown, but it will not, at least for a considerable number of years, influence the extent of the sowing. This is why, after a period of commercial depression, the manufacturers and the merchants are more anxious even than the farmers themselves for good harvests and good prices.

#### THE CONSUMER'S POINT OF VIEW.

In what way, then, does a bountiful harvest under propitious conditions of the market diffuse itself throughout the community? To answer in a sentence, this diffusion takes place through the agency of the motive which a prosperous condition of agriculture presents to the manufacturer and the merchant. The prosperity of agriculture is the center of that spontaneous activity which, when extended to the entire field of human wants, results in what is known as "prosperous times." Thus, a series of bountiful harvests is the starting point of recovery from commercial depression. Other facts there are, without doubt, that should be embraced in a complete explanation, but success in agriculture is the initial factor; it is the fundamental fact. We gain the correct point of view from which to analyze industrial interdependence when we consider it from the point of view of consumption.

While it is true that the above analysis holds for all peoples and all countries, there are certain reasons why it bears a peculiar significance for

the United States. In the first place, notwithstanding the marvelous development of manufactures, this country is still an agricultural country. Success in agriculture touches the lives and interests of a large portion of the population. It means a rise in the scope and standard of demand of a very considerable number of people, and results in the strengthening of a home market of such proportions as to furnish, quite independently of foreign markets, an adequate motive for the development of manufacture and trade. From the point of view of consumption the significance of an industry is measured, not by the amount of capital invested, but by the number of consumers which it supports.

#### THE FARMER'S ECONOMIC STATUS.

The intelligence of the agricultural classes in this country, also, is a fact of equal importance, for widespread intelligence is essential to the elasticity of commercial demand. The American farmer does not hoard his cash. He does not, like the peasant of southern Germany, know the system of "blue stocking" banking. Prosperity for him means a rise in the standard of living, or an improvement in the equipment of production, either of which constitutes an effective demand for the labor of the non-agricultural classes. And, finally, it should be observed in this connection that the American farmer is, as a rule, his own landlord. This makes an immense difference in the extent to which agricultural prosperity is diffused throughout the community. Being his own landlord, he receives as a portion of his income the rent that accrues on his land. This not only puts at his disposal a larger sum of money to be expended, but it places the expenditure of this amount in the hands of a class whose demands are for a large quantity of common, ordinary goods. This of itself is a significant fact, for a moment's consideration makes it evident that an increase in the available wealth of a small aristocratic class must be followed by relatively slight industrial consequences as compared with the results of a diffusion of an equal amount among a large body of intelligent consumers. Thus, from every point of view, American agriculture is in a condition to control in large measure the industrial activity of the American people. The prosperity of the farmer, if not synonymous with the prosperity of the nation, is an essential for widespread industrial activity.





## A GIANT AUTOMOBILE HARVESTER AT WORK.

**A**MONG the products of California wonderful for their bigness is a combined automobile harvester and thresher, now at work on the Pacific slope, doing its part toward garnering the great crops of 1902.

This "department store" harvester includes and is propelled by an automobile having a 30-horse-power engine. The reaper cuts a swath 36 feet wide; the barley heads are caught on a moving belt 48 inches wide, and carried to the threshing department of the machine. A half minute after the boss sings "all right," and the Juggernaut begins to move, grain comes pouring into the thresher's bin, not only shelled, but carefully cleaned. The grain is transferred immediately to sacks, which are sewed and removed from the machine as soon as twelve are filled.

This mighty product of American machine-

making is 66 feet long, weighs over 100 tons, and cuts and threshes under favorable conditions as much as 100 acres a day. Four horses are in constant use supplying it with fuel oil and boiler water. It defies hills of any reasonable grade, and travels at an average rate of three and a half miles an hour. The great wheels prominent in our picture have tires 4 feet wide, with ridges  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches high.

These harvesters are made near Oakland, in California. Men that farm on a large scale come from neighboring States, and from as far east as Kansas, to see the machine at work. Three giants of the same type were made in California and sent to Russia for use on the great grain fields of the Steppes, but the train carrying them was seized by the Boxers and side-tracked for two years.

# "FIXING" NITROGEN FROM THE ATMOSPHERE.

BY THOMAS COMMERFORD MARTIN.

**E**XHAUSTION of the world's supply of coal is being appreciably retarded by the electrical utilization of hitherto wasted water powers. At no distant date it may be further checked by the corresponding employment of the tides of the air and the sea. In like manner, there now emerges the possibility of maintaining indefinitely by electrical methods, for the enormous benefit of the progressive civilized races of the world, the supply of fertilizers necessary to insure steady and abundant food. Many readers of the **REVIEW OF REVIEWS** will remember the alarm caused in 1898 by the British Association address of Sir William Crookes, on the serious extent to which the world's wheat supply is threatened by the failing fertility of the available soil. A profound sensation was caused everywhere by that remarkable analysis of the situation. Strenuously controverted as his pessimistic assertions were, they remain broadly true; and may here be summed up in the statement that the world's low average of less than thirteen bushels per acre means literal starvation for the rapidly increasing nations of wheat eaters, unless by large access to cheap nitrogenous manures the quantity can be considerably bettered. The Caucasian has, indeed, consumed fertilizers even more extravagantly than coal and iron.

There are other ways than riotous living to waste one's substance. The nitrate deposits of Chile are swiftly running out. The guano islands are even now cleaned up. The phosphatic beds of the South are quite strictly limited. Normal resources are also squandered with criminal prodigality, and the unrequiting sea is residuary legatee of untold treasure from drains and dumps. In England alone fixed nitrogen worth \$80,000,000 a year is chucked away, while the whole Atlantic seaboard of the United States testifies vividly to every eye and nose of equal waste among ourselves.

A prediction has been made that barely thirty years hence the wheat required to feed the world will be 3,260,000,000 bushels annually, and that to raise this about 12,000,000 tons of nitrate of soda yearly for the area under cultivation will be needed over and above the 1,250,000 tons now used up by mankind. But the nitrates now in sight and available are estimated good for only another fifty years, even at the present low rate of consumption. Hence, even if famine

does not immediately impend, the food problem is far more serious than is generally supposed. The starvation that we assume to be periodically inevitable in such regions as India and Russia, and which is not remote in the history of occidental Europe, looms again on the near horizon of the present century, unless we take to sundry husks that the swine do eat. Perchance, the declining increase of population shown by all recent census returns may stave off that grimly evil day. More probably, as this article will point out, relief may come from the application of new ideas and new forces to new ways of winning food. The benefactors of the race who can get three bushels of wheat where one grew before see their golden opportunity.

Dealing with the conditions as they are, Sir William Crookes pointed to an inexhaustible supply of nitrogen to be dug from the air by industry and ingenuity, with the aid of cheap power in illimitable supply, as at Niagara; and curiously enough, his prophetic surmise is already in actual realization. On every square yard of the earth's surface nitrogen gas, in the air, bears down with a weight of seven tons. What has been demanded is a method that will extract or "fix" this at little cost, and expeditiously, just as it is fixed otherwise by the infinitely minute and slow processes of nature. A building the size of the Carnegie Music Hall, in New York City, holds thus about twenty-seven tons of nitrogen, and if that were taken out of the air, and combined in the form of nitrate of soda, it would be worth \$10,000.

Following up such calculations, Sir William Crookes has estimated that, with the electrical energy of Niagara to burn up the air, nitrate of soda ought to be producible at not more than \$25 per ton. This compares, for example, with Chilean nitrate at \$37.50 per ton, or the nitric acid of commerce at \$80 per ton. Now the greater the consumption of Chilean nitrates or Carolina phosphates the higher the price is driven; whereas, the larger the scale upon which the energy of Niagara is utilized, the cheaper the output of any plant there. The supply of air will be granted to be inexhaustible, and the available energy of Niagara is put at from five to ten million horse power; so that at the spillway of the Great Lakes alone the inventor lays his hand upon all the raw material required for furnishing



under favorable conditions whatever nitrates can possibly be needed, whether for the crops of the world or for various other important uses.

In short, with the aid of electrical-conversion apparatus, there is nothing that Niagara will fail to give us, from manure to diamonds, for just as the carbon crystals have been fixed in the fierce heat of electric furnaces, so now Mr.



MR. CHARLES S. BRADLEY.

Bradley and his associates have fixed nitrogen by a similar combination of forces. As far back as 1785, the famous Dr. Priestly noted the fact that when an electric spark was discharged through it, the air underwent immediately a chemical change. A thunderstorm and the following freshness are an analogue to this. Any one who has stood in the vicinity of frictional electric machines at work has become conscious of the pungent, fresh odor they caused; and the same phenomenon is often noticeable where dynamo-electric machinery is in motion, if the brushes on the commutator spark freely. This smell has been attributed to ozone created by the decomposition of the air and the rearrangement of the oxygen atoms; but it is now thought that it may be due, for the most part, to oxides of nitrogen. In regard to the 1785 experiments, the celebrated

physicist Cavendish said, in the quaint phraseology of the time: "We may safely conclude that the phlogisticated air—nitrogen—was enabled by means of the electric spark to unite to, and form, a chemical combination with the dephlogisticated air—oxygen—and was thereby reduced to nitrous acid; for in these experiments the two airs actually disappeared, and nitrous acid was actually found in this room."

It was, indeed, by following analogous methods that Lord Rayleigh, not long ago, was able to segregate "argon," that hitherto undetected constituent of the atmosphere. With an alternating current arc, he could effect the union of about 29 grammes of oxygen and hydrogen at the expenditure of one horse power. Nitrogen, as is well known, is present in the air in the proportion of about eight volumes to two of oxygen.

Here, then, are the foundation data of a new art; but, as usual, it is a long road from the crude experiment of the philosopher and the vivid dream of the visionary to the evolution of a practical process yielding definite commercial results. We need not wonder that over a hundred years have elapsed between the first observation and the new industrial enterprise founded at Niagara Falls by Mr. Charles S. Bradley and his fellow-worker, Mr. D. R. Lovejoy. There are even now enough philosophical records of unexploited phenomena heaped up to keep all the inventors worth their salt busy all the century

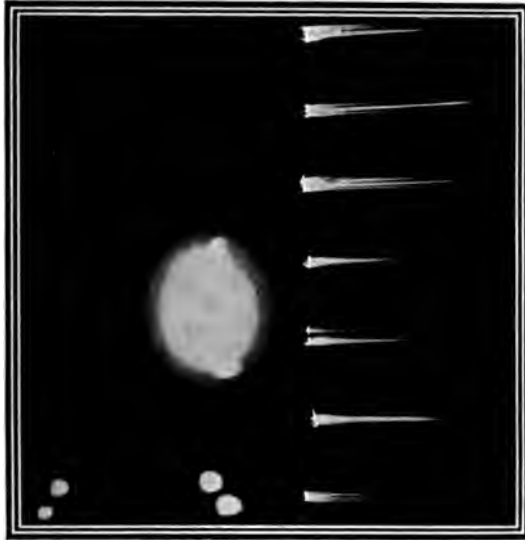
founding new arts and industries on them. The problem before Messrs. Bradley and Lovejoy has consisted mainly in the production of a large number of electric arcs or flames in a confined space, through which a regulated amount of air to be burned could be passed continuously; this air emerging from the apparatus laden with nitric oxides and peroxides, as the result of the com-



MR. D. R. LOVEJOY.

bustion, and ready for treatment and collection. It is almost needless, of course, to add that incidentally they had to attack a number of other difficulties demanding inventive ability of the highest order.

A great deal of time and money had to be spent in determining the form or variety of electric arc-spark that would effect the maximum chemical union of nitrogen and oxygen in the



EIGHT-INCH 10,000-VOLT ARCS BURNING THE AIR.

air. The curious discovery was early made that "static" sparks, such as are caused by the rotation of the frictional glass disc machines seen in medical establishments, are not worth much for this work. In other words, of homely truth and wider range, the process was one needing lots of energy

back of it to do hard work, and not mere pyrotechnics; and static electricity has never yet been of any use to man as a beast of burden.

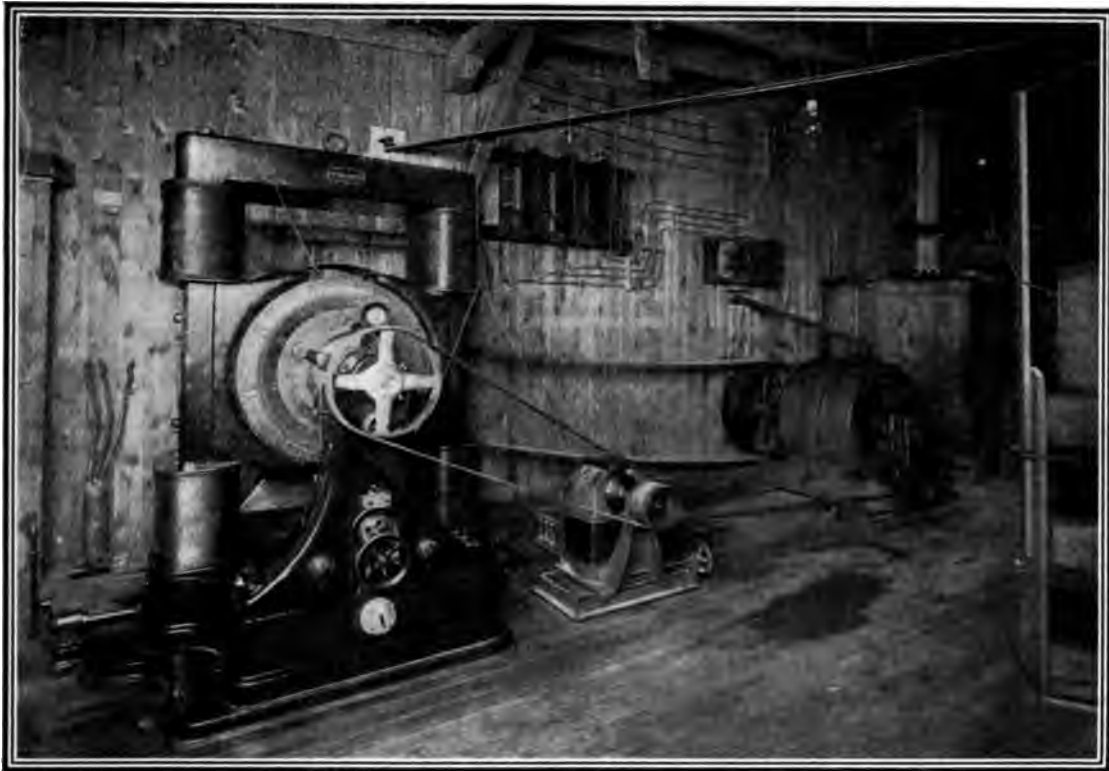
Turning, therefore, to kinetic or dynamic electricity as obtained from modern generators driven either by steam engines or by water wheels, the two inventors next ascertained that for their work, contrary to the experience of Lord Rayleigh, an alternating current arc was inferior to the direct current arc,—the latter being very much of the kind to be seen on the streets nightly in hundreds of thousands of lamps, whose arc is apparently a shining white bow of light between the two carbon sticks inside the globe.

Up to the present time, an arc-light direct-current dynamo of special winding has, therefore, been used by Mr. Bradley, giving current at the high pressure of 10,000 volts, which is far above anything ever used before in this country, although some direct-current power-transmission has been done recently in Switzerland with machines of 25,000 volts, the strain on the insulation of the machines being very severe.

Supply of current being now obtained from dynamo machinery, the power to operate which comes from Niagara, Mr. Bradley leads it into the nitrifying chamber, where the arcs are to accomplish in an instant results on which it is the custom of Nature to expend long centuries. In



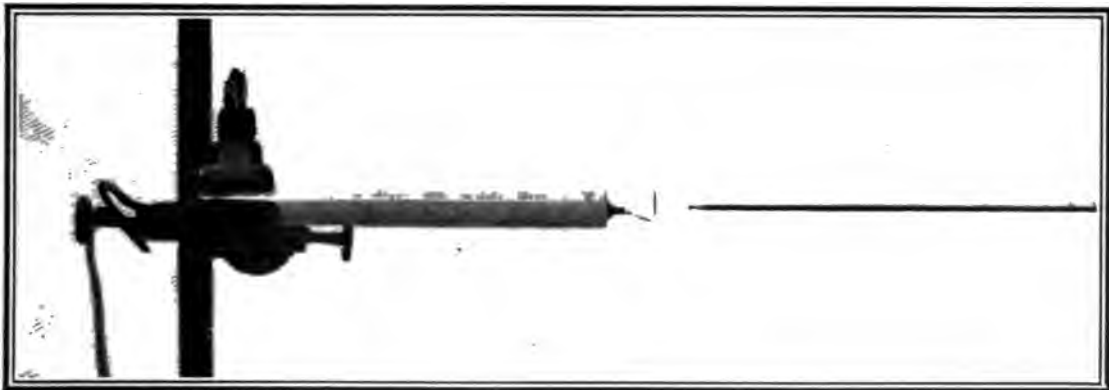
COMPLETE NITRIFYING CHAMBER AND INCIDENTAL APPARATUS FOR BURNING THE AIR WITH ELECTRIC ARCS.



GENERAL VIEW OF ARC MACHINE ON LEFT DRIVEN BY MOTOR AT THE RIGHT, RECEIVING ITS CURRENT FROM NIAGARA POWER PLANT.

the engravings herewith this chamber is shown separately and in assemblage with other parts of the apparatus. It consists essentially of a big box of metal 6 feet high and 3 feet in diameter. Inside is a revolving cylinder, or hollow shaft. The box has openings to admit the air and circulate it, and around its wall are rows of fixed electrical contacts for arcing points, arranged in six rows

of twenty-three each. The positive pole of the dynamo is connected in "multiple" derivation to these by wires, so as to include an inductance coil in each circuit, whose object it is to prevent the arcs from "short circuiting," and burning out, the dynamo. The negative pole or side of the dynamo circuit is connected with the revolving member inside the chamber, said cylinder



VIEW SHOWING TERMINALS USED FOR ARCING AND BURNING THE AIR IN CHAMBER.

having contact projections, or wire fingers, corresponding to the contacts on the shell of the box, so that as it spins around, the currents from the 10,000 volt dynamo arcs cross, as shown, in the air between the stationary contact points and the revolving ones. The arcs are thus rapidly and incessantly made, "broken," and remade within the chamber. A motor at the top of the apparatus drives the cylinder at a speed of from 300 to 500 revolutions per minute, while air is forced into the chamber at the rate of five cubic feet per arc contact per hour. The air leaves the chamber after this treatment laden with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of oxides of nitrogen. The wires on the hedgehog barrel in the chamber are tipped with platinum, to minimize wearing down in the intense flame of the arc. They are so set, each a little in advance of the other, as to form spirals from top to bottom of the shaft, enabling the arcs to work on the chambered air without cessation.

If the reader will think of the wire teeth of a music-box drum, and see a spurt of white flame passing every time a tooth is touched by the finger that sets up vibration, he will have a pretty clear idea of the electric arcing that goes on in the nitrifying chamber. The arcs which thus wind spiral-wise around the shaft are themselves six or eight inches long,—thin, white resistless darts of all-consuming flame. This is a very long arc, those in lamps being usually but half an inch. In front of each line of arcing points is an air pocket, at the bottom of the chamber, to catch the decomposed air. Thence pipes lead away which entrain the air and its gases to an absorption tower, where the process is completed.

The absorption or water-sprinkling tower used is of the ordinary kind common to chemical processes, and the result of this treatment is nitric and nitrous acid. If the gases are brought into contact with caustic potash, we get saltpeter; if the base is caustic soda, we get nitrate of soda. Professor Chandler, the distinguished chemist, of Columbia University, New York, in a careful investigation of the process made recently, found that with current at Niagara costing \$20 per kilowatt,—i.e.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  horse power per year,—the expense for the energy required would be a little less than 1.6 cents per pound of 70 per cent. nitric acid, which is the customary commercial strength of acid selling at 5 cents per pound.

It is hardly to be wondered at that Lord Kelvin, when in this country last April, should say, after witnessing the operation of this initial plant at Niagara Falls: "I saw something there that I have never seen before; in fact, I regard it as the most interesting sight I have witnessed in America on my present trip." It was Emerson's advice to hitch our farm-wagons to a star, but

here are men who use the atmosphere as their milch cow. The tremendous effects possible in agriculture have been suggested above. By way of confirmation, let it be noted that on their experimental field at Rothamstead, in England, Sir John Lawes and Sir Henry Gilbert, with the aid of nitrate of soda, raised the yield of wheat from less than 12 bushels per acre to over 36. On the experimental Briarcliff Farm in New York State, last year, similar experiments, conducted under Prof. George T. Powell, showed that with an investment of \$2.62 in nitrate of soda the hay crop per acre, worth \$15.30, was raised to \$28.80. As an offset to lean pasturage and slovenly tillage, nitrate of soda has obvious merits.

Nor is this all. While in agriculture saltpeter deserves all hail as blessed, in warfare it is known as "villainous;" and without a plentiful supply of it modern warfare would certainly soon come to an end. The bow and spear would again reign supreme, as in the ancient world. Your modern battleship and your siege artillery, wasting the fee simple of a fine farm at every murderous whiff, would lie inert, like obsolete mastodons, without the nitric food that electrochemical art must now furnish to them. Nitro glycerine, gun cotton, dynamite, a whole vocabulary of smokeless powders and direful explosives, depend on the same raw material for their ability to convert granite into a fourth dimension. But nitric acid is equally important to the celluloid industry, and photography owes much to nitrate of silver.

Here surely is a field in which the imagination of the artist or economist, not less than the skill of the inventor, can find free play. Indeed, a startling story has already been written exhibiting the universe in flames, as a result of such irreverent handling of the atmosphere, but as far back as 1892, Sir W. Crookes, before the Royal Society, showed that while nitrogen is a combustible gas, the reason why its flame does not spread through the atmosphere, and deluge us in a Noachic flood of nitric acid, is that its ignition point is higher than the temperature of its flame. It is not hot enough, therefore, to set fire to the adjacent mixture of gases around it that we call air. On the contrary, enough has been said above, it is believed, to demonstrate that rather than cosmic disasters from this profoundly interesting and highly original work, we may confidently expect newer benefactions yet unforeseen. Mr. Bradley was already known in the electrical domain as a tireless and creative engineer, but by his latest efforts, which only a bold, undaunted genius would put forth, he has placed himself in line with men whose actions affect the well-being of the human race.



Minerva.

Peace.

Mercury.

THREE OF THE BRONZE STATUES DESTROYED BY THE FALL OF THE CAMPANILE IN VENICE.

## COLLAPSE OF A GREAT HISTORICAL MONUMENT.

**F**OR many centuries the great bell-tower of the Cathedral of St. Mark's, in Venice, has been one of the famous monuments of Europe. Begun in A.D. 902, it stood 323 feet in height, and weighed no less than 20,000 tons. From its lofty summit the bells of St. Mark's have scattered their melody for a thousand years over the beautiful city. The Campanile was as a guardian angel, singing an ever-renewed song of glory and of praise in the ears of the Bride of the Adriatic. But for ten years past the existence of the Campanile had been known to be in danger. A veteran architect had been dinning into the ears of the authorities Cassandra-like warnings as to the coming destruction of the tower. There are none so deaf as those who will not hear, and his warnings passed unheeded. He then redoubled his outcry, and was exiled for his pains. Returning from exile, he once more renewed his lamentation over the coming doom of one of the greatest of the architectural glories of Italy. A few workmen were employed repointing the walls here and there, but it was mere tinkering at the outside. Then the inevitable happened. On the morning of July 13 cracks began to appear in the Campanile, visible even from the Piazza. The architect redoubled his warnings, and claimed that the Campanile had not twenty-four hours to live.

It seemed almost incredible that, with such prophecies in their ears and such fissures before their eyes, the people of Venice should have contemplated with comparative equanimity the fate of their Campanile. Even if they had not cared for the tower, they might surely have dreaded the havoc that seemed inevitable if 20,000 tons of masonry suddenly collapsed and fell by the side of the crowded Piazza between the Cathedral and the Palace, which are the pride and glory of Venice. They seem, however, to have taken the matter very nonchalantly. On Monday morning, July 14, the sun rose for the last time upon the old Campanile, lighting up with its own glory the golden angel on the tower.

At 9 o'clock, according to the story of an American architect who witnessed the fall of the tower from the neighborhood of the Rialto, he saw the golden angel slowly sink directly downward behind a line of roofs, and a dense gray dust arose in clouds. Instantly, from all parts of the city, a crowd rushed toward the Piazza, to find on their arrival that nothing was left of all that splendid nave but a mound of white dust, 80 feet high, spreading to the walls of St. Mark's. His daughter, little Katharine, had gone off to the square, with her horns of corn, to feed the pigeons. The child said:



THE CAMPANILE AND THE PIAZZA.

Everything was quiet; two men were putting up ladders in the tower, when suddenly people began to cry out from under the arches (it was warm sun and the Piazza was empty), little puffs of white flew out at the height of the first windows, great cracks started at the base and opened "like the roots of a tree," a fountain of bricks began to fall all around the walls, and she says as she looked she saw the golden angel, upright and shining, slowly descending a full third of the height of the tower, when a great white cloud enveloped it.

The Campanile had suffered the natural dissolution of extreme old age. It died almost without a sound, and in its death, miraculous though it may seem, it did not kill or wound a single living thing. On the surrounding buildings hardly any damage was done. The great treasures of art which were stored in the immediate neighborhood escaped without injury, and the golden angel, instead of being dashed to pieces, was found almost intact directly within the semicircle of the central doorway of the Cathedral. The

angel, say the Venetians, has flown home. It is to be placed upon the high altar with great pomp and ceremony in token of the miracle. The accompanying photographs show the Campanile as it was and the Piazza as it appeared immediately after the fall of the tower. The Italians spend but little money over the preservation of their monuments; they have received them as an inheritance from their ancestors, and consider that they are an eternal possession. This sudden reminder that everything but a pyramid crumbles beneath the touch of time has spurred the Italian Government and people into spasmodic activity, which may have good results in the preservation of many monuments which are now crumbling into ruin. The

Campanile is to be rebuilt. The statement that an American-Italian had subscribed \$100,000 toward its restoration is unfortunately contradicted. That sum has been voted, however, by the municipality of Venice, and it is estimated that it will cost \$600,000 to restore the tower. The new Campanile will be, of course, as nearly as possible an exact replica of the old.



THE RUINED CAMPANILE, SHOWING ST. MARK'S CATHEDRAL.

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### ATTORNEY-GENERAL KNOX, LAWYER.

**P**RESIDENT ROOSEVELT is besieged by the anti-trust interests, that want the trusts wiped out, and the trust interests, that want things let alone. There are laws on the books dealing with the trust question, and so far as the administration is going to deal with the trust question next winter the man of the day is the Attorney-General of the United States.

Mr. L. A. Coolidge takes the ground in the September *McClure's* that the trust question, as it confronts us just now, is a question of law, and is in the hands of Attorney-General Knox. He proceeds to inquire into Mr. Knox's capabilities as a lawyer.

### THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CAREER AS CORPORATION LAWYER.

"He is a dapper bit of a man, a tiny figure charged with life, quick-stepping, alert and nervous, with a smooth-shaven, clean-cut face, boyish except for lines of strength and the denuded forehead soaring high above the eyes. Certain Wall Street magnates in their wrath have called him a country lawyer. The description hardly fits. He hails from Pittsburg, the very home of concentrated wealth, about the last place one would look for a countryman to attack capital in pure wantonness. But he isn't afraid of Wall Street.

"For twenty years he was one of the most successful corporation lawyers in the United States. His personal retainers amounted to \$90,000 a year. When President McKinley asked him to become Attorney-General in 1897, he declined because he couldn't afford to exchange a professional income of \$150,000 for a salary of \$8,000 and a carriage. When the offer was renewed four years later, he was better able to make the sacrifice, and he was financially free and independent. He accepted. Then the labor organizations opposed his confirmation, because they thought he was the tool of trusts. But he isn't afraid of labor unions.

### A SAMPLE OF HIS LEGAL WORK.

"It was his suggestion to President Roosevelt to bring suit against the Northern Securities Company and to institute proceedings against the beef packers. He believed that these corporations were violating the federal statutes, and he believed it to be his business, as attorney for the Government, to enforce its laws and test them.

With him it is a cold, clear, legal proposition. There is no politics in it.

"He is not likely to be mistaken. Eight or ten years ago some Pittsburg capitalists bought the street railways of Indianapolis. A rival company claimed that under the law the fran-



Copyright, 1902, by Prince.

HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX.

chise was about to expire; they had laid the wires to secure a renewal of the franchise for themselves. The Pittsburg men went to Benjamin Harrison, just then retired from the Presidency. He gave it as his opinion that the franchise was about to expire. They turned to Knox. He told them the franchise still had a long time to run. The question involved millions, and they submitted the case to Judge Dillon, of New York. Dillon's opinion concurred with Harrison's. Then they laid both Dillon's opinion and Knox's before Harrison, and Harrison, after studying them, came to the conclusion that he and Dillon were wrong and Knox was right. Suit was brought in a United States court. The Pittsburg men



had already retained Harrison. They asked Knox to join him. Knox refused. They insisted. He said, 'I will on two conditions: First, you must draw me a check now for \$10,000; second, you must draw me another check for \$100,000 if we win the case.' He supposed that would end it. But they complied with both demands. The trial came. Harrison addressed the court for four hours. The other side occupied eight hours. Knox spoke forty-five minutes. The court's decision followed point by point the line of Knox's argument."

#### AMERICA SUCCEEDS CARNEGIE AS HIS CLIENT.

"Knox was Carnegie's attorney during the Homestead riots in 1892. His ingenuity steered the ironmaster through the perilous legal complications of those days. Some of his suggestions were bold. It was he to whom it first occurred that the riotous strikers were open to the charge of treason for violent resistance to the laws of the State. He was acting then as a lawyer, faithful to the corporation which he served. In bringing suit against the trusts he believes he serves with equal faithfulness his only remaining client—the Government of the United States.

"For Knox is a lawyer all through. He has all a lawyer's intuitions and instincts. To-day he is the attorney for the Government, just as for years he was the attorney for wealthy private corporations,—with this difference, that when he served corporations he had many clients. After he entered the service of the United States he regarded his salary as an exclusive retainer."

#### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

PERHAPS the first authority on telegraphy in Great Britain is Sir William H. Preece. This eminent engineer gives a full account of his relations with Mr. Marconi in the August number of *Page's Magazine*, the new British engineering journal. He describes the progress which has been made in wireless telegraphy, and gives his opinion as to the best use that can be made of the new system. In 1894, two years before Sir William Preece met Mr. Marconi, the former read a paper before the Society of Arts on electrical signalling without wires. In this paper he reported: "We have not acquired a practical system of signalling across space without the necessity of using wires." This phrase, he explains, is not quite correct. The word "wireless" is an absolute misnomer. Wires are essential and imperative in some part of the plan. Every telegraph of every kind requires a transmitter to generate electric disturbances, a medium for the transmission, and a receiver to translate

them into comprehensible language. The medium may be either metal, as in the ordinary telegraph wire, pneumatic, aquatic, or etheric. Through metals in water the disturbances are transmitted as electric currents; through the air and the ether as waves. The inventor of the Morse alphabet telegraphed across the Susquehanna River without submerging any wire. Lindsay did the same thing across the Tay in 1854, and Sir William Preece assisted him in testing his plan in London in the summer. In 1882, Sir William Preece succeeded in bridging the Solent on Lindsay's plan. He says: "It is to this day a common practice in India to maintain permanent telegraphic communication across rivers by similar means. Water is thus the medium completing the circuit. The wireless portion is a very small fraction of the whole conducting path of circuit." The circuit conveys currents of electricity, and the underlying principle is that of conduction, by which a telegraph wire containing a current of electric disturbance will have telegraph wires in its neighborhood.

#### THE PRACTICAL STAGE NOT YET REACHED.

In 1884, an old telegraphist in the Telephone Company's Exchange was able to read telegrams that were being sent on the post-office system. This led Sir William Preece to the conception of etheric telegraphy by induction. Effects were detected between wires separated by a distance of forty miles, and distinct conversation was held by telephone through a distance of one-quarter of a mile. The subject was brought before the British Association in 1886. In 1892, messages were transmitted three miles across the British Channel. In 1894, speech was transmitted across Loch Ness, one mile and a quarter, by telephone. In 1895, communication was maintained in the Island of Mull during the breakdown of the cable. In 1896, Mr. Marconi was introduced to him, "and showed me another and better mode of doing the same thing by the aid of the Hertzian electric waves." The resources of the post office were placed at his disposal for experiment and trial. The Hertzian wave method was so successful that Sir William Preece was able to create a sensation by announcing the results attained on Salisbury Plain at the British Association meeting in September, 1896. "Unfortunately," says Sir William, "Mr. Marconi was captured by a financial syndicate, and his relations with the post office were severed. Nearly six years have elapsed, and the system has not yet reached the practical stage. At the present moment there is not a single practical commercial circuit established on this system in the world." Mr. Marconi is ambitious of conquering great distances, but what

is wanted is not communication across great oceans, but across narrow rocky channels and between tide-swept island homes. The system does not work well on land; it was a failure in South Africa; the sea is its home.

The Germans seem nearer practical success than

series of etheric waves, and blind to all others. We can even tune the eye to receive only one color. The ear hears all air vibrations between thirty-two and five thousand per second, and is deaf to all others, and it can also be tuned to hear one note."

#### VALUE OF ETHERIC TELEGRAPHY.

As to the commercial value of wireless telegraphy Sir William Preece is very emphatic. He says:

"The value of the submarine cable system has not been shaken one iota. The Atlantic is bridged by fourteen cables, always available and rarely disturbed. Each works at a speed far exceeding anything obtainable on an etheric circuit."

In practice he does not anticipate that etheric telegraphy will ever be able to transmit more than ten words a minute, as the speed of working is limited by the number of sparks, which are very capricious, and require much humoring. Nevertheless, it is invaluable for nautical purposes. It tends to render the navigation of the great deep safer; it places ships in communication with each other when in danger or distress; it prevents collision in fog or at night; it allays the anxiety of the passenger, and it gives confidence to the sailor.

#### THOMAS A. EDISON AT HOME.

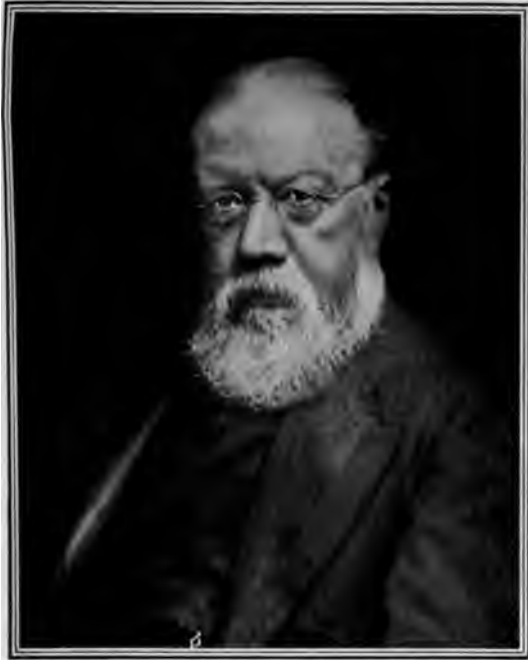
"THE Unknown Edison" is the title of some pleasant stories of the great inventor, contributed by Mr. W. B. Northrop to the September *Success*. As late as ten years ago Mr. Edison was still an undomesticated man, who seemed to find his only happiness in assiduous work. Of late years, however, he has indulged in more and more relaxation from his toil.

The present Mrs. Edison, a second wife, is the daughter of John Miller, who invented the famous Miller mowing machine, and she herself has decided mechanical ability of the creative sort. She and her husband are about to patent a new device together. She takes a great interest in all of his work, and has acquired through her association with him a great amount of electrical and mechanical knowledge.

#### THE INVENTOR'S ABSORPTION IN WORK.

"An amusing story is told of the great inventor's first marriage. Shortly after the ceremony, he was called away to his laboratory on an important experiment. He plunged into the work. At midnight, one of his friends called to see him. He had just accomplished the object of his labors, and was preparing to quit work.

" 'I guess I'd better go home,' he said, as he

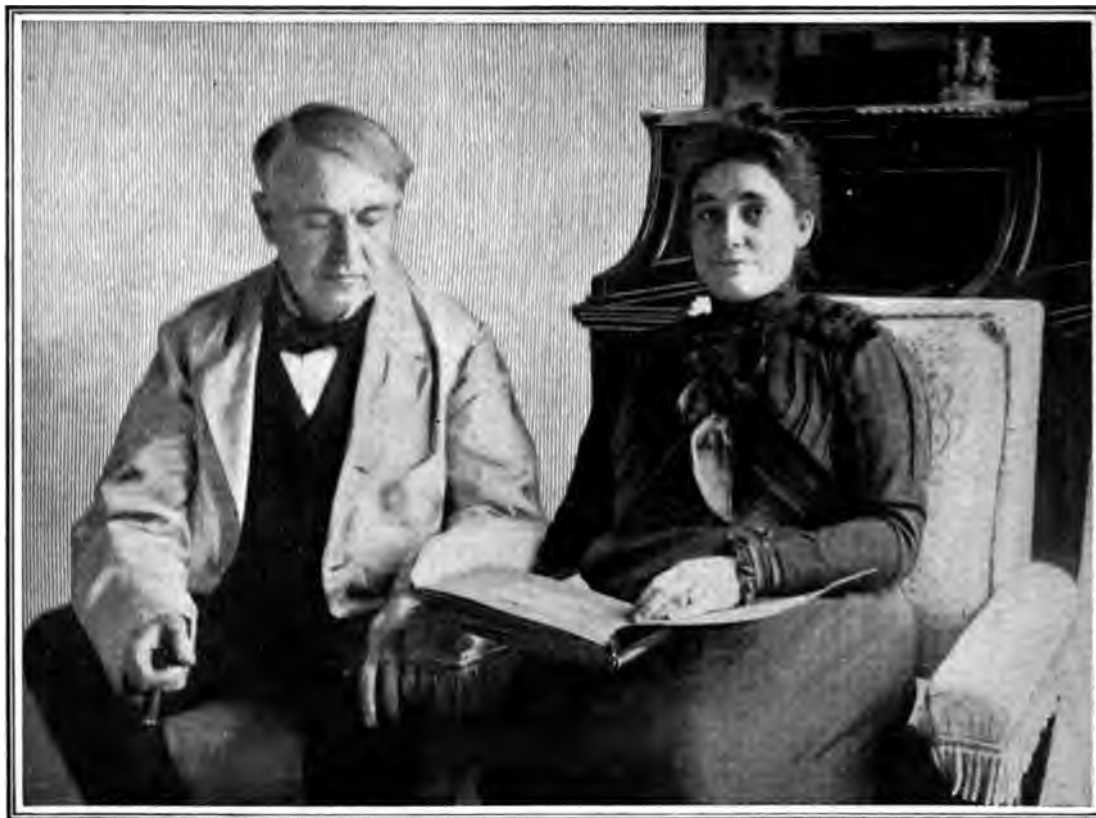


SIR WILLIAM H. PREECE.

the Marconi Company is in England; they use the Slaby-Arco system.

The principal source of foreign disturbances is atmospherical electricity and lightning. When a thunderstorm bursts it telegraphs letters of the alphabet, especially "e," "i," and "s." At the same time it breaks up the conventional signals of the Morse alphabet into an undecipherable language. There are terrestrial effects also, which produce disturbing elements in the ether. On a telephone, in the stillness of the night, sounds are often heard like loud whistles, sharp pistol shots, the screeches of sea-fowl, and the cries of babies. These are due to stray waves which are at present fatal to reliable etheric telegraphy. A foreign ship communicating with a consort so affected the electric-light circuit of a British ship eight hundred yards away that every signal could be read by the blinking of the light of one particular electric lamp. It is possible, however, he thinks, to tune ships to one series or note of electric waves, so that they may be quite oblivious to all others. He says:

"The eye is an electric organ, tuned to one



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MR. AND MRS. THOMAS A. EDISON.

hurried into his coat, and jammed his hat down on his head: 'you know, I was married to-day.'

'The days of complete absorption in work have passed for him. His home-life has become necessary to him. Though he has had one or two relapses of 'working fever,'—when he steadfastly refused to be moved from the laboratory by Mrs. Edison's persuasions,—he has reached the period where he is glad to go to his home. Much honor is due to the woman who has wrought so marvelous a change in her husband. Those who knew Mr. Edison best predicted that his present wife would soon become a secondary consideration in his life. They are, from all accounts, mistaken.'

#### THE CHILDREN HAVE TALENT, TOO.

Even little Theodore Edison, three years old, is said to have a strong propensity to experiment with the wonders of his father's laboratory. Charlie, eleven years old, is Thomas Edison's idol.

'One day he said to his father: 'May I have that old car that stands in the yard?'

'Yes; if you will take it away and get it up to the house,' said the father, with a smile. He

evidently thought that such a proposition would daunt the youthful experimenter. The Edison home is about seven hundred feet from the laboratory, and stands upon a hillside, the grades of which are very steep.

'The next day he appeared at the laboratory with an old white horse, a lot of rollers, and another boy to act as his assistant. He borrowed from the laboratory some jack screws, and began to raise the car from its short strip of track. His father saw the initial stages of the performance, and wondered. He thought that Charlie might move the car across the level road in front of the laboratory, but expected him to give up when he should reach the steep hill. The lad went to work in a masterly fashion, got his car on its rollers, and moved it across the road. By work-carefully for several days, moving the car a little at a time, and keeping it blocked so that it could not roll back down the hill, the boy gradually got the cumbersome vehicle, with its trucks and everything else intact, and without even a broken window, to the lawn in front of the Edison house.

But this did not satisfy him. He built a

for the car, and, before many weeks, had a useful single-car railroad in operation. He and his boy companions experimented to their content, and the railroad was kept in working order until every experiment made by Charlie Edison had been tried. This invention pleased the senior Edison greatly.

#### THE EDISON HOME AT LLEWELYN PARK.

The Edison home is one of the finest residences in New Jersey, and is furnished with all conveniences and luxuries of a modern palace. It bears evidence of Mrs. Edison's true and skillful management. The lower floor of the house is laid out in parlors, conservatories, a magnificent dining room. Ponderous pillars, bristling with electric-light bulbs, from ceilings finished in open-work beams, exhibiting the best art of the builder. Mr. Edison has a fine library in his residence, though it does not contain so many scientific works as they have at his laboratory.

The upper floors are given up to sleeping quarters, and a special 'den' for Mr. Edison.

There he works out his plans, and has at hand reference books he desires in chemistry, physics, heat, light, and electricity.

He is an early riser, and is ready for work at past six o'clock. His first daily occupation is to read the newspapers. He is anxious to know how the reporters who interviewed him have just what he said, for he dislikes, above all, newspaper interviews that are not correct.

He does not like to be misquoted, and is going to go to any amount of trouble in order that his statements shall be reported without error. No matter how busily he may be engaged at the laboratory, he will stop to look over an interview, and no one is more willing than he that a reporter right."

#### A WORD TO INVENTORS.

The rôle of the inventor has always been a somewhat pitiable one, and it must be admitted that for one inventor who succeeds there are at least a thousand who fail utterly to realize dreams of fame and fortune.

In the *Nouvelle Revue*, M. Desmarest traces the rise and fall of the inventor, and the ill fortune which has attended some of those whom the world has reason to regard as its greatest benefactors. He points out the considerable shrewdness that the invention must have, and which brings its inventor a fortune, is generally some apparently insignificant little object, which has been elaborated without very much thought or time. The inventor who invented or rediscovered the safety-pin

made millions of dollars, as did the inventor of the steel pen.

#### TOYS THAT MAKE FORTUNES.

The inventor of a really good new toy is always sure to make a considerable sum of money, and a large fortune falls to the lot of him who can think of some really practical and sensible addition to an article already much in use. Fortune and fame attended the efforts of the man who first imagined the placing of a small piece of india rubber on a pencil shield. As was meet and right, a woman invented the baby carriage, and she is said to have made about \$50,000.

The French writer gives innumerable examples of those inventors who have benefited humanity, but who have not been very fortunate themselves. The question of patents is in every country a difficult one, and as most inventors are unbusinesslike, a good idea is often exploited by a man, or group of men, who would be quite incapable of making the actual invention. Large fortunes have been made by those who have simply adapted an already existing invention to the practical needs of humanity. There are still many things for which the world anxiously waits. One is a noiseless typewriter; such an invention would make its patentee rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Another is the dream, or rather nightmare, of every bottle-maker, wine and spirit merchant, and brewer in the world,—a cork which, by some ingenious and yet cheap arrangement, would automatically lock the moment the bottle was emptied of its contents.

#### THE ART OF BENJAMIN-CONSTANT.

THE late M. Benjamin-Constant, the French painter, is the subject of an appreciation by Mr. M. H. Spielmann in the *Magazine of Art* for August. In reference to the artist's work in portrait painting, Mr. Spielmann writes:

"It was in 1893 that his loving and exquisite portrait of 'My Son André,' now in the Luxembourg Museum, gained him the honor which is coveted by every artist of France for whom medals have any attraction at all. This picture he repeated for his wife, and it was this success probably that gave him a vogue as a portrait painter, and assured him a *clientèle* not in France only, but in America and England. In most of his women's portraits there is an opulence, an *ensemble* of presentation, which is not always in accordance with the best English taste for simplicity and modest grace; but when he did not aim at 'the grand style' he did extremely well. In his men's portraits he was much the more successful; not so much in respect of the merely



THE LATE M. BENJAMIN-CONSTANT.

fine, good-looking man as of those whose faces betrayed real character and subtlety of expression—which were not always flattering to the sitter. There is a world of love and tenderness in his son's portrait, and a world of cunning, of vulgarity, of—wickedness, shall I say?—in others which shall be nameless. At such times Benjamin-Constant was the fine portraitist, worthy, perhaps, of the eminence it was his ambition to reach, as successful a master of his brush as he was brilliant in the rendering of oriental light and color."

#### THE NEW CATHEDRAL AT WESTMINSTER.

SINCE the time of Sir Christopher Wren, no building has been erected in Great Britain equal in size to the Roman Catholic cathedral now in course of construction at Westminster. Nor is this the only interesting fact in connection with this remarkable structure. Mr. F. Herbert Mansford, writing in the *Architectural Record* for August, is responsible for the statement that none of the existing English cathedrals has so lofty a vault, so wide a nave, or so high a tower as the new erection at Westminster. While Westminster stands tenth in superficial area among the cathedrals of England, Mr. Mansford thinks that in cubical content it may exceed all but St. Paul's.

The erection of the cathedral was not finally

decided on till 1894, the design being intrusted to John Francis Bentley. The style of architecture chosen was the Byzantine, and the site, "hemmed in by lofty flats," forced the adoption of a tower as a conspicuous feature. When this tower is completed it will be nine times its breadth in height,—30 feet square and 280 feet high.

#### ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES.

The west front of the cathedral at Westminster is exceeded in breadth by only two of the English cathedrals—Lincoln and St. Paul's. Mr. Mansford's description follows:

"The front is in three planes, the higher one receding in a manner which suggests that the design had been partly governed by consideration of ancient lights. If this be so, we may congratulate the architect for turning necessity to good account. The lower plane of the work which rises from a granite plinth, comprises triple doorway and tympanum within an enclosing arch of receding orders. These spring from columns fluted only as to their upper thirds in height, and connected by a series of festooned and sculptured medallions. On either side are decagonal towers surmounted by copper domes, and beyond these again are the baptistery to the south and a subsidiary porch to the north.

"In the second plane we recognize the carrying up of the outer wall of the narthex. This contains three windows surmounted by a row of shell-topped niches. Here, as in the medallions, we recognize that blending of Renaissance motif with Byzantine detail which is characteristic of the whole structure, and gives it a certain piquancy.

"The third plane discloses the west wall of the nave itself, and is occupied mainly by a segmental-headed window following closely the line of the semicircular transverse arches within, but lessened in span by the flanking turrets leading to the roof. The walls beyond these turrets are really piers bearing the short barrel vaults which are at right angles to the length of the nave, and form a series of lateral abutments to the thrust of the concrete domes with which it is vaulted. Passing to the left into Ambrosden Gardens, one notices above the angle porch previously alluded to a charmingly detailed balcony approached from doors recessed behind an arcade, the whole showing in conjunction with features elsewhere the deliberate intention to obtain pleasing effect of shadow. The columns to the doorway beneath are channeled with flutes alternately wide and very narrow; the capitals, too, are of an unusual type. Beyond the tower are the first and second chapels of the nave, which are treated alike with

untraceried windows coupled under an enclosing arch, surmounted by a deep parapet wall of brick with frequent stone-lacing courses, and interrupted by occasional niches. The third chapel is lit by a couple of three-light windows with traceries in the upper portions. Above these chapels rises the lofty wall of the aisle, or more accurately, the curtain wall connecting the buttress piers previously mentioned; and yet higher is visible the wall of the nave proper.

"The transept is roofed at a lower level than the nave, and terminated with twin gables, being internally ceiled with parallel barrel vaults. These transept ends are almost the only gables on the church, and, taken in conjunction with the square turret at the eastern angle of the transept, form a composition less alien in outline than other portions of the structure. The turret is finished with a stone pyramidal roof and connected with the body of the edifice by a short open arcaded gallery, the whole being simply and vigorously treated and somewhat Romanesque in character. The bay of the church beyond the transept comprises the sanctuary, for the raised choir is beyond in the apse. The dome of this bay differs from those of the nave, being rather lower and pierced with circular-headed windows in its lower portions. Beneath on either side is a large lunette divided into three parts by V-shaped piers, the intervening windows being filled, like several others, with terra-cotta tracery. These traceries are varied in character, sometimes leaning to a reticulated type, and at others to more geometrical design, based on the Italian method of pierced slabs, but are built up of separate blocks, and carried over the whole surface of the windows.

"We have now reached the apse, which, with its open gallery, steep green roof and foliated iron apex cross, backed by the loftier wall forming the square end of the sanctuary, the flanking towers and white concrete dome between, forms a remarkable and beautiful composition. Viewed from the corner of Ambrosden Avenue, where the archbishop's new house forms the foreground, or from the end of Morpeth Terrace, where the steep roof of the sacristy occupies a similar position, the picture includes also a transept and the campanile."



WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

It may surprise some American architects to learn that the materials chiefly used in this great structure are red brick and Portland cement. The dressings, bands, and copings are of Portland stone. "Green slates are used for timber roofs, but asphalted concrete holds undisputed sway over the greater part of the edifice."

Mr. Mansford's conclusion is that the building is likely to exert a far greater influence on church design than any purely classic or Gothic structure could have done at this stage of architectural evolution, and that it will occupy a more important place in the history of the styles than most of the

buildings of the Gothic revival. Of the architect he says:

"Mr. Bentley has come as near the development of a new style as it is probable one man ever can, without the invention of some new method of construction. His Neo-Byzantine is as distinctive as the Neo-Romanesque of H. H. Richardson. The curious thing is, however, that whereas the latter consistently developed his favorite style through a long series of works, Mr. Bentley has hitherto given us examples of English Gothic, or English Renaissance, sometimes with

suggestions of Flanders, or the chateaux of the Loire; but not, so far as the writer is aware, anything approaching in construction or detail the character of the work under consideration. It is the artistic and inventive intellect of the man, visible throughout the whole structure, which gives Westminster Cathedral its chief interest in the eyes of architects. The lay mind can scarcely be expected to detect this fully at first, but recognition of it must ultimately come to all who study the building with sympathy."

#### QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

IN the ceremonies of August 9, the part borne by Queen Alexandra interested the great public hardly less than the crowning of King Edward himself. Since the death of Queen Victoria many English writers have endeavored to interpret the new Queen to her subjects; but it is doubtful whether any of them has succeeded so well as Mlle. Vacaresco, who presents in the *Contemporary Review* for August a vivid, picturesque, and fairy-like portrait of the woman whom all Britain now delights to honor. Mlle. Vacaresco is a child of southern Europe; she is a woman who is writing of one whom she knows and loves; and the reader would willingly sacrifice a thousand dull studies in black and white for this delightful presentation of Queen Alexandra, as radiant and glorious as the figure of a saint in a cathedral window. There is imagination here, and poetry, and a capacity to present one woman's enthusiasm for another in language that is worthy of the theme.

#### WITH CARMEN SYLVA AT BALMORAL.

Mlle. Vacaresco was attached to the court of Carmen Sylva when she first visited Balmoral, and the influence of the royal poetess of Roumania is perceptible in the story which she gives us of her impression of the Queen. She had been presented to Queen Victoria, and had felt what Bouget calls *le frisson de l'histoire*—the great shiver of history—"in seeing before me so many years of glory represented by a kind old lady, whose clear blue eyes looked straight into my heart; whose voice, distinct yet gentle, questioned me pleasantly on our journey and our first impressions in Scotland." She could not have answered had she not perceived by the side of the Queen "a face so soft, beautiful, and reassuring that I kept wondering who the dazzling unknown might be. Her eyes had the azure, intense and bright, of the water where sirens meet." She thought that she was one of the youthful daughters of the Prince of Wales, and "my admiration and worship went toward her

only because of her smile and the intense azure of her eyes."

#### HER MEETING WITH QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

They talked a little, and Mlle. Vacaresco expressed a wish to be introduced to the Princess of Wales. "You have just been speaking to the Princess," said Carmen Sylva, and so their acquaintance began. Carmen Sylva described the glories of the Roumanian landscape. Then Princess Alexandra spoke in her turn, describing the charm of the northern landscape, reminding the listener of Victor Hugo's dialogue between the Peri and the fairy, and the oriental queen and the star of occidental skies.

Next day, in the forest, she again met Princess Alexandra, who seemed to her to represent springtime and hope. "I had seen a fairy among the purple hills of Scotland in the dark December day."

A few years later she met her again in Rome, and in the pagan splendor of Roman noon, three months after the death of the Duke of Clarence. She was awed by the rigid white face, and the smile that had been broken like a flower from its stem.

The third time she met her at Marlborough House, after the death of Queen Victoria. The Queen said: "A great duty has now fallen upon me, a great task is set before my soul." In reply to a remark of her visitor, the Queen said:

"Yes, the King knows how to make himself beloved. He understands and cherishes the nation. But if they love me, it is only because they are so good and true. You cannot imagine how good, how true, the people are in England, in all classes everywhere. There are some princesses and reigning queens, are there not, who ever feel themselves strangers in the lands that become theirs by marriage? I have never known this feeling, not one single moment, and now I never succeed in discerning that I am not born here; it seems to me as if even my childhood had been spent here, and even when I am away from this land I am not absent. I am here, and I am in every corner of England, as if I belonged to this earth entirely. The people are so good. They partake of all our joys and sorrows, and their joys and sorrows are ours."

When the Queen dismissed Mlle. Vacaresco, she stood in the green light of the neighboring trees exactly as she had stood in the autumn forest, and again she represented springtime and hope, serenity and strength.

#### QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S LIKES AND DISLIKES

In addition to her account of her three meetings with the Queen, Mlle. Vacaresco tells us



something concerning the Queen's tastes. Music, she says, is one of her great delights. She has a deep-rooted taste for art, and discerns the great part art is called upon to play in modern society. She not only encourages artists, but also explains to them how much she relies on their talent and their help in hours of depression. Poetry, however, the Queen prefers to everything else. She is accustomed to recite aloud the poems that please her, provided she be quite by herself. She detests exaggerations of feminism, and lays particular stress on her disapproval of those doctrines; but she esteems the labor of womanhood in the lower classes, and admires women poets, singers, and painters. Dogs she prefers even to horses, and hearing once a remark that Michelet called dogs candidates for humanity, the Queen remarked that Michelet was wrong if he thought a dog would not be content to remain one, even though he had the choice; though, she added, what would tempt a dog or any other animal to enter the ranks of mankind would be the prospect of possessing an immortal soul.

It is impossible to carry on a long conversation with the Queen without being struck with the evidence of her piety. "Goodness in women is the chief virtue, and outshines all other qualities," said the Queen. "When a woman is good, she can do without beauty and talent. Goodness is the eldest sister of intelligence."

#### THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

**I**N connection with the meeting of the colonial conference in London this summer, it is interesting to recall the fact that the first conference of this kind sat in April-May, 1887, Lord Knutsford being Colonial Secretary; the second was held in 1894, Lord Jersey attending on behalf of the British Government, and Lord Ripon being colonial minister. The colonial premiers at this conference first adopted a resolution in favor of preferential trade within the empire, and recommended the repeal of the treaties with Germany and Belgium, which rendered it impossible for the colonies to give preference to British trade. The third colonial conference was held in the jubilee of 1897 in London, Mr. Chamberlain being Colonial Secretary. It was at this conference that Mr. Chamberlain proposed the formation of a federal council, which was rejected, the conference resolving that the present political relations between the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies are generally satisfactory under the existing condition of things. Mr. Seddon and Sir Edward Braddon were the only dissentients.

At the conference this year Mr. Chamberlain summoned the colonial premiers to discuss with them questions of the political relations between the mother country and the colonies, imperial defense, and the commercial relations of the empire.

#### THE QUESTION OF A ZOLLVEREIN.

The current number of the *Quarterly Review*, after setting forth the various stages through which these conferences have passed from the beginning, passes in review the history of the efforts which have been made to establish a zollverein. A British zollverein, it declares, need not be discussed. It may be desirable, but it is not desired. The colonies have no wish to revolutionize their own fiscal systems. All that they are willing to do is to give a certain preference to British goods. Mr. Hofmeyr, in 1887, made the first proposal in this direction. He suggested that an imperial navy tariff of 2 per cent. should be levied at all ports of the empire on all goods entering the empire from abroad, irrespective of existing tariffs. This, he calculated, would yield seven millions sterling, of which the people of the United Kingdom would pay by far the largest part. Colonel Denison proposes to raise the tariff to 10 per cent., which would yield forty-four millions, the United Kingdom paying forty-one millions, and Canada and Australia three and a half millions. The *Quarterly Review*, therefore, dismisses the Hofmeyr-Denison scheme as a revolutionary and perilous enterprise outside the scope of practical politics. The only thing possible to be done is to accept with thanks any offer which the colonies may make of refusing duties on English goods. The reviewer prefers much the schemes for developing steamship services rather than propositions to restrict trade by imposing fresh taxes. For a forward policy in this direction time is fully ripe.

#### • IS A KRIEGSVEREIN POSSIBLE?

A zollverein is impossible, but a kriegsverein ought, in the opinion of the reviewer, to be regarded with more favor. But he regretfully admits that in military matters the volunteer principle is likely to continue as in political and voluntary. All that can be done in that direction is to establish a common understanding with regard to armament schemes of mobilization, the formation of reserves, and other kindred matters. In the field of law something might be done to create an imperial court of appeal, composed of a combination between the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which would be a better symbol of the empire than

even the Parliament at Westminster. Besides the constitution of a court of appeal something might be done to give a uniform imperial law in the matter of trade-marks, copyright, patents, naturalization, and emigration.

#### SHALL THESE CONFERENCES BE PERIODICAL?

The reviewer concludes with a suggestion that steps should be taken to give some periodicity to the meeting of colonial conferences. Some day there may be evolved an imperial council advising the crown, and acting as a medium between the groups of federated states and the great executive officers in charge of imperial interests.

#### OUR NAVY AND ITS COST.

AT present there are ten first-class battleships building in the United States,—a larger amount of new construction work than any other nation has in hand except the English navy, and that has only three more. When our new navy was begun we were twelfth or fourteenth among the world's sea powers, and now we are, say, fourth, and probably on the way to being third, in efficiency. Great Britain and France are the only powers which could confront the United States with such an overwhelming force as to put the general naval board at Washington to studying the defensive problem. Although Japan's navy is stronger in its own waters than that of any other one navy permanently maintained on the same coast, it has no place in the world-reckoning of navies. Dr. Talcott Williams discusses the United States' new navy and the cost of supporting such a luxury as a first-class modern fighting fleet in the *Atlantic Monthly* for September.

#### TWENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR ON NEW CONSTRUCTION.

This is the price, Dr. Williams tells us, of the maintenance of a first-class sea power, and only five national budgets can afford it: England, the United States, Germany, France, and Russia. Of these, England and France are in advance of the rest. If the world's battleships are reduced to terms of the *Indiana* or *Massachusetts*,—10,000 tons, 15-knot speed, four 13-inch guns,—launched within fifteen years, the United States, in 1890, was sixth, being led by Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and Germany. By 1896, the United States had passed Germany on that basis, but was still led by the rest, and by 1902 the United States has passed Italy, and is led by Russia, if existing, or by Germany, if approaching, naval strength be considered. There will be a period, just as the twelve battleships and

two armored cruisers, building or authorized, are completed, when in the fighting line, measured by efficiency, the United States will be third. But the period will be brief, unless our naval expenditure for new construction is kept up to an inexorable annual average of from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. "This is to-day the minimum price for the naval security of a first-class power, one of the Big Five, whose common action and consent rule the world, and make up a world concert steadily gravitating into three divisions,—Russia and France, Germany and central Europe, England, and the United States,—in which last recent events in China and South Africa have suddenly burdened the United States with many of the responsibilities and some of the initiative of a senior partner."

#### THERE ARE NO SMALL FLEETS TO-DAY.

Dr. Williams points to the fact that all the lesser fleets have disappeared. They existed even twenty years ago. Two centuries ago Holland was still equal to an even fight with England, and the battle of the Baltic had its centenary only last year; while it will be five years before the centenary of the Danish surrender to the British fleet, and until these twin events Denmark had still a fleet deemed worth destroying at the cost of an act of atrocious bad faith. Even the Barbary states had fleets up to a century ago equal to naval warfare. In 1881, Chile had a stronger fleet than the United States. There were then at least a dozen flags capable of giving a fair account of themselves. These have disappeared. The little folk among the nations have ceased to maintain navies. The fighting force of the five great nations has become so visible and so calculable that nothing else is considered. The lesser powers own vessels. They no longer possess a navy in any proper sense of the word.

#### THE AMERICAN END IN NAVY BUILDING IS MODERATION.

Dr. Williams traces the work of building a real American navy from the discussions of the first Naval Advisory Board twenty-one years ago, at a time when this country still thought it could safely place on the sea a small and efficient navy, easily to be made the nucleus of a larger one,—our naval policy since John Paul Jones. The striking characteristic of our new navy, Dr. Williams says, is moderation, a balance between extremes, ships of moderate size, eschewing extreme speed, of great power and unusual stability, and of low, but safe metacentric height. Our guns are not of the abnormal caliber some European governments have used. The armor

is not of inordinate thickness, because our harbors have shallow entrances, fixing the best draught at under twenty-five feet, though later vessels reach the English limit of twenty-seven feet and an inch or two. Dr. Williams ascribes no small share of this even balance of ship and armament to the wisdom of Mr. Charles H. Cramp.

But although the battleships built by the European governments have a higher speed requirement than the American ships, Dr. Williams points out that the tests are very different in America and Europe. Our speed trials are much more severe. The English and Continental speed test is a mile in smooth water, over whose familiar stretch a vessel speeds with forced draught, picked coal, trying it again and again, often with several breakdowns, until a fancy record is won. The American speed test is for forty miles in blue water, unsheltered, with service coal and service conditions. The allowance this calls for no one can give. But it exists, and is important. "The *Oregon* in her matchless voyage around South America under Admiral Clark, the one supreme feat of the war, averaged 11 knots, attaining 14.55 on one run of nine hours, far nearer its trial trip of 16.7 knots than is likely with the *Centurion*, begun in the same year, of the same tonnage, and 18.25 knots."

#### A WEAK POINT IN OUR NAVAL MANAGEMENT.

We are building battleships rapidly, and probably as fast as necessary, but there are three factors in a modern navy needed for its success,—ships, officers with men, and equipment. Officers are still inadequate in number for American ships. "There remains the swarm of subsidiary naval aids, coaling stations, dockyards, material, and a distributed store of ammunition. How scant this last was in the spring of 1898 will not be known for a generation. Two ships went into one of the two actions of the war with eighty-five rounds or so per five-inch gun, when they should have had one hundred and twenty-five. Some thirty-five rounds won the fight. Suppose it had not? Without fortified bases in the West Indies, in the Hawaiian Islands, and in the Philippines, and all needs of war at hand at home, our fleet at the critical moment may be like a boiler without steam. This third need Congress and Parliament both fail to meet."

Dr. Williams says that as we are pledged to protect the Western World from aggression, we must keep our present station of fourth among the naval powers at all costs. To do this the United States must add to its nineteen first-class battleships as many more in the next sixteen years, or two to each Congress. We will then never have to resort to force to support the Monroe Doctrine.

#### THE CAPE TO CAIRO TELEGRAPH.

ONE of the famous projects of the late Cecil Rhodes was the Cape to Cairo telegraph, 5,600 miles long when finished, which Mr. Rhodes hoped would reduce the cost of cabling from Cape Town to London from about \$1.10 to 25 cents a word. Part of the line has been in use some time. Its entire length is marked at intervals with the graves of those who have died in constructing it. Far ahead,—sometimes 200 miles,—of the engineers are always Mr. Otto Beringer, the surveyor, and two assistants and native porters. In *Harmsworth's Magazine* for July Mr. F. A. Talbot describes some of the difficulties of carrying out the undertaking.

Steel posts must be used instead of wood, which is liable to be devoured by ants. The difficulties of transport have been enormous. Everything is transhipped at the coast on to shallow boats which go as far up the rivers as possible; then native porters are used. Over one hundred engineers and several thousand blacks are employed in building the telegraph.

When the wire passes through forests a wide clearing is made, and the posts (generally weighing 160 pounds) are planted in the middle of it, to avoid falling trees. Elephants, unfortunately, are particularly fond of rubbing against the posts, and rubbing them down altogether, but the line is now so well patrolled that any mishap can soon be put right. Electric shocks practically taught the natives to keep from meddling with the wires. Sometimes the line is overtopped by the luxuriance of the vegetation, which the natives refuse to cut down for fear of crocodiles. Sometimes a tree of 100 feet circumference has to be cut down. Rainy seasons interrupt work periodically, and fever marshes and wild animals are, of course, constant dangers.

All along the route are frequent depots of repairing materials. How costly these must be may be guessed when it is said that the tariff between Nyassa and Tanganyika is \$150 a ton.

The highest speed at which the construction has been carried out is twenty miles a week.

#### THE PACIFIC CABLE ROUTES.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S decision, on August 8, in the matter of concessions to the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, recalls public attention to the fact that the United States now controls the most important routes for Pacific submarine cables.

The enormous disadvantage under which we now labor in the transmission of messages from the United States to the far East is made clear in an article contributed by the Hon. O. P.

Austin to the *National Geographic Magazine* for August:

"Messages from the United States to the Orient at present go via Europe, through the Indian Ocean, skirting the eastern coast of the Asiatic continent, traveling enormous distances, and occupying considerable time in transmission, to say nothing of the high rates of toll which must be paid for this circuitous service.

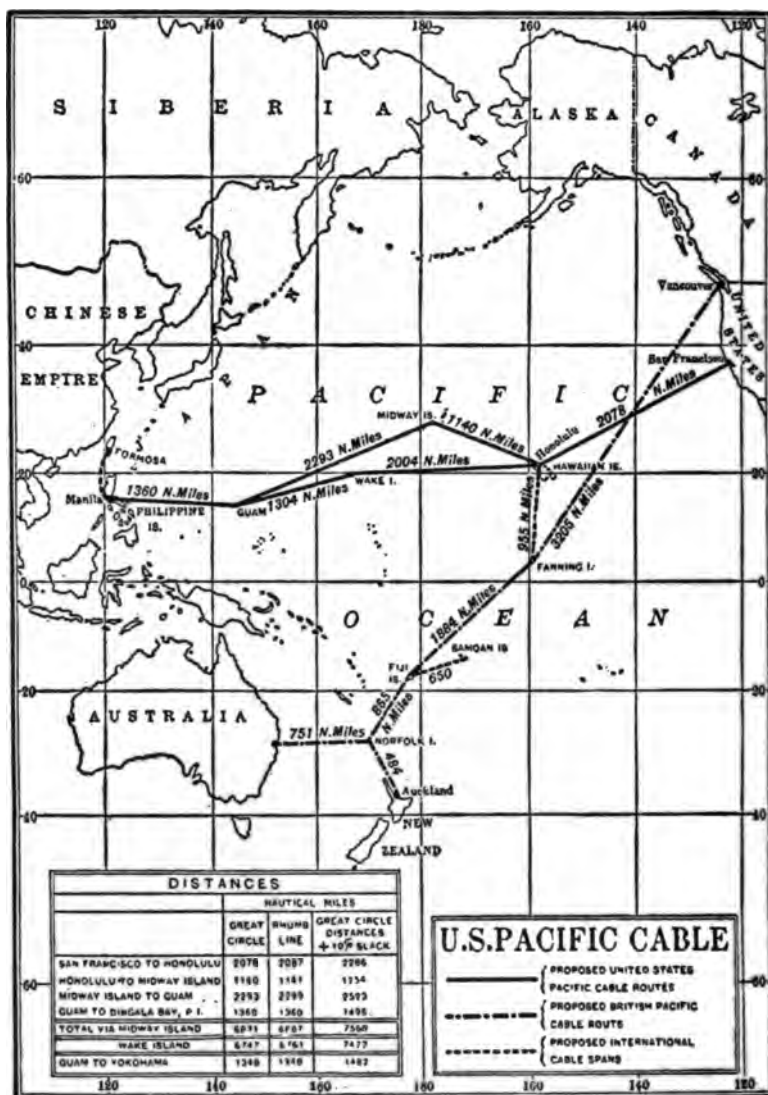
**THE UNITED STATES HOLDS THE KEY TO THE SITUATION.**

"The experience of cable builders and operators is that a distance of 3,500 miles is about the limit at which cables can be satisfactorily operated without way stations, at which the messages are transmitted from section to section of the line. It is because of this fact, and because there are few places in the Pacific in which islands are so located as to furnish the necessary way stations for relays, that the construction of submarine telegraphs across that ocean has not been undertaken. Even where islands exist at such intervals as to justify the attempt, they were so divided in national control that no country or group of capitalists cared to undertake this enormous task. But now all this is changed. The events of the past three years have brought under the control of the United States a line of islands stretching from convenient intervals from the western coast of America to the eastern coast of Asia. The Hawaiian Islands, Wake Island, Guam, and the Philippines form a continuous line of great natural telegraph poles upon which we may string a wire or series of wires, by which we may converse across this great body of water, stretching half-way round the globe, making every one of its intermediate landings and relay stations on our own territory, and protected by the American flag."

Thus, through the acquisition of new territories, we occupy an independent position in the Pacific.

**THE BRITISH PROJECT.**

"Meantime England has decided to attempt to connect the western coast of Canada, via Fanning Island, the Fiji group, and Norfolk Island, with her southern Pacific possessions of Aus-



tralia and New Zealand. The proposed routes of these two cable systems are shown on the map here presented.

"It is proposed also to construct connecting links between Fanning Island and the Hawaiian Islands, and by a short side line connect the Samoan group with the main line. This would give to the American and the British lines an opportunity for an interchange of business, and

put all the important groups of the Pacific,—the Hawaiian group, the Samoan Islands, the Fiji group, Guam, and the Philippines,—in direct cable communication with our western coast, and enable vessel owners and owners of their cargoes to communicate with them *en route* to and from this great market which we are seeking to invade."

#### PANAMA VERSUS NICARAGUA.

THE published extracts from the reports of the Isthmian Canal Commission have made the public fairly familiar with the reasons that determined the choice of the Panama route. Articles written by members of the commission have also supplied important data. Last month we quoted from Professor Burr's paper in the *Popular Science Monthly*. In the August number of that periodical the same authority sums up concisely the relative advantages of the two routes as follows:

"Both routes are entirely 'practicable and feasible.'

"Neither route has any material commercial advantage over the other as to time, although the distance between our Atlantic (including Gulf) and Pacific ports is less by the Nicaragua route.

"The Panama route is about one-fourth the length of that in Nicaragua; it has less locks, less elevation of summit-level, and far less curvature, all contributing to correspondingly decreased risks peculiar to the passage through a canal. The estimated annual cost of operation and maintenance of the Panama route is but six-tenths that for the Nicaragua route.

"The harbor features may be made adequate for all the needs of a canal by either route, with such little preponderance of advantage as may exist in favor of the Panama crossing.

"The commission estimated ten years for the completion of the Panama Canal and eight years for the Nicaragua water way, but the writer believes that these relations should be exchanged.

"The water-supply is practically unlimited on both routes, but the controlling or regulating works, being automatic, are much simpler and more easily operated and maintained on the Panama route.

"The Nicaragua route is practically uninhabited, and consequently practically no sickness exists there. On the Panama route, on the contrary, there is a considerable population extending along the entire line, among which yellow fever and other tropical diseases are probably always found. Initial sanitary works of much larger magnitude would be required on the Panama route than on the Nicaragua, although probably as rigorous sanitary measures would be re-

quired during the construction of the canal on one route as on the other.

"The railroad on the Panama route, and other facilities offered by a considerable existing population, render the beginning of work and the housing and organization of the requisite labor forces less difficult and more prompt than on the Nicaragua route.

"The greater amount of work on the Nicaragua route, and its distribution over a far greater length of line, involve the employment of a correspondingly greater force of laborers with attendant difficulties for an equally prompt completion of the work.

"The recent volcanic eruptions on the Island of Martinique indicate a possible danger to the Nicaragua canal, should it be built, from the living volcano of Ometepe, in Lake Nicaragua, about ten miles from the land line. That there is some danger is beyond question, but it is very remote. There is no evidence to show that a canal or canal structure ten miles distant from Mont Pelée would have been injured by its recent eruptions, although navigation might have been interrupted for a short time. It is an open question, therefore, whether Ometepe in most violent eruption, even, would injure the Nicaragua Canal, although danger would exist.

"On the other hand, as there is no volcano within about one hundred and seventy-five miles of the Panama route, that route would be free from all danger of volcanic eruption."

In regard to the negotiation of concessions and treaties, Professor Burr thinks that there is not much choice between the two routes, although he admits that the Nicaragua route may, perhaps, be "freer from the complicating shadows of prior rights and concessions."

#### THE REVOLUTION IN COLOMBIA.

IN view of the relations into which we are likely to be brought with Colombia through the construction of the Panama Canal, the political disturbances in that country already possess more than an academic interest for the people of the United States. This being the case, it seems strange that the accounts of the present revolution furnished to the American press should be so few and so meager. An attempt to present the main facts of the situation down to the month of February, 1902, is made in the August number of the *Missionary Review of the World*. The name of the writer of the article is not given, but he is said to be fully deserving of confidence.

The revolution was begun on October 17, 1899,—almost the precise date of the outbreak of the Boer war. The government is said to be

placed 75,000 men under arms, and the revolutionists are believed to have mustered 35,000. Some 400 combats of greater or less importance had been reported up to February last; the number of men killed on both sides, up to that time, was estimated at 50,000.

The Conservatives themselves deposed President San Clemente two years ago, and the Vice-President, Dr. José M. Morroquin, was placed at the head of the government. His administration has been seriously handicapped by the lack of concord among the Conservative leaders.

#### FINANCIAL CHAOS.

The desperate plight of the Colombian finances was described by Mr. Edwin Emerson, Jr., in an article on "South American War Issues" contributed to the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for March, 1902. The Colombian peso has declined in value, since the outbreak of the war, from 25 cents in gold to about two cents. There are now about 200,000,000 pesos of inconvertible paper currency in circulation, which is legal tender for all debts and obligations. The *Missionary Review* writer describes the resulting situation as follows:

"The poorest people, who earn their living by the sweat of their brows, are those who have suffered the most. The government has also found that the issue of paper money will not supply its necessities. Foreign exchange must be bought with which to get war materials, and as it requires some fifty pesos to buy each dollar, this falls with crippling force on the treasury. Although the government had yielded to the temptation to issue larger and larger sums of paper money, and had seen its pernicious effects on the morals of the people and on the integrity of the government itself, there was no remedy except to continue or to confiscate the property of the people for public uses. The result has been a compromise in which the evil effects of both measures are clearly felt. Confiscation of property, forced loans, and contributions of war have been required of the people, and especially from those who are known to sympathize with the revolutionary party.

"The effects of these measures are most deplorable. Industry of every kind has been almost completely paralyzed, agriculture destroyed, many of the farmhouses burned, and villages abandoned; and now, with the forced loans and contributions of war, the banks and commercial houses in all the business centers of the republic are on the verge of ruin."

#### REASONS FOR THE WAR.

Following is the indictment of the government as presented by the Liberal, or revolutionary, leaders:

"The Conservative party has suppressed 'parliamentary government,' and has established in its place a 'presidential government.' The real meaning of this expression is that the development of the Colombian Government is exactly the contrary of that of the English Government. In Colombia the real power is lodged in the president, while in England it is in reality in the House of Commons. The president cannot be called to account for his actions, and he possesses extraordinary power to issue legislative decrees and to execute the laws by what is known as 'the administrative process.' He appoints his cabinet, the governors of the states, and all executive officers, either directly or through those whom he has already appointed and can remove at will. These officers become his personal agents. The courts decided in the case of *El Heraldo*, a printing establishment; that the governor of the department could not be tried by the courts for closing the establishment without process of law and in time of peace, because in doing so he was acting under express instructions from the president, who is not responsible to the courts for such matters. To change this plan of government is one of the objects of the revolutionary leaders, and they believe that only an armed insurrection can change it.

"All members of the Liberal party have been excluded, not by law, but by the practice of the 'powers that be,' from all civil and military offices ever since the Conservatives came into power. This is in general true, and the excuse made by the government party is that the opposition has made known its intention to overthrow the government at the first opportunity. The Liberals say that no remedy can be found in the government itself, for the powers of Congress are exceedingly limited, and that no legislation could even be proposed without the consent of the 'Council of State' (composed of men entirely under the control of the presidential party). In addition, the election laws, and the practices under them, are such that the government party can prevent the return of any candidate that it may wish to exclude, as has constantly been done since 1886. This fact, admitted in its general terms by all parties in Colombia, is used to justify the plea that the institutions ought to be reformed, and cannot be reformed except at the point of the bayonet.

#### OPPOSITION TO THE CHURCH.

"Again, there is a Church question involved in the strife, so that the clerical party is entirely on the Conservative side. The Liberal party affirms that the favors shown to the Roman Catholic clergy, orders, etc., in exemptions of

trials before the common courts and from the payment of taxes, import duties, etc., are unjust to the rest of the population, and should be abolished. Strong objections are made to the laws that place the entire control of education at public expense in the hands of the clergy, and to those that place the administration of the public cemeteries in their hands, because they are abused for party and Church interests. Equally strong objections are made to the marriage laws, as these laws are administered and offenses against them are judged by the clergy. Violent objections are also made to the payment to the Church officers of an annual tax of considerable proportions, on account of some claims that the Church has made against the government of Colombia for property taken years ago."

The Conservatives, on the other hand, charge the Liberals with opposition to the Roman Catholic Church, not so much on account of disliking the exemptions granted and the privileges given, as on account of opposition to all religion, and because they desire to live irreligious and immoral lives.

#### WHAT WILL THE OUTCOME BE?

This writer indulges in no rose-colored prophecies regarding Colombia's future. As to the evil that has already been wrought, he is very positive. He says:

"A statement of the prospects before the country must necessarily be defective, because at present we cannot judge whether it is likely that the attempted revolution will triumph by force of arms or be suppressed. This much we do know, that the material civilization of the country is completely prostrated, and that it will be years before it can be reestablished even under the best form of government. The loss of so many of the young men of the country has taken away the working force, and so will retard its recovery. The great debt that rests on the country, not only to pay the claims of the foreigners and citizens who have suffered in their persons and property, and to meet the claims of Colombians who have given of their lives and substance in the strife, but also to meet the great issue of paper money that has been made, will stagger the treasury for years to come. The return to a sound currency will be more trying on the people than any financial question they have ever tried to solve in the past. But this is not the worst; passions have been inflamed that will not cool for years to come. Already these have destroyed thousands of lives and millions of property, and it looks now as if much more blood must yet be shed and more property destroyed before the end will be reached.

"Although it may seem as if the reactionaries are in the majority in only a few places, yet they are in power, and they will not give up without a more furious struggle, that will be fought from hilltop to hilltop all over the Colombian Andes. On the other hand, the revolutionary party seems to be determined to win or to perish in the attempt. They state that they intend to continue until they unseat the existing administration and reinstate the reform party. The form that the civilization of Colombia will take depends to some measure on the political organism that remains in power after this struggle is over, and this cannot be predicted at the present time."

#### KANSAS OF TO-DAY.

AN excellent article, describing the past ten years' vicissitudes of the great State of Kansas and her prosperity to-day, is contributed to the September *Atlantic Monthly* by Charles M. Harger. He says that it is not only the good crops of the past few years that should have credit for the present prosperous condition of the Kansas farmer; the habits of thrift acquired during the hard times after the bursting of the boom in 1887, and the sturdy character of the people of the Sunflower State, would by this time have brought the great grain-growing community into good times, even without "bumper" crops. This is, in brief, the Kansan's experience of the past generation.

#### THE SETTLEMENT, THE BOOM, AND ITS COLLAPSE.

"On an exaggerated parallelogram, tipped 3,000 feet higher at the west end than at the east, a million and a half people settled in two decades. Many of them did not comprehend that the farming which might succeed in the East, or even along the Missouri border, would be a failure on the high-tilted prairie, because of a lack of rainfall. Then there was the experience of the boom, that surging time when town lots spread out until they seemed likely to absorb the farms. The day of reckoning came next. Two hundred thousand people moved out of the State. Some went in Pullman cars, some in wagons, and some walked. Mortgaged claims were deserted, houses and stores were left empty, land in the 'additions' once more sold by the acre instead of by the lot."

#### THE TEACHINGS OF ADVERSITY.

Out of this came the political vagaries by which Kansas was so largely known to the world in the nineties. But in the meantime the people were profiting by the lessons of adversity. They had learned that kaffir corn and alfalfa would stand



the drought, that cattle and sheep would thrive in western Kansas, that diversity of crops would give regular returns, that creameries paid good dividends, that hogs were more profitable than parades,—in short, Kansas was a good place to farm in after all, if you did it in the right way.

#### THE REGENERATED KANSAS.

"In 1897, the Kansan stopped talking about wanting to sell out that he might go back East; in 1898, he was better contented; in 1899, he raised the price on his real estate and built a porch and bay window; in 1900, other improvements followed, and he congratulated himself on his foresight in having remained while so many left the State.

"In the five years ending with the crop of 1901, Kansas raised 323,176,464 bushels of wheat and 681,452,906 bushels of corn. These were indeed fat years. The corn crop of 1889, 273,888,321 bushels, and the wheat of 1901, 90,333,095 bushels, were the largest in the history of the State,—but the average annual yield of wheat for ten years has been 40,450,354 bushels, and of corn, 142,856,553 bushels, the average total value of both crops being over \$60,000,000. The records of the State agricultural board show that for thirty-four years the average yield of corn, whether in corn territory or where none at all grew, was twenty-seven bushels per acre, and for twenty-five years the average farm value of Kansas corn per acre has been \$7.31.

"While 16 counties raise more than half the wheat of the State, 55 counties out of the 105 produce good returns of that cereal. Now that there seems to be a fairly clear understanding of the agricultural limitations, a much better record should be possible. The fact that in two years past the increase in the value of agricultural productions and live stock has been \$51,278,936 over the preceding two years gives good reason for the encouraging outlook. Each year the live-stock interests assume larger proportions and greater value,—and the products of the range are affected little by dry weather. The average total product of farm and ranch for twenty years has been \$142,861,380 annually.

"The State banks had on deposit in December, 1896, \$34,553,000; in September, 1901, they had \$42,000,000, while the national banks had \$45,000,000 more. In the past five years, besides reducing mortgages and laying up \$50,000,000 in increased bank deposits, the State has made progress in its public finances. The counties, cities, and school districts refunded \$6,200,000 of bonds at a saving of one to two and a half per cent. in interest rate. The actual reduction in the principal of bonds for the year ending

July 1, 1900, was \$2,978,321. This was in spite of the fact that many counties issued new bonds for public buildings and other improvements."

#### A CITY REAL-ESTATE "TRUST."

THE United States Realty and Construction Company, the extraordinary combination recently effected in the city of New York, is the subject of an article in the September *World's Work*. The United States Company consists of five of the strongest real-estate corporations in the metropolis, and is capitalized at \$66,000,000; it has, too, the direct and indirect backing of the strongest financial institutions in America. The George A. Fuller Construction Company, the most important concern of the five which have been merged, has enjoyed great success in the business of erecting large office buildings in Chicago, Baltimore, and Washington, as well as in New York and other large cities.

The idea of dealing in real estate as so many shares of stock is comparatively new. Up to the present time the business has been in the partnership stage, and this ownership of real estate by private individuals or estates has led to much vexatious litigation over the division or partition of properties.

#### THE ADVANTAGE OF THE NEW PLAN.

"In commercializing real estate this new combination will view each large property which is purchased as a great industry, to which must be applied the same rules of economy and careful management as is the case with large manufacturing plants. When the property is first purchased, the question of title will be forever settled. An investor buying a share of stock in that land will no more think of inquiring into the title than he will concerning the title of a railroad to its plant. Deaths will not destroy the integrity of the property. The shares will pass to the proper heirs just as any other personal property."

The promoters of this enterprise believe that it will give an advantage to the purchaser of real estate, in the first place, because small holders will hesitate to persist in obstinate demands for too high a price in the face of the competition that so powerful a company can give. If such holders won't sell at any fair price, they might be induced to come in and accept shares of the new corporation. Even with its great capitalization, the United States Company could not, of course, control any large portion of the real estate of New York, and it is proposed to turn over new properties to subsidiary corporations, which will be formed by the parent company.

"There would next be a saving in architects'

charges, contractors' commissions, and in the purchase of materials. The corporation under discussion will probably enjoy peculiar advantage in the construction of steel buildings from the fact that the steel trust president is to be a director. But any corporation erecting one building instead of five upon the same plot of ground would enjoy large economies in this respect. In the building itself there will be greater opportunities for light courts, thin partitions, and economies of space in every particular. The elevator equipments could be very greatly improved, as well as securing the savings incident to the operation of only one plant.

#### ECONOMIES IN MANAGING THE LARGE BUILDINGS.

"In the conduct of these large buildings there will be yet more economies. The layman little realizes the quantity of supplies necessary for the extensive office structures in our cities. Great economies could be effected through large purchases in brick. With a tremendous building under a single management, there could be great division of labor in the matter of janitor service, there would be necessary only one superintendent. The collection of rents could be economized. It would be possible also to place in such a building unusual conveniences for the benefit of the tenants and still preserve the net economies which have been specified. The idea of having a stenographic establishment, a bookstore, a soda fount, a barber shop, a manicure establishment, a dentist, an oculist, a surgeon, a physician, and others in a great office building has already been partly developed. It is possible to do much more."

#### AGRICULTURAL TRAINING FOR WOMEN.

THE Countess of Warwick is at the head of a movement in England which has for its object the education of the "daughters of professional men with large families and small incomes." In establishing the so-called Reading Hostels the object of the countess was twofold. She wanted to make a new opening for educated women by training them in the lighter branches of agriculture, and at the same time to benefit the farming interest by raising an army of trained women to do battle in its service. The first of the Reading Hostels was opened in 1898, and accommodates twenty-four students. Brook House, opened in 1899, accommodates fourteen, and the Maynard Hostel sixteen. In 1900, a pair of six-room cottages were built, and two large greenhouses erected. There were nine and a half acres of land rented for practical work. The students are instructed in gardening, poultry-rearing, bee-keeping, and dairying. They

have no laboratories, however, so that all scientific work has to be done at Reading College, which is very dear.

Lady Warwick started with a capital of £1,500, but now the time has come for launching out on a larger scale. She wants £30,000 to build an agricultural college for women. The appeal in the *Times* and at the Mansion House only brought in £600. The fees for the students at the hostels which are already opened vary from £65 to £126 a year, including board and residence and training. Starting with 12 students in 1896, 168 have now attended a longer or shorter course of training. Lady Warwick would like to fix a minimum limit of two years for training, but she would not exclude short courses, and lectures are given to non-resident students in the neighborhood. Every student who has been through the full course of training has obtained a salaried post on leaving.

#### A COLLEGE AND "SETTLEMENT" SCHEME.

To help on the movement she has founded an agricultural association for women, with the *Woman's Agricultural Times* as its official organ. This association, started in February, 1899, now numbers thirty patrons and one hundred and thirty-two associates in many parts of the world. Her dream for the future is that several women should take a cottage and several acres of land to start with, so as to form women's agricultural settlements in various parts of the country. She would have them work it on the allotment system as a market garden, or horticultural farm, or small dairy farm, combined perhaps with bee-keeping or fruit-growing. Three students have already applied for cottages next year. She has opened a new department of work at Reading this year for colonial training. The course extends over one year, of which three months will be devoted to each of the following groups:—cooking, housewifery, laundry and dressmaking, dairy and poultry-farming, flower, fruit, and vegetable gardening. The students are taught to find substitutes for every-day necessities, such as making their own yeast from the potato. Their training, in fact, will consist very largely in doing without things. With the £30,000 endowment Lady Warwick says an agricultural college could be founded which would take in between fifty and sixty students under one roof. They could build their own laboratories, supply their own teachers, and rent two hundred acres of ground, on which all the practical work could be done.

Lady Warwick makes her appeal to the British public through the pages of the *New Liberal Review* for August.

### THE FIRST PUBLIC MAN INTERVIEWED IN ENGLAND.

"WHO was the first public man ever interviewed in England?" Sir Wemyss Reid, in *Great Thoughts*, says it was Mr. W. E. Forster, about 1880 or 1881. And Mr. W. T. Stead was the interviewer.

"Mr. Stead interviewed Forster on his return from the East. Mr. Forster came to see me immediately after the interview appeared, and I reproached him for having countenanced such an abominable innovation from America. We had a long discussion, and in the end agreed that while the ordinary interview was not a thing to be encouraged, yet that the interview in which a man stated his views on some great topic of interest might be useful to the person interviewed and to the public generally."

Mr. Forster, however (says *Westminster Gazette*), was much blamed at the time for having submitted to being interviewed.

As the subject seems to be of some interest, Mr. Stead himself recalls, in the *English Review of Reviews*, the circumstances in which this first interview took place:

"Mr. Forster had just returned from a visit to Bulgaria. I called upon him, and after a long talk, I said I thought what he said was very interesting, and ought to be made known to the public, and asked for his permission to jot down what I remembered of his conversation, to publish it in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, offering at the same time to send him a proof. When I wrote out the interview, knowing the prejudice to which Sir Wemyss Reid referred, I did not venture to print it as an interview with Mr. W. E. Forster. I simply guarded his susceptibilities by describing him in the proof as 'an English public man who had recently returned from the East.'

"When Mr. Forster got the proof, he returned it to me with a few corrections, striking out 'an English public man,' and putting in his own name. He said to me:

"Don't you think that the chief importance of my observations is that they are my observations, and therefore ought to be published in my name?"

"I said of course I thought so, but I never thought he would stand it, because there was such a prejudice against interviewing public men.

"Well," said Mr. Forster, 'I understand that prejudice, but I think there are very great advantages for public men in the interview. It enables one, for instance, to air ideas or to send up a *ballon d'essai* without making one's self definitely responsible for them in the form in

which they are expressed. At the same time,' he continued, 'I think it is only right to the man interviewed that he should always have an opportunity of revising his interview in proof, on the strict understanding that the public should never be told that he had seen the proof. Otherwise, if he is known to have revised the proof, he is liable to be held to any statements therein contained almost as much as if he had written them with his own hand.'

"There is much good sense in this; and, excepting where it has been absolutely impossible, I have always submitted proofs of interviews to the interviewed, and have never proclaimed the fact, unless with their permission, that the interview had been revised by its subject."

### SWINBURNE ON DICKENS.

THE times indeed are changing when the *Quarterly Review* allows one of its contributors to sign his contribution. This novel departure for the *Quarterly* has been made in honor of Mr. Swinburne, who fills twenty pages of the July number with an appreciation of the work of Charles Dickens. It is interesting, but it possesses little of the charm of the best of Mr. Swinburne's prose and verse. Its interest, indeed, lies more in the judgments which he expresses than in the style in which his criticisms are couched. As usual, Mr. Swinburne is somewhat lavish in his laudation, but, contrary to his wont, he uses the lash but sparingly.

#### "THE CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND."

His severest censure is reserved for the "Child's History of England." He says:

"I cannot imagine what evil imp, for what inscrutable reason in the unjustifiable designs of a malevolent Providence, was ever permitted to suggest to him the perpetration of such a book."

What ailed him in this book was its "cheap-jack radicalism." But Mr. Swinburne reserves his chief scorn for those who have adversely criticised Dickens. Those who deny truthfulness and realism to the imagination of genius of Dickens are "blatant boobies." "The incredible immensity of Dickens' creative power," he says, "sufficed for a fame great enough to deserve the applause and the thanksgiving of all men worthy to acclaim it, and the contempt of such a Triton of the minnows as Matthew Arnold."

This is nothing to what he says of George Henry Lewes, whose criticism provokes him to speak of the "chattering duncery and the impudent malignity of so consummate and pseudo-sophical a quack as George Henry Lewes. Not even such a past master in the noble science of

defamation could plausibly have dared to cite in support of his insolent and idiotic impeachment either the leading or the supplementary characters in 'A Tale of Two Cities.'

"DAVID COPPERFIELD" AND "GREAT EXPECTATIONS."

But Mr. Swinburne cannot stand Little Nell. "She is a monster as inhuman as a baby with two heads." He does not think very much of "Nicholas Nickleby;" he does not consider "The Old Curiosity Shop" is in any way a good story; and he is not enthusiastic about "Dombey and Son." But of almost all the other novels he



ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

has nothing but unstinted praise. Dickens' two best novels, Mr. Swinburne thinks, are "David Copperfield" and "Great Expectations." Of "David Copperfield" he says:

"From the first chapter to the last it is unmistakable by any eye above the level and beyond the insight of a beetle's as one of the masterpieces to which time can only add a new charm and an unimaginable value."

For the perfect excellence of this masterpiece he finds no words too strong. The story, he says, is incomparably finer than "Great Expectations." There can be none superior, if there be any equal to it, in the whole range of English fiction, except "Vanity Fair" and "The Newcomes," if even they may claim exception. There can surely be found no equal or nearly equal number of living and ever-living figures.

DICKENS' LAST GREAT WORK.

"Great Expectations" was Dickens' last great work. The defects in it are nearly as imper-

ceptible as spots on the sun or shadows on a sunlit sea.

"Barnaby Rudge" can hardly, in common justice, be said to fall short of the crowning phrase of being a faultless work of creation. In "Martin Chuzzlewit," that neglected and irregular masterpiece, his comic and his tragic genius rose now and then to the very highest pitch of all. Sairey Gamp has once again risen to the unimaginable supremacy of triumph by revealing the unspeakable perfection of Mrs. Quickly's eloquence at its best. He says:

"We acknowledge with infinite thanksgiving, of inexhaustible laughter and of rapturous admiration, the very greatest comic poet or creator that ever lived to make the life of other men more bright and more glad and more perfect than ever, without his beneficent influence, it possibly or imaginably could have been."

But Mr. Swinburne again and again returns to "David Copperfield," "which is perhaps the greatest gift bestowed on us by this magnificent and immortal benefactor."

PRAISE FOR "A TALE OF TWO CITIES."

"A Tale of Two Cities," he says, is the most ingenuously and inventively and dramatically constructed of all the master's works, but "Hard Times" is greater in moral and pathetic and humorous effect. Of "A Tale of Two Cities," Mr. Swinburne says that "this faultless work of tragic and creative art has nothing of the rich and various exuberance which makes of 'Barnaby Rudge' so marvelous an example of youthful genius in all the glowing growth of its bright and fiery April; but it has the classic and poetic symmetry of perfect execution and of perfect design."

Of "Little Dorrit," whom he describes as "Little Nell grown big," he says it contains many passages of unsurpassable excellence. "The fusion of humor and horror in the marvelous chapter which describes the day after the death of Mr. Merdle is comparable only with the kindred work of such creators as the authors of 'Les Misérables' and 'King Lear,' and nothing in the work of Balzac is newer and truer and more terrible than the relentless yet not unmerciful evolution of the central figure in the story."

DICKENS AND THACKERAY.

Comparing the posthumous fortune of Dickens and Thackeray, Mr. Swinburne says:

"Rivals they were not and could not be; comparison or preference of their respective work is a subject fit only to be debated by the energetic idleness of boyhood. In life Dickens was the more prosperous; Thackeray has had the better fortune after death."

## RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

**N**OTWITHSTANDING Russia's formal evacuation of Manchuria, there are not wanting signs that the country will remain, commercially and industrially, to a great extent Russianized. A French traveler lately returned from that part of the world does not hesitate to call it Russian Manchuria. This traveler, M. Legras, records his impressions in the first July number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. M. Legras seems to have been allowed to go pretty much where he pleased, and the impression which his journey made upon him may be thus summarized. His first idea was that the Russians had been guilty of a capital mistake in leaving nearly three thousand kilometers of their great railway at the mercy of a population which has not submitted to them. It is true that they have accumulated troops, and have signed treaties stipulating for the protection of their interests, but at the same time it is not less true that they cannot be secured against a sudden cutting of the railway or against various attempts upon their interests. The Russians have run this risk for various reasons, of which the most important are two, the one commercial and the other political.

## THE RAILROAD.

The Trans-Siberian Railway is a sort of hybrid ; in its origin, whatever may be the official version, it was a purely military line, and was planned in consequence of the warnings of various governors-generals of eastern Siberia, who had always made a great point of the danger which this unarmed Russian colony was running face to face with China, and destitute of quick communication with the capital. The belief in the commercial success of the enterprise was at first extremely small, so much so that the stations were placed at great distances from one another, and only at points where a fair amount of traffic might be reasonably expected. In spite of all, however, the traffic of the Trans-Siberian Railway grew and grew. The little stations had to be multiplied by two, and even then were not enough.

## WILL RUSSIA MONOPOLIZE MANCHURIAN COMMERCE ?

M. Legras shows that the continuation of the Trans-Siberian Railway through Manchuria is really a sign of the pacific intentions of the Russian Government. He also makes it clear that the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russians does not extend to the railway, which will continue to be guarded by Russian troops. Russian occupation will continue to be a reality in the sense that Russia will proceed to develop the resources of the country in partnership, so to speak,

with native proprietors ; a method which secures to Russia the fruits of annexation without any of the responsibilities. It is this which will prevent Russia from permitting any commercial competition in Manchuria. The conditions under which the railway has been built were so contrived as to make it against the interest of China to grant concessions for railways without injuring her own interests, so M. Legras comes to the conclusion that Russia has nothing to fear in Manchuria so long as peace is maintained. Of course there is the risk of local troubles, and in the event of a general conflagration, such as he holds might result from the establishment of the Japanese in Korea, both the economic and the military situation would be threatened.

## PIERRE LOTI'S TRAVELS IN INDIA.

**M.** PIERRE LOTI contributes to the second July number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a long and exquisitely written paper of his experiences in the territory of the Maharajah of Travancore. It was his privilege to see that delightful, intimate India, where the tourist does not penetrate, and he sings its praises in French so exquisite that to attempt to translate it seems almost a sacrilege. The great Indian temples, with their innumerable series of pillars, and their colossal statues of gods and goddesses, naturally make a profound impression upon this writer, so sensitive to beauty in all its forms.

## JEWS AND CHRISTIANS UNDER BRAHMIN RULE.

Suddenly he sees in the shade of a banyan tree, near an ancient idol of Siva, a personage in a violet robe, with a long white beard, calmly sitting down reading. Actually it is a bishop, a Syrian bishop, but how strange to see him in this country of the mysteries of Brahmins ! Yet it is really perfectly natural, for the Maharajah of Travancore has about half a million Christian subjects. These do not represent the triumph of modern missionary effort ; their ancestors built Christian churches here in epochs when Europe herself was still pagan, for these assert that Christianity was brought here by St. Thomas, who came to India about the middle of the first century. It is, to say the least of it, more probable that they are descended from Nestorians who emigrated from Syria. Not less interesting is the fact that in the north of Travancore are to be found descendants of Jews who emigrated after the second destruction of the Temple at Jerusalem. It is pleasant to relate that under the benign rule of the Maharajah there are no religious feuds ; each religious community practices its faith in peace and toleration.

## AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MAHARAJAH.

M. Loti has the seeing eye of the true traveler, and it is impossible to do more than mention a few of the scenes which aroused his interest and inspired his pen. He describes the remarkable Zoological Gardens at Trivandrum, where the fauna and flora of India are preserved under conditions absolutely similar to the undisturbed jungle. He visits the Maharajah himself, and rejoices that this prince has had the good taste to remain Indian, and not to assume the ugly Western dress. M. Loti was intrusted with the mission of presenting to his Highness a French decoration, and when he had discharged this duty he conversed with the Maharajah about Europe, which the prince is prevented from visiting by the strict rules of his caste. He also talked with the Maharajah on literary subjects, and found him a man of cultivated and refined intelligence. Some days afterward M. Loti was presented to the Maharanee; this is not the wife, but the maternal aunt of the Maharajah. In Travancore, names, titles, and property are inherited on the female side; indeed, in this state women have actually the privilege of repudiating their husbands at their pleasure.

## THE FUTURE OF THEOLOGY.

UNDER the title of "Theology as a Science," Dr. Paul Carus contributes a very thoughtful article to the *Monist* for July. It is a very metaphysical article, and one the phraseology of which would be incomprehensible to the general reader. He believes that theology has a future, but he would prefer to call it theonomy, in order to differentiate it from theology, as astronomy is differentiated from astrology. This theology of the future is a new science, the roots of which lie partly in philosophy, partly in the scientific treatment of history, partly in ethics, partly in an application of art, and partly also in poetry and *belles-lettres*, the religious literature being, to a great extent, hymns and recitals. The basis of this theonomy is the same as that of theology,—namely, an appreciation of the factors that shape our ends; that is, God. The name of God, says Dr. Carus, remains quite as appropriate for the new conception of the eternal norm of being as it was for the old. Here is the theonomical definition of God:

"Moreover, the eternal norm of being is actually a harmonious totality of laws of nature, a system of truths, a spiritual organism, or a body of immaterial influences which condition all the details of becoming, and these creative factors of life are omnipresent as they are non material;

they are eternal as they are indelible; they are immutable as they are perfect, and beyond the possibility of being improved, forming the unchangeable bedrock and ultimate *raison d'être* of existence."

Theonomy is not merely philosophy; it is also based upon a study of the positive forms of historic religion. It is a grand and noble science, and the scope of its development is an infinite potentiality. Dr. Carus believes that the future will not be less religious, but more religious, and that our religion will be purer and nobler and truer. The horizon of religion is expanding, and when theology becomes theonomy the old orthodoxy is not surrendered, but fulfilled and completed.

## THE WESTMINSTER STANDARDS.

Discussing the attitude of the theonomist to the creeds of the existing churches, Dr. Carus asks what may be done to meet the difficulties felt by the Presbyterians who recently attempted to revise the Westminster Confession of Faith. He answers the question by declaring that he would not revise the confession of faith, but would define it in such terms as to bestow the necessary liberty of conscience on Presbyterian ministers, without involving the change of a single letter in the Westminster Confession, and without causing a break in the historical tradition of the Church. A method by which he would effect this is to draw up the following preamble and resolution, which would be a substitute for the present declaration of adhesion to the Presbyterian creed:

*Whereas*, divine revelation is the unfoldment of truth;

*Whereas*, God speaks to mankind at sundry times and in divers manners;

*Whereas*, Jesus Christ spoke to us in parables, and the Christian confessions of faith are, as their name implies, symbolical books;

*Whereas*, religion is a living power and life means growth;

*Whereas*, that is the true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world; and, finally,

*Whereas*, centuries of unparalleled growth have added much to our better comprehension of religious truth;

*Therefore*, be it resolved that we, the duly elected representatives of the Presbyterian Church, declare—

That we regard the Westminster Confession of Faith and other formulations of belief in ages past contained in the symbolical books as venerable historical documents which were, from time to time, on certain occasions, and for specific purposes, composed by the legitimate and legally appointed representatives of our Church;

That we justify the spirit in which they were written, but deny that they were ever intended to bar out from us the light that the higher development of science and the general advance of civilization would bring;

That we bear in mind that the symbolical books are symbols, and that we have learned that a freer scope for their interpretation in the light of the maturest science of our age will do no harm to the essential doctrines of our faith.

Dr. Carus' paper is instinct with faith and remarkably conservative for so staunch a radical; but, as Dr. Carus says, "the very recognition of evolution as an essential truth in the interpretation of the development of man teaches me to be conservative."

### THE FUNCTION OF WATER IN THE HUMAN BODY.

AN interesting, if somewhat technical, article on the functions of water in the human body is contributed to the July number of the *Deutsche Revue* by Prof. Karl B. Hofmann. Teleologically considered, the quantity of water in the body corresponds to its many functions, being greater than that of all other substances composing the body put together,—namely, two-thirds of its entire weight, or leaving out the skeleton, three-fourths of that of the soft parts and fluids, 55 per cent. falling to the share of the muscles alone. The amount, however, varies in the course of life, being much greater in early infancy, diminishing in the prime, and increasing again somewhat in old age. Some animals, as medusas and similar marine creatures, consist almost entirely of water, which constitutes 95 per cent. or even 99 per cent. of their substance. The functions of water are both physical and chemical.

#### PHYSICAL FUNCTIONS OF WATER.

"The flexibility of the spine depends on the intervertebrate elastic disks, which can absorb a great deal of water without losing their consistency; they also serve to soften the concussion that would otherwise be felt by the spine and the head, respectively, the brain, in walking, jumping, dancing, etc. It is a matter of common observation that a person who has been sick in bed for some weeks increases about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  centimeters in height, since these disks have absorbed more water during that period of rest. . . . Not only the shape of the various tissues largely depends on their power of absorbing water, but also their physical qualities, that are most important in the performance of their functions, such as their toughness, elasticity, and power of resisting pressure and pull,—qualities that enable the arteries to bear the impact of the blood wave, and the minute capillaries to adjust themselves to changes of temperature by contraction or expansion. The water in the tissues prevents friction on close

contact. If muscles and ligatures contained little or no water, the movements of the limbs and locomotion of the body would be greatly restricted, if not impossible altogether. The suppleness of every single cell of tissue depends on inhibition.

#### CHEMICAL FUNCTIONS OF WATER.

"Chemically considered, water is either a solvent in which the chemical processes take place, or itself a substance that acts chemically. This function demands fullest recognition, since hundreds of chemical reactions, parallel with or crossing each other, accompany every expression of life, from simple muscular movements to the least stirrings of the soul. The sum total of these chemical processes, the 'transmutation of matter,' is impossible without the mediation of water. *Corpora non agunt nisi fluida* (bodies act only in a fluid state) is an old chemical maxim entirely applicable to our organism. But here water is all the more valuable as a solvent, since our body has no other solvents at command,—e.g., ether, alcohol, chloroform, etc.,—as used in the laboratory, aside from the fact that nearly all the substances in question are insoluble in those fluids.

#### HOW WATER ENTERS THE BODY.

"Most of the water is taken into the body in the food, solid as well as liquid, and in beverages. The Greek physicians argued the question whether water is a food or not. If the term 'food' is taken to mean substances that nourish the body and provide the motive power for its various functions, water cannot be classed among them. But if the term include all those substances without which chemical energy could not come into play, without which life must therefore cease, then water certainly is a food. Water, on entering the stomach, is probably not at all absorbed there, acting merely as a medium in which the chemical changes take place. If it were absorbed while still in the stomach, the digestive process could not be properly accomplished in the small intestines, where it is needed; but when that process is practically completed in the large intestines, the water, having fulfilled its task, is ready to enter the blood. Even a layman may gather from this how irrational it is to take large quantities of fluids, as soups or beverages, during meals, especially in case of sluggish digestion or enlargement of the stomach, as digestion is retarded if the digestive fluids are too much diluted. Water should be taken two or three hours after meals,—when, in fact, a feeling of thirst arises.



## WATER IS A THERMO-REGULATOR.

A highly important function of water, finally, is that of regulating the temperature of the body, cooling it by evaporation from lungs and skin, and by perspiration. Bodily comfort depends on this regulation. Persons who do not perspire easily suffer more from heat. An increase over the normal temperature of 98 per cent. cannot be endured for any length of time. In high fever the bodily heat becomes unbearable on account of the disturbed regulation, and relief is experienced on perspiration. "We should appreciate the economic importance of water more," the writer concludes, "if it cost as much as the food we prepare in it. It is fully appreciated only by the traveler in the desert, who must carry it along for himself and his animal."

## ALCOHOL AS FOOD OR POISON.

THE current discussion of the alcohol question among scientists is a most significant one to physiology, for it involves the question as to whether a substance may be both nutritious and poisonous in the same organ at the same time, and the answer gives light on two fundamental biological problems,—namely, the function of nutrition and the manner in which the injurious effects of poisons are brought about.

## EXPERIMENTS ON DOGS.

An investigation reported by Professor Kassowitz, in the last number of the *Archiv für die gesammte Physiologie*, was carried out by means of experiments upon dogs, which were given definite amounts of food and required to do certain work each day. During periods of several days the weight of the dogs, and the amount of work done varied greatly, according to the alcoholic or non-alcoholic nature of the food given. The dogs were placed in a running machine, and the distance run by each dog was recorded.

During the first week the dog that was given food without alcohol ran 10.888 km. per hour, while its mate, kept on the same kind of food plus alcohol, ran only 7.847 km. per hour, and showed a loss of weight at the end of the week, while the first dog had gained in weight. During the following week the work was reduced on account of warm weather. The first dog ran 7.794 km. per hour, the second dog, supplied with alcohol, 6.901 km., and there was a difference of weight of 1,205 g., against the alcohol-fed dog.

A number of dogs were subjected to similar experiments, equal quantities of food being given to each dog, with alcohol in addition for one dog, and the experiments were kept up for several weeks in order to get at the true value of alcohol as a source of energy. The results were uniformly against the alcohol-fed dog, both as to the amount of work accomplished and changes in weight.

The author also cites results obtained by other investigators. Rosemann found from his own experiments that alcohol possesses no power of building up the albuminous substances of the body. Chanveau, in Paris, placed a 20 kg. dog in a running machine, and recorded the amount of work done when it was given alcohol and when it was not. The alcohol-free period lasted fifty-four days, during which time the dog was given 500 g. of raw meat and 252 g. of cane sugar daily. The dog ran two hours a day, and averaged 24 km. It was well at the end of the period, and had gained about one-fifteenth of its original weight. For the following twenty-seven days the food was unchanged, except that one-third of the sugar ration was replaced by alcohol. As a result, in spite of coaxing and whipping, the average distance run per day was 18.6 km., instead of 24 km., or about 21 per cent. less, and the dog had lost weight.

## CONCLUSION: ALCOHOL NOT A NUTRITIVE SUBSTANCE.

The author believes that the idea of the nutritive value of alcohol comes from the supposition that a part of the food may be oxidized directly without first taking part in the building up of protoplasmic substance. He believes that no food material can be used in the body without first being converted into protoplasm. Since alcohol, as a stimulating and poisonous substance, destroys the highly complex and unstable protoplasmic molecule, it cannot at the same time be assimilated by it, consequently it cannot act as food and poison simultaneously.

After a short time alcohol paralyzes the center of innervation for the muscles, and therefore by diminishing the amount of muscular action, the secretion of carbonic acid is lessened. This diminished secretion, therefore, means no saving of the tissues of the body, but is a direct result of the poisonous action of alcohol. From all the evidence, it seems apparent that alcohol cannot serve for nutrition in any instance.



## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

### THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

THE *Century* for September begins with an account by James D. Hague of his personal experiences in "Our Tropical Islands." It may not be generally known that we have these islands in the mid-Pacific, and have had them for forty-five years. They are small, low islands, of coral formation, some of them with valuable deposits of phosphates. Some of them have now a further importance from the fact that the United States has become a Pacific power. Jarvis Island, for instance, lying nearly due south from Hawaii, is conveniently situated on the lines connecting the Pacific coast of the United States with Australia or New Zealand, and touching Hawaii and Samoa. The same thing is true of Baker's Island. Jarvis Island, which is typical of these little specks of dry land in the great Pacific, lies twenty-two miles south of the equator, is one or two miles long, and less than a mile wide, with an area of perhaps a thousand acres. Mr. Hague gives an interesting description of the equatorial birds found in great numbers around these islands, such as gannets, frigate-birds, tropic-birds, gulls, terns, and other species better known in northern latitudes.

### A VISIT TO THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

Belle V. Drake, in "A Visit to the Empress Dowager," gives a good picture of that notable little lady, and an account of the first New-Year's audience given by the Empress to the ladies of the diplomatic corps. The Empress Dowager served tea to her European guests first; she was attended by twenty-five princesses. "The Empress Dowager was dressed in the national costume, consisting of a long, loose, sack-like garment reaching from the neck to within about three inches of the floor, over which is worn a short, sleeveless jacket. They were made of blue satin exquisitely embroidered all over in figures of butterflies, bats, characters in gold denoting long life, and flowers, all in harmonizing colors. Her hair was dressed in the Manchurian extension fashion, and adorned with dozens of pearls, of varying sizes, from a penny down to a pinhead. Her feet were prettily dressed in the embroidered Manchurian shoes perched on brackets, so that she seemed taller than she really was, for she cannot be quite five feet tall. None of the ladies had small feet. The younger ladies wore differently colored gowns of the same style as the Empress', with large clusters of brightly colored flowers in their hair, and, with only a few exceptions in the case of widows, their faces were most artistically painted, a study in pink and white, with a single blood-red spot on the lower lip. The effect of this kaleidoscopic coloring can be better imagined than described."

### THE LATE MR. GODKIN.

Mr. Joseph R. Bishop, in "Personal Recollections of E. L. Godkin," says of the late editor of the *Evening Post* that "if he was a pessimist, he was the most cheerful and the most delightful one that the world, at least my part of it, has ever known. If ever there was a life of intellectual freedom, it was the life that had him for its center and moving spirit." Mr. Robert T. Hill contributes "A Study of Pelée," from the experi-

ences of his trip to Martinique just after the destruction of St. Pierre; Prof. I. C. Russell writes on "Phases of the West Indian Eruptions," and gives the opinion that the immediate cause of death to the thousands in St. Pierre was the steam and the hot dust with it, and not burning gas; there is a study of William Watson, by Prof. George E. Woodberry, and an essay on betting, by President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University.

### HARPER'S.

MR. T. E. BLAKELEY, writing in the September *Harper's* on "Macaulay's English," assumes that there is no dissenting voice to the opinion that "in Macaulay's 'History of England,' the English language has been written more clearly and correctly than in any great literary composition of the nineteenth century." "I spent," said Macaulay, speaking of his history, "nineteen days working over thirty octavo pages." Again he says, "In two years from the time I began writing I shall have more than finished the second part (vols. iii. and iv.), then I reckon a year for polishing, retouching, and printing." Each page as it was printed was again carefully revised and corrected. After all this toil; after the first four volumes were printed; after they had been received with a welcome more enthusiastic than had ever been given to any serious literary work; after fifty-six tons of vols. iii. and iv. had failed to meet the first demand in England; after the fiercest criticism had failed to lessen the popularity of the work; after the purity and clearness of the English had been universally recognized—he sat down to undertake a complete and thorough revision of the four volumes, making a thousand corrections in spelling, grammar, punctuation, the use of capitals, arrangement of words in sentences, omitting words in some places, inserting them in others, adding sentences and whole paragraphs, and making some alterations in small details."

### AN ENLIGHTENED INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dr. Richard T. Ely follows up his economic study of the town of Pelzer, S. C., as one type of industrial establishments which seek a betterment of the wage earner's condition, with a sketch of the methods of a Cleveland establishment, the Sherwin-Williams Company, manufacturers of paints and varnishes. He describes the provisions for light, air, and cleanliness that have enabled men to work for years in a trade which formerly broke them down in a short time. Rest rooms are provided for the girls, and two floors of the building are devoted to lunch rooms, where wholesome meals are served at a very small cost. When night work is required, the company furnishes dinner at its own expense. Reading rooms are provided and furnished with books and periodicals; a monthly magazine is published by the company, and employees contribute to it. A mutual benefit association provides relief in cases of sickness or death, and more than nine-tenths of the employees belong to it. Dr. Ely thinks this establishment is typical of what is going forward in the most enlightened industrial centers of America.

This number of *Harper's* contains two remarkable

efforts of color illustration; the first, three bold-hued reproductions of Mr. E. A. Abbey's "Quest of the Holy Grail" pictures, is less successful than the delicately toned bits of seashore and sand dunes accompanying Sadakichi Hartmann's "A Reverie at the Seashore." The latter go far toward proving that colored pictures in magazines are worth while.

#### MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

**M**R. L. A. COOLIDGE'S sketch of Attorney-General Knox, in the September *McClure's*, is quoted from in another department.

#### CUBA'S CHANCES FOR 15,000,000 POPULATION.

The magazine begins with a discussion of "Cuban Reciprocity—A Moral Issue," by William Allen White. Mr. White quotes General Wood to the effect that Cuba will easily sustain a population of 15,000,000, instead of the 1,500,000 people now on the island, and he expresses his own opinion that if the United States fulfills her obligations, and allows Cuban industries to thrive as they thrived under the McKinley Law of 1890, the population of the island will rise toward the 15,000,000 point rapidly. The increase must be largely American. The American population will make an American Cuba. The political alliance may come soon, or it may come late; but if the commercial alliance is made under the proposed reciprocity measure, the political alliance is inevitable. Mr. White thinks that even if a reduction in the tariff does reduce the price of sugar, "as the beet-sugar people wrongfully claim," it would be better to save each American householder a few dollars a year on his sugar bill than to continue protecting an industry like beet sugar, which, according to the prospectus issued by the Oxnard beet-sugar people, is making nearly 100 per cent. profit on its investment.

#### STUDENTS OF THE MARTINIQUE DISASTER.

There is an excellent article on "Pelée, the Destroyer," by Mr. August F. Jaccaci, who, in company with George Varian, the artist, and Mr. George Kennan, were the first to establish headquarters and live under the shadow of the volcano as soon as they could get to Martinique after the news of the great eruption of May 8 came. During their stay they explored the mountain on all sides, witnessing the various phenomena of several eruptions, from the last of which they narrowly escaped. Mr. Jaccaci's description is illustrated with the drawings of Mr. Varian from sketches that artist made on the spot.

There is a further chapter of Miss Ellen M. Stone's account of her captivity among Bulgarian brigands, a second installment of Santos-Dumont's history of his aeronautic experiences, and several contributions of fiction and verse.

#### SCRIBNER'S.

**M**R. WALTER A. WYCKOFF, whose descriptions of personal experiences among "The Workers" of America attracted so much attention in *Scribner's Magazine*, has been studying London laborers at first hand, and contributes to the September number an article on "London Wage Earners." He concludes that Great Britain is to-day exceedingly prosperous. "I venture to say that not since the fifteenth century has the prosperity of England been more generally shared among her working classes.

The unemployed—except the unemployable—have disappeared, absorbed by the increased demand for labor in both town and country industries; while for the great body of wage earners, one has but to see them as they live and work by hundreds of thousands in East London in order to realize how hardy and well nourished and well clothed and well schooled a race they are, and how decisively skilled—forming, as I think, an industrial army of rare efficiency."

#### DINING WITH THE KING OF KINGS.

"Through the Country of the King of Kings" is a travel sketch of Abyssinia by W. F. Whitehouse, who describes with interesting detail a banquet given by Menelik, "King of Kings and Conquering Lion of Judah." "The Negus seated himself on the throne, which was surrounded by court officials and attendants. At his right lay a large pile of flat bread, on a table covered with a white cloth, and decorated with flowers. On either side of the dais, which was curtained off from the rest of the hall by thin, flowery-patterned chintz, stood two silver candelabra, eight feet high, holding sixteen lighted colored tapers. The guests, consisting of the various residents and ourselves, were placed at two tables on the Emperor's left, set with massive silver knives and forks, marked with the imperial M. While we ate our well-cooked dinner of many courses, a number of dishes were carried to the Negus. Of some he partook; others, merely touching, he sent to the chief officers sitting about him. Before each of these groups stood an attendant holding up a great piece of raw beef, killed that morning, from which the guests cut strips with a sharp knife, and placing one end in the mouth, cut off the remainder. Each person had a decanter of honey-beer by his side."

Mr. L. E. Fournier describes, in "Prix de Rome Students at the Villa Medici," the life of the prize students in art, sent each year by France to Rome, to study at the Villa Medici. Mr. R. H. Davis concludes his serial story, "Captain Macklin," and there is a second installment of Mr. James M. Barrie's "The Little White Bird," a tale of London life in which the author of "The Little Minister" has renounced dialect.

#### THE COSMOPOLITAN.

**A**N unusually interesting group of sketches of "Captains of Industry" appears in the September *Cosmopolitan*, brief articles on John W. Gates, H. H. Rogers, Sir Hiram Maxim, John H. Patterson, of Dayton Cash Register fame; Charles R. Flint, "the father of trusts," and John Arbuckle, the canny Scotch opponent of the Sugar "Trust." Mr. Samuel E. Moffett, in his sketch of John Arbuckle, shows how the mighty fight between coffee dealers and sugar dealers originated in the refusal of the Sugar Trust to sell sugar for sweetened coffee to the Arbuckles except at list prices. "The Arbuckles delivered an ultimatum, 'Give us fair terms or we will go into the sugar business on our own account.' 'There seems to be money in roasting coffee—we may try it;' responded Havemeyer. The war was on." Mr. Moffett says that up to 1900, when a territorial agreement was arrived at, the war had cost the belligerents some twenty-five million dollars.

#### THE GROWTH OF TUSKEGEE.

Mr. Booker T. Washington discusses some "Problems in Education" in an account of the small beginnings

and the splendid development at Tuskegee. He says: "We began teaching agriculture in 1882 with one hoe and one blind horse. At the present time the school cultivates by the labor of the students seven hundred acres of land, and grows a large part of the food consumed by the one thousand four hundred students, instructors and families, upon the grounds."

#### THE SIMPLE TASTES OF THE CZAR.

Mr. Fritz Morris describes the very simple home life of the Czar of all the Russias and his family. The Czarina dresses like an English lady, and the Czar, too, dresses in a simple Russian costume in the palace. He rises at 8, and his toilet lasts until nearly 9 o'clock, when he sits down at his writing table to discharge such important matters of state as do not admit of delay. From 10 until 11 o'clock he enjoys a short rest, during which he partakes of luncheon, and then the time is again devoted to work,—to the signing of documents, to the study of bills and the reports of the ministers and governors, to which he adds numerous marginal remarks. From 1 to 4 is devoted to the family, and from 4 to 6 or 7, work again. The dinner is extremely simple, and the Czar abhors banquets.

#### MUNSEY'S.

UNDER the title "A City of the Plains," Mr. Grover Townshend writes in the September *Munsey's* about "Zion City," the creation of John Alexander Dowie and his religious followers. Mr. Townshend thinks Dowie will be reckoned among the great organizers of the world; he has founded on the shores of Lake Michigan a city designed to house a million people,—intended by its founder to be a world capital. "To provide the means of expansion, Dowie exacted a tax of one-tenth of the income of all those who accepted his direction. With the sum thus gained he purchased some ten square miles of territory on the shore of Lake Michigan, forty-two miles north of Chicago and the same distance south of Milwaukee. There he planned his City of Zion, and there within the last six months he has settled ten thousand people. Just as in Washington the city radiates from the Capitol, so in Zion the center will be a great white marble temple. From this as a hub, boulevards will spray outward as the spokes of a wheel. Each boulevard will be 300 feet in width, with a central rib of parkway filling one-third of the space. Connecting these main arteries will be the avenues, each one 150 feet wide."

Anne O'Hagan tells, in "The Rescue of the Submerged," of the work of the Children's Aid Society in helping the waifs of the city slums. She thinks the most convincing proof of the admirable results of this system is the fact that of the nearly 23,000 children placed in families, only 60 have been arrested and sent to reform schools. The majority became farmers or farmers' wives. Two have become governors of States, 1 a member of Congress, 26 bankers, 34 are lawyers, 17 physicians, 14 journalists, 19 clergymen, and 956 entered the army.

H. Stanley Todd gives a series of thumb-nail sketches of "The Giant Artists of France;" Carl Hackett shows the remarkable development of the transport service in "How the Soldier Goes to War," and F. S. Arnett celebrates the semi-centennial of the first production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" with an account of the most

popular actors who have "starred" in that drama since it was first produced at the National Theater, New York, on August 23, 1852.

#### THE WORLD'S WORK.

JOSEPH BLETHEN takes "A Typical Irrigated Community," and shows, in the September *World's Work*, how the farmer bought his land and developed it, and the profit made, and the town which resulted from the aggregation of the irrigating farmers,—thus studying the irrigation question in the light of results. The farmer who goes into an irrigated district has to pay about \$60 an acre, part down, and the balance in five annual payments, at 7 per cent. This includes a water right to his acres, and instead of a water rent he does his share of work every year in repairing and cleaning the ditch. Of a twenty-acre farm, half is marked off to go into alfalfa, which is the staple of all irrigation ranches. Five of these ten acres are devoted to pasturage, and five for cutting. A half-acre is laid off for an orchard for home use, and the balance of the twenty acres is marked off to go into potatoes, peas, onions, and melons, the best crops for a first-year venture. Mr. Blethen pictures his farmer as making \$1,000 besides his living in the second year, and making the last payment on his farm in the third year.

#### BREEDING NEW KINDS OF CORN.

Another article of interest to farmers is Mr. W. S. Harwood's account of the successful experiments in "Breeding New Kinds of Corn," whereby the crop has been increased many millions' worth on the same acreage. At the Agricultural College at Urbana, Ill., Professor Hopkins and his assistants have been recreating the corn plant. They have developed a species for man, another one for animals, and a third for manufacture. They have increased the quantity of protein and the quantity of oil in the grain, and when needed, they have curtailed the supply of oil to give some other element more room. They have told the ear to change its form, so that it should be longer or shorter, or leaner or plumper. They have told the corn plant to increase in height and to decrease in height, and they have even told it that it must weave its leaves on a wider and larger pattern."

#### OTHER ARTICLES OF INTEREST.

A New York clergyman makes a study of the "stranded" portions of our population, and analyzes the different types of broken down and unfortunate and fraudulent that seek advice or money; in "The Highest of All Railroads," Mr. E. C. Rost tells of the engineering problems of the Oroya Railroad in Peru, which leaves the hot tropics eight degrees south of the equator at 8 o'clock in the morning, and arrives up among perpetual snow and glaciers at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day; Mr. C. H. Matson, in "World-Wide Lessons from Kansas Farms," shows how the agricultural experience of a single State has helped farmers all over the earth by the intelligent use made of it by the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, Mr. F. D. Coburn; Russell Doubleday traces the great growth of the correspondence school business, and estimates the value of its opportunities for special training in practical studies; another article deals with New Jersey as the "Home of Trusts," showing the workings of the law that has enticed most of the great corporate organiza-

tions to that State; William Bulfin writes on "The United States in Latin America," and Albert B. Paine studies the United States in the course of a journey "By Trolley from New York to Chicago."

#### EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.

MR. FRANK NORRIS, the novelist, has been commissioned by *Everybody's Magazine* to visit the territory affected by the coal strike, to give an accurate idea of the conditions of living in the representative mining towns. In the September number of *Everybody's*, Mr. Norris gives the result of his investigations. Mr. Norris says that a great many of the miners have gone away; that nearly 30,000 have left the anthracite district. Some have gone to work on farms, some have turned tramps, and nearly 15,000 have gone back to the old country. As to the wages of miners and the conditions of their life, Mr. Norris found very different conditions in different districts. In the Wilkes-barre district he finds the miners frequently not only owning their houses, but sometimes owning two or three in addition, which they rent to other workmen. He finds that many men in this district earn \$150 a month, with seven hours of drilling per day. They get free medical treatment in case of accident, fuel during the winter at a price ridiculously small, a good home free of mortgage, and steady work. But in Melonsville, a mining settlement three miles from Hazelton, \$50 a month is a good figure, and the Polanders live in houses built of sheet iron and boards, about fifteen feet square, sunk about three feet in the ground. There is but one room, and in this room the family,—anywhere from six to ten humans,—cooks, eats, and sleeps. The miners here complain that it is impossible for them to earn more, because the company will not give them more.

#### MR. BALFOUR'S VIRTUES.

There is an attractively illustrated character sketch of "England's New Prime Minister," by T. P. O'Connor, who has a good deal to say about Mr. Balfour's "detachment" from the life around him. Apart from this, Mr. O'Connor admits that in many ways no man's leadership could be more successful than that of Mr. Balfour. "He has a sweet and pleasant temper, a judicious mind, a tolerant disposition. He desires so far as he can to be at peace with all men. The result is that he is courtesy itself, that his word is accepted with implicit reliance by opponent as well as friend, and that he is the most popular man, personally, in the whole House of Commons."

#### FRANK LESLIE'S.

THE recently exposed Humbert swindle, "the most successful as well as the most fantastic fraud in business history," is traced by Mr. E. P. Lyle, Jr., in the September *Frank Leslie's*. Therèse Daurignac, wife of Frédéric Humbert, was an obscure peasant girl. Her feat was, in brief, that she declared herself worth twenty-four millions of dollars, and kept on declaring it until hard-headed bankers and merchants were willing to lend her ten millions in cash, and enabled her to live in luxury for eighteen years.

Frederick Street clears up the question of "Lightning" as it affects the average observer of summer thunderstorms. These vary in number in different

parts of the country. The middle Atlantic States show the greatest number of deaths from lightning, with an annual average of eleven fatalities for every million inhabitants, but the Mississippi and Missouri valleys and Florida have more thunderstorms.

"The general rules for personal safety in a storm are to avoid standing under or near trees, in the doorways or open windows of buildings, close to cattle or near chimneys or fireplaces. When a person has been struck by lightning, and becomes unconscious, the attempt to revive them should be begun without an instant's delay. Respiration and circulation should be stimulated by warming the body with flannels, and by making the injured person breathe artificially. People have often been revived after being apparently without life for more than an hour."

Cuyler Smith begins the number with an article on "The American Negro," attractively illustrated with photographs of the old-fashioned kind of darkeys we all like to see and know.

#### THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IN the September number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois, writing "Of the Training of Black Men," makes a somewhat impatient appeal for the higher education of the negro. He thinks the fact that only 2,000 negroes have gone forth from schools with the bachelor's degree is a sufficient refutation of the argument that too large a proportion of negroes are receiving high training. Five times as many as these would only reach the average of the country, counting the ratio to population of all negro students throughout the land. "Four hundred negroes in addition have received the bachelor's degree from Oberlin, Harvard, Yale, and seventy other leading colleges." Mr. Du Bois cites the investigations of the Atlanta University Conference into the future of these negro graduates. Two-thirds answered the inquiries, showing that 53 per cent. of the graduates were teachers, 17 per cent. clergymen, 17 per cent. in the professions, 6 per cent. merchants, farmers, and artisans, and 4 per cent. in the Government civil service. Mr. Du Bois thinks this is a record of usefulness that goes far to prove that culture is not thrown away on the negro.

#### A CLEARING-HOUSE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. H. W. Horwill advocates "A National Standard in Higher Education." This he proposes to obtain by the creation of a new university or degree-giving body. He admits that there are already too many universities in America. "That is the reason why one more is urgently needed. The greater the number of banks in the city, the more necessary is a clearing house. It is the multiplicity, not the paucity, of magazines that has brought into existence a REVIEW OF REVIEWS."

Mr. Horwill's "clearing house" university would have a senate composed of a board of experts to draw up a curriculum for degrees, and appoint examiners. Mr. Horwill proceeds to elaborate the plan of his university; its examinations would be open to any one, whether educated at college or out of it, of any sex, race, or creed. There would be no conditions. The candidate would be judged by examinations alone. No degree or certificate would be recognized as giving exemption from any examination. No honorary degrees would be conferred. The university would have its offices in the national capital, with examinations

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## COTTON MANUFACTURING, NORTH AND SOUTH.

Mr. Henry G. Kittredge presents some of the results of the twelfth census regarding the progress of the cotton manufacturing industry in the Northern and Southern States within the decade, 1890-1900. In the North the principal change in the industry during the decade was in the direction of installing new and costly equipment for the manufacture of the finer grades of cotton, while the manufacture of the coarser fabrics has been largely relegated to the South. In the whole country there was an increase of nearly 5,000,000 spindles in the ten years. About 56 per cent. of this increase was in the South and 44 per cent. in the North. In the North, over 90 per cent. of the gain was in Massachusetts alone, while about 83 per cent. of the South's gain was in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The social conditions of factory employees in the cotton mills of the South have apparently improved since 1890, but the proportion of children among the wage earners was as great in 1900 as in 1890, or from 23 to 27 per cent., against 4 to 10 per cent. in New England.

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In an article entitled "What Have We Gained by Education so Far?" Mr. Frederick Greenwood expresses his opinion that England has gained very little by education at a very great cost. He harks back to what he considers was Mr. Forster's early ideal, which he thus describes :

"All education in the 'three R's,' carried out thoroughly in every branch, but especially in the first (so as to impart a full acquaintance with the English tongue), would have amounted to quite as much as is retained after leaving school, in nine cases out of ten. Add to this a system of reading for the purpose of stimulating curiosity or nursing a natural bent, and it would be for most children a better education than they get now. Under such a scheme the voluntary schools would have been carried on quietly and sufficiently, and with what avoidance of contention ! Millions of money raised in discontent, and spent in disappointment and waste, might have found profitable application—even for educational purposes, though of another kind."

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"The picture of the ultimate destiny of Russia must show her in the rôle of mistress of Asia and Europe, unified under the action of the Slav leaven. Russia is bound to attain extraordinary greatness, not only through the internal development of her existing empire, but through further expansion. Her dominion, in any case, representing that of the whole Slav race, will stretch from the Arctic and North seas to the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean, and from the Pacific to the Adriatic and the Oder."

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"A coalition may be formed to hold the Titan in check. There would be three partners in this combination : the Chinese, the Latin, and, of course, the German federations."

## TURKISH RULE EAST OF JORDAN.

Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell contributes a very interesting article upon a very little-known subject. She has been traveling on the other side of Jordan, through which the great pilgrim road passes to Mecca, and which is important politically on account of its connection with the English occupation of Egypt. In this vast territory she finds that the moribund Ottoman Empire has experienced a renewal of vigorous existence, which is one of the by-products of the Russo-Turkish War :

"The axis of the Sultan's authority over the whole district is to be found in the rapid growth and unrivaled prosperity of the Circassian settlements. Flying from the Caucasus before the invading Russian, the Circ





## OTHER ARTICLES.

The Comte de Solissons contributes a criticism of Sienkiewicz; Prince Alfonso de Bourbon describes his efforts in Europe to abolish duelling; the Hon. L. H. Courtney, M.P., and the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P., discuss the South African situation; Mrs. Gertrude Atherton describes her researches in the West Indies which led to the disclosure of facts regarding the mother of Alexander Hamilton, some of which are set forth in Mrs. Atherton's book, "The Conqueror."

## GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

THE leading editorial articles in *Gunton's* for August present "The Need of a Strong Opposition Party" and the anti-administration side of the Cuban reciprocity question.

Among the contributed articles Mr. Henry White's discussion of "Machinery and Labor" is deserving of special attention, giving as it does a temperate and well-considered statement of the part played by machinery in modern industrial life and the relations which it sustains to the general labor movement.

## WHERE ORGANIZED LABOR HAS PROFITED BY MACHINERY.

Mr. White directs our attention to one instance in which machinery was almost immediately recognized by the laborers themselves as a boon:

"The typographical union is a notable example of a union which has accepted a revolutionizing invention as being inevitable, and thus succeeded in securing a rate of wages for the operators considerably in excess of that received by the hand compositors. An officer of the New York union estimates that each linotype machine introduced into the newspaper offices displaced three men, and that within three years, owing to the increase in the size of the newspapers and the larger demand for printed matter which it encouraged, the men laid off have been reemployed, and that to-day the pay rolls even exceed the former figure. This machine has also had the effect of elevating the standards of the craft, owing to the higher skill and education required. The competition among the employers is such that profits are reduced to a minimum, the public therefore receiving the full benefit of the improvement."

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sians have been settled in various parts of Turkey in Asia. Rapacious, cruel, industrious, and courageous, they are by nature a ruling race. They will turn the idle and ignorant Bedouin into servants, or drive them eastward into the desert, and they will rule them with a rod of iron, and hold them in check with a relentless persistency, against which they are powerless. They are a sharp sword in the hands of the Sultan, the defenders of Islam in the east of Jordan. Turn to the southern of the three imaginary divisions, and you shall find the Circassian supreme over the land; from the governor down to the common soldier, the ruling class is almost entirely drawn from them. They are a scourge and a terror to the inhabitants, yet it cannot be denied that, on the whole, they make for order. The Christian population suffers acutely at their hands."

#### A MOTOR WAY THROUGH ENGLAND.

Mr. B. H. Thwaite suggests "that a special cycle way should be constructed, as direct as possible, from London, through the center of England, as far as Carlisle, from which it could be continued to Glasgow or Edinburgh, if not to Inverness. The surface of the cycle or motor-car way to be formed by means of specially hard creosoted wood blocks with asphalt joints. Compared with a railway, the cost of permanent-way construction would be trifling. The questions of gradients, embankments, bridges, tunnels, curves, are comparatively trivial, because, although this motor-car or cycle way would probably be used for freight traffic, the light weight of such cars, compared to a locomotive and railway train, would permit a very light form of bridge construction to be used. The author has already calculated that a small annual fee of 2s. 6d. from all the members of the cycle unions and clubs in Great Britain would go a long way toward financially justifying the construction of such a cycle way."

#### HOW TO CONTROL WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Perceval Landon suggests that future war correspondents of newspapers should be dealt with in a more scientific manner than they were in South Africa. His first suggestion toward the improvement of the existing situation is that:

"(1) Lists shall be kept at the War Office (A) of newspapers which shall be permitted to have representatives at the front, and (B) of those men (a) who have satisfied the office of their capacity and trustworthiness, and (b) of those who wish to be included in list (a), and will be so included after inquiry has been made as to their fitness."

The right to have a correspondent at the front would be withdrawn from "any newspaper which shall have published at home harmful letters or other information from the seat of war, whether such information be proved to have been sent by its official representative or not."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Cecil Hallett describes the last resting-place of England's Angevin kings at Fontevault, in the southern border of Anjou.

Mr. C. L. Eastlake writes a paper on "Modern Critics of Old Masters," from Reynolds and Ruskin downward.

Mr. W. T. Fletcher has a very interesting account of the evolution of the warship, under the title of "The *Esthetics of Naval Architecture*."

There is a pleasant gossiping paper by the late Dr.

George Fleming on the folklore of horses and horse-shoeing.

Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe and Mr. W. F. Lord wrangle with each other on the subject of the censorship of plays, and the recent action of the censor in the case of "Monna Vanna."

#### THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

MR. J. A. SPENDER writes, in the August *Contemporary*, on "The Liberal Party—Past and Future." He recognizes as a crowning mercy that the Liberal party has come through these bad years of the war without a definite split between imperialist and other groups. Whoever aspires to lead the Liberal party must aspire to lead the whole of it. It is proved that if war divides Liberals, it brings with it a number of issues which unite them. Those who said that the old Liberalism was dead had assumed that the old Toryism was dead. Manifestly that was untrue of legislation, and it will probably also be untrue of administration. As to Home Rule, he says if English Liberals treat the Irish frankly, and assume them to possess some degree of common sense, they will probably discover that the Irish are quite as much alive to the difficulties of the situation as the English are themselves. On the other hand, the Liberal leader who will let opponents secure the British vote on the allegation that the union is in danger, and the Irish vote on the ground that the Liberals had recanted Home Rule, would not be displaying a genius for political management.

#### THE ECONOMIC TAPROOT OF IMPERIALISM.

Mr. J. A. Hobson, in one of those thoughtful essays on economic questions which he occasionally contributes to the periodical press, discusses the economic cause of which imperialism is the outward and visible fruit. He says:

"It is idle to attack imperialism or militarism as political expedients or policies unless the axe is laid at the economic root of the tree, and the classes for whose interest imperialism works are shorn of the surplus revenues which seek this outlet. The struggle for markets, the greater eagerness of producers to sell than of consumers to buy, is the crowning proof of a false economy of distribution. Imperialism is the fruit of this false economy; social reform is its remedy. The primary purpose of social reform, using the term in its economic signification, is to raise the wholesome standard of private and public consumption for a nation so as to enable the nation to keep up to its highest standard of production. Trade unionism and socialism are thus the natural enemies of imperialism, for they take away from the 'imperialist' classes the surplus incomes which form the economic stimulus of imperialism. Everywhere the issue of quantitative *versus* qualitative growth comes up. This is the ultimate issue of empire."

#### SCIENCE AND IMMORTALITY.

Miss Emma Marie Caillard, discussing the question of immortality from the scientific standpoint, argues strenuously and well against "the false assumption that there is a scientific presumption against the persistence of individual life after death so strong that a greater weight of evidence should be demanded than would be necessary before it can be accepted as proved." She maintains that, apart from the evidence of apparitions and the like:

"From the scientific standpoint we can claim a presumption in favor of the persistence of human individual life after death, a presumption founded on the prominent place of individuality in Nature, and its presence in so high a degree in man that actual conditions are insufficient to give it scope. The body of a bird or of any animal does not strike us as limiting its individuality, rather as expressing it in a most complete and appropriate manner. The individuality of many a human being, on the contrary, seems to be fighting its way to expression through bodily hindrances, rather than clothing itself in a suitable and controllable form."

She also suggests that telepathy, which is known to exist between living beings, while still in the body, might enable communication to be established between the disembodied and those whose physical life still continues.

#### IN DISPRaise OF THE ROMANS.

Mr. A. M. Stevens, in an article entitled "Prevalent Illusions on Roman History," says some plain truths concerning the character of the Romans, which are calculated somewhat to disturb the glamour that is thrown over ancient Rome by the mist of history and of song. He says:

"The nobles were a parcel of crafty intriguers who made and administered the laws with a view solely to their own interest and aggrandizement. In the Roman senate every man had his price. The love of gold was the sordid spring of the most brilliant enterprises of the republic. In this verdict history is unanimous. The plebeians have very little more claim upon our consideration, for a more contemptible pack of rascals never sullied the pages of history. The body politic was clogged and hampered by a horde of frivolous and irresponsible citizens, hopelessly abandoned to ease and amusement."

Below the plebeians were myriads of slaves, who bodily and mentally were equal to their masters, but who had no human rights, and were tortured, murdered, and outraged at will. In war the Romans were past masters in methods of barbarism. Their constant study was what Gibbon calls "the art of destroying the human species."

"Their voracious appetites refused to be satisfied by war and conquest, for a political opponent was invariably regarded as an enemy and pursued with bloody and implacable ferocity."

#### THE FUTURE OF THEOLOGY.

Mr. Samuel McComb, in an article entitled "Do We Need Dogma?" writes very hopefully concerning the future of theology. He says:

"Historical criticism, too, which has done so much to purge theology of accidental accretions, has also contributed very materially to its substance and strength. Agnostic despair of history is no longer possible. Professor Harnack being witness, the fire of the most stringent criticism has failed to dissolve such facts as these: (1) That Jesus claimed to be the Messiah, the prophetically-announced deliverer of God's people; (2) that the Logos-doctrine of St. John cannot be traced back to Milo; (3) that the marvelous (if not the strictly miraculous) cannot be eliminated from the records without utterly destroying them. Men are asking today not: Is there a God; but, What kind of a God is he who is involved in all thought and life; what is the character of the Will behind the universe? Theology

answers: Look at Jesus as he lives and breathes in the Gospel history, and you will find God; his reason and heart lie at the center of all things; in him you will discover the clew to the winding mazes of history, the baffling perplexities of thought, the dire mysteries of Nature. No doubt we have here rather a faith and a conviction than a reasoned and a demonstrated conclusion. But truth can afford to wait."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Katherine Wylde writes an interesting literary paper upon Dmitri Merejkovski, whose book, "The Resurrection of the Gods," has just been published in an English translation entitled "The Forerunner." She says:

"His books are historical novels, brilliant and varied pictures of early Christian and Renaissance times. They are also a setting forth of, an apology for, modern ideas."

Dr. E. J. Dillon writes on the foreign affairs of the month, with special reference to recent events in Spain, on which he gives a good deal of information which is not accessible to readers of the English newspapers.

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

IN the August *Fortnightly*, Mr. Michael Macdonagh gossips very pleasantly through twenty-two pages on prime ministers and their appointment. The article is brightly written, and full of interesting reading. It contains a good many "chestnuts," but as an *aide-mémoire* it is handy and useful. Mr. Macdonagh recalls, for instance, the earlier style of the *Times*. A hundred years ago it roundly denied that the constitution recognized any such office as a prime minister's. He quotes Mr. Low, in the "Dictionary of National Biography," as the authority for the statement that the selection of Lord Rosebery as Mr. Gladstone's successor in 1893 was the act of the Queen alone. Sir Robert Peel, in 1845, declared that he did not advise the Queen as to the choice of his successor. "I offered no opinion," he said. "This is the only act which is the personal act of the sovereign. It is for the sovereign to determine in whom her confidence shall be placed." During Mr. Gladstone's premiership he created sixty-seven new peerages, called fourteen Scotch and Irish lords to the House of Lords, made seven promotions in the peerage, and created ninety-seven baronets.

#### THE FORESIGHT OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. Maeterlinck has an extremely interesting paper, in which he describes an investigation which he has recently made in Paris to see whether the astrologers, palmists, and all the soothsayers and diviners of the present time could foresee the future. He went to see all the most famous of the prophetesses, who, under the names of clairvoyants, seers, mediums, and all the rest, are the direct heiresses of the Pythonesses of old. He found much knavery, simulation, and gross lying, but he also found certain incontestable phenomena which convinced him that these psychics can see further than ourselves into our hearts, and are able often to make predictions which are at times astonishingly fulfilled. At the same time he found nothing conclusive, nothing decisive in his investigations, although he thinks it is almost incredible that we should not know the future. What success the psychic achieved he attributes entirely to the capacity to intrude into our own inner consciousness, to which our physical

consciousness can but seldom appear. Time to him is a mystery, arbitrarily divided into a past and future. "In itself it is almost certain that it is but an immense, eternal, motionless Present, in which all that takes place, and all that will take place, takes place immutably; in which To-morrow, save in the ephemeral mind of man, is indistinguishable from Yesterday or To-day." Man is separated from the future by the great infirmity of his mind, but nothing but the displacement of a cerebral lobe would be enough to make the future unfold itself before us with the same clearness as the past. "It is only by glimmers, by casual and passing infiltrations, that future years, of which he is full, of which the imperious realities surround him on every hand, penetrate to his brain."

#### ALSACE-LORRAINE AND WILLIAM II.

Dr. Karl Blind, writing upon the abolition of the dictatorship in Alsace-Lorraine, speaks cheerfully concerning the way in which the Alsatians are reconciling themselves to their German conquerors. Karl Blind, however, it must be admitted, is a somewhat prejudiced witness, as he admits he was one of the first to declare in favor of annexation. Blood and speech, he declares, assert themselves with ever-increasing strength, as the rising generation becomes better acquainted with the past of its race. The military system of Germany tends to Germanize the population, and a more popular system of government at Berlin would quicken the change with rapid pace.

#### THE RED CROSS DURING THE BOER WAR.

Mrs. Lecky writes an article entitled "Inter Arma Caritas," which describes the growth of the Red Cross societies, and at the close states some of the facts as to the way in which the British military authorities used their power to deprive the Boers of the rights and privileges supposed to be secured to them by the Geneva Convention. Among the many disgraceful chapters of the story one of the worst is that which describes how the British Government, under first one pretext and then another, either stole the ambulances which had been presented by the Red Cross societies to the Boers, or prevented the dispatch of ambulances for the relief of the wounded. Mrs. Lecky, being the wife of a Unionist member of Parliament, is very sparing in her adjectives; but she tells enough of the shameful story to enable those who read between the lines to understand that the British Government, in the adoption of the various methods of barbarism employed for the crushing of the Boer resistance, did not hesitate to trample under foot the provisions of the Red Cross Convention. There may be no article in the Convention of Geneva to appeal to, but, asks Mrs. Lecky, is it in accordance with its spirit that in a prolonged war one of the belligerents should be deprived of the beneficent aid of the Red Cross? It is to be hoped that at the congress which is to be held at Geneva this autumn the convention may be amended in such a way as to deprive any future government of the excuse of following the evil precedent of the British military authorities.

#### THE NEW FLYING SQUADRONS OF FRANCE.

Mr. Archibald S. Hurd calls attention to the latest development in French naval policy, which has been carried out by M. Lanessan. In each ocean the French Minister of Marine is placing a fleet which exceeds in power either of the squadrons maintained by Great Britain. Wherever either of the two French squadrons,

in the Atlantic or the Pacific, may appear during their periodical cruises, it is the French fleet and not a local and isolated British squadron which will be the supreme force.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Walter Sichel writes on "Some Phases in Fiction," and Mr. George Gissing supplies the second part of the "An Author at Grass," extracts from the unpublished papers of Henry Ryecroft.

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for August has some good literary articles, notably Sir Leslie Stephen's paper on "Young's Night Thoughts" and Sir Rowland Blennerhassett's essay on Guizot.

Sir Horace Rumbold continues his recollections of a diplomatist; a writer signing himself "Telescope" expresses considerable doubt as to whether the use of the search-light in naval warfare is not calculated to assist the assailing torpedo-boat rather than the man-of-war, whose chief weapon of defence is her invisibility. In the attack of the Taku forts the Russians, who used the search-light, were struck many times, while the German and the British ships which bore the brunt escaped almost untouched.

#### A CHINESE PLAY.

Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton contributes a graceful little Chinese play in one act, entitled "A Tale of Two Feet." The *motif* is very simple. A Chinese girl, whose feet have not been crippled, is in love with a mandarin who, being a member of the Imperial house, is not permitted to marry any one whose feet have been compressed. The girl, not knowing this, feels certain that the moment he sees her large feet he will leave her, and therefore does her best to conceal them behind her petticoat. On the other hand, the mandarin mournfully admits that he can never marry her for exactly the opposite reason. They are just about to part forever when her foot peeps out for a moment in a dance. She is in despair, when her sorrow is turned into delight by being told that but for what she regarded as her shame the longed-for marriage could never have taken place.

#### THE BRITISH SEAMAN.

The Marquis of Graham, writing on "British Sailors and the Mercantile Marine," maintains that from the statistics of the port of Glasgow the British seaman, man for man, is more sober and more amenable to discipline than the foreign seaman who is largely supplanting him. He also asserts—what is not generally believed—that there is no truth in the assertion that foreigners are cheaper to employ than men British born. The gradual dwindling of the British seaman is due to the disuse of the apprenticeship system. He suggests that a sound system compelling shipowners to carry apprentices should be established, in return for which subsidies should be paid to vessels capable of serving as auxiliary ships of war in case hostilities should break out.

#### THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* for August is a very interesting number, containing several thoughtful and suggestive articles. It opens with a paper on "Peace in South Africa," the gist of which is summed up in the sentence that "on paper we are the victors,

in fact we are the vanquished." It praises Lord Kitchener, who won his victory by his tact and by his imagination, and saved Great Britain from the curse of another Ireland in South Africa.

Mr. R. J. Sturdee examines the "Teaching of History of War," and maintains that the secret of England's greatness is that throughout her history she, of all the great nations, has been least at war. She worked out her own salvation by concentrating her attention more upon internal than upon external affairs.

There is a somewhat elaborate article entitled "The Imperfection of Protectionists' Arguments," which takes the form of a reply to Sir Vincent Caillard's papers in the *National Review*. The primary object of the writer is to demonstrate the inadmissibility of the bulk of statistical evidence used in discussing the merits or demerits of free trade or protection. The fiscal scheme advocated by Sir Vincent Caillard is absolutely illusory, and crumbles away under the test of analytical criticism as being self-destructive and self-contradictory.

Mr. N. C. Macnamara discusses "The Chemical Theory of Life." Mr. A. P. Sen writes an article repelling the theory that English education creates sedition in India. Mr. F. W. Muller writes on "The Essential Falsehood of Christian Science." Christian science is to him the apotheosis of nonsense. Mr. A. W. Wilcox, writing on "Insanity and Marriage," applauds the action of Florida and one or two other American States in making insanity a justification for divorce. He would also allow divorce in case of confirmed drunkenness.

Mr. J. A. Gibson writes a very pleasant paper on the delights of becoming possessed of a library in middle age after having been kept from spoiling the flavor of the best books by youthful and unappreciative reading.

#### THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for August contains an elaborately illustrated paper upon Khartoum and its antiquities, by Mr. John Ward. A still more plentifully illustrated paper is devoted to the painters of Japan. It is the second part of Mr. Arthur Morrison's account of Japanese art and artists. The Hon. R. H. Brand replies to Mr. Kershaw's paper on the promotion of trade within the empire. He writes from the standpoint of an uncompromising free trader.

Mr. R. E. C. Long, in a paper on "Russia's Latest Venture in Central Asia," suggests the advisability of making a railway through Afghanistan for the purpose of connecting Russian Central Asian lines with the Indian railway system. He describes what has been done in the construction of the Orenburg-Tashkent line, which will tap the whole fertile valley of the Oxus, and provide direct intercommunication between Central Asia and Siberia. When the new line is completed Russian grain will be sent direct into Khanates, while the journey for Siberian products will be reduced by one-half, the goods being sent along the main line to Somali, and thence direct by Orenburg to Central Asia. The article would have been improved by a map.

Mr. Benjamin Taylor discusses the proposed junction of the Atlantic and Pacific by a canal across the Isthmus in an article entitled "The Wedding of the Oceans." The construction of such a canal would reduce distances in favor of the United States, but the change would in many instances produce a complete reversal of the advantage which British trade at present enjoys.

Algernon Cecil writes upon Lord Beaconsfield, and Lieut.-Col. Carlyon Bellairs has a second paper upon "The Navy and the Engineer." Mr. Henry Newbolt writes a poem, describing how, when "Terror's footfall in the darkness crushed the rose imperial of our delight,"

I saw the King of England, hale and fair,  
Ride out with a great train through London Town.

#### THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE most remarkable thing about the *Edinburgh Review* for July is that that number completes its hundredth year of publication. It is announced that the October issue will contain an article dealing with the whole history of the *Review*, together with some portraits.

The opening article of the present number deals with "The Decline and Fall of the Second French Empire," the results of the Mexican expedition being described in detail. An article on "War and Poetry" deals with English battle-poetry. The reviewer remarks upon the extraordinary absence of good poetry dealing with the recent war. The only poem produced by the war which is likely to live is, he says, one written by Mr. Henry Newbolt. But it is rather hard on poor Mr. Alfred Austin to contrast him with Lord Byron. The reviewer explains the absence of good poetry on the Boer war, partly by the fact that modern poets have always written better war-poetry when they were divided from their subject by time.

#### A CORNER OF THE TURKISH QUESTION.

There is a paper on the Albanian question, in which the reviewer revives an old suggestion for the formation of a joint Albano-Grecian state on the model of Sweden and Norway.

"The two states together, it is urged, could easily check the progress of the Slavs and keep them out of Macedonia, as in olden times Philip of Macedon, assisted by the Illyrians—the ancestors of the modern Albanians—succeeded in repelling the barbarians of the north. Greece would gain much from such an alliance. The Albanians are warriors born and bred. Their existence for centuries past has been a continuous fight—now against the Turks, now against the Slavs. When in want of foreign foes they keep themselves in training by their internal feuds. To Greece such allies would be invaluable. In return for this service the Albanians would profit by the Greek aptitude for a seafaring life. Their coast will be defended by the Greek fleet, and Greek enterprise would also develop the commercial possibilities of the country. Moreover, the civilization of the Greeks would enable Albania to lay the foundations of a national education and of a political organization. The idea, so far as it has been promulgated, seems to have met with a favorable reception among the 'brethren.' There is a strong racial affinity between the Greeks and the Albanians."

Even under present conditions the Greeks and Albanians readily assimilate, and a fifth of the population of the present kingdom of Greece is made up of Albanians. The Albanian is mentally not inferior to some of the best races of the West. He shows a marvelous susceptibility to civilization, and out of his own country easily adapts himself to the modes of more highly-cultured peoples.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a review of Mr. Colquhoun's book "The Mastery of the Pacific," a paper on the education bill, and another on Victor Hugo, in which the reviewer says that Hugo's great defect as a writer is that he cannot get rid of himself; in his dramas and his novels he cannot utterly lose himself in his creations.

## THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE chief feature in the *Quarterly Review* for July is Mr. Swinburne's appreciation of Charles Dickens, which is quoted at some length elsewhere. The number opens with a review of the books describing the tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales round the empire.

The writer of the article "The Romance of India" reviews Kipling's "Kim," Mrs. Steele's stories, etc., but the only point in the article that is worth quoting is the concluding passage, in which he hazards the speculation that some day it may be said that the translation of the sacred books of the East in the nineteenth century marked the beginning of a new intellectual era, as the translation of the Greek writers did in the fifteenth century. Who can tell that in some mud cottage in a hamlet on the plains or a shepherd's cottage in the hills there may not at this moment be lying a babe from whose mouth some day will proceed that which millions will for ages accept as part of their guidance in the difficult journey of life?

There is an article on James Russell Lowell. The writer, probably from temperament or from religious prejudice, is unable to do justice to the most important part of Lowell's writings. But he is not without appreciation of his descriptive work. Otherwise he would not have written:

"What Lowell more or less did in all his activities was to extricate the finer creed of his forefathers from its coarser and more obsolete surroundings, and to ap-

ply the sturdy sagacity and strong moral sense, the shrewd humor, and deep, if limited, feeling of the old Puritan to the problems of his day. These qualities, he held, would enable them to guide the inevitable democratic tendencies into the paths of downright honesty and sound common sense, and encounter the danger of political and social materialism that threatens the faith in plain living and high thinking."

There is a very interesting article concerning the depth of the sea, which deals with the inhabitants of the ocean depths which lie deeper than three hundred fathoms. It is an interesting subject, and it is handled in an interesting fashion. The fishes which inhabit those great depths are the only living creatures that inhabit a changeless world. Climate plays no part in their lives, seasons are unknown to them, and they experience no change of temperature. The ocean depths produce no vegetation, and yield no food save that which descends to them from above. In that cold, still, and noiseless world monotony reigns supreme. Some of the fish go blind, others develop huge eyes, while a third class carry their own lamps with them. Many of them have enormous jaws, and some are able to swallow fishes much larger than themselves. Altogether the article makes one thankful that we were not born in "the dark, the utter dark, where the blind white sea-snakes are."

There are several literary articles of more than usual note. In one the reviewer endeavors to revive the reputation of a forgotten poet, George Darley, who published his works between 1822 and 1841. Another literary article of great length and importance is an attempt to give a critical estimate of the value of the work of the Italian poets of to-day.

There is an article entitled "The Efficiency of the Services," which declares that it is impossible for England to rest content with a system which produces an uneducated army, an ill-prepared navy, and an inadequately informed foreign office.

## THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

## REVUE DE PARIS.

OF the six historical articles in the *Revue de Paris* for July, the student will turn with most interest to the account of Rostopchine, the heroic Russian who is believed to have set fire to the town of Moscow rather than to let it fall into the hands of Napoleon and his legions.

The Napoleonic epoch provides the matter for three other articles. The first describes the elaborate arrangements, made in view of the elections of 1818, when the imprisoned Emperor was still adored in France, and when Louis XVIII. and his government ran every risk of seeing it proved to the world how little had been desired by the country the Restoration forced upon it. The second, entitled "Napoleon and the Popular Drama," shows how very important the great conqueror considered the amusement of the people. He always found time, even when actually engaged in a campaign, to concern himself with these kinds of matters; and by his special wish plays dealing with heroic episodes, of a nature to evoke the enthusiasm and patriotism of the spectators, soon took the place of the comedies of intrigue which had delighted the Parisians of the eighteenth century.

The letters of Mme. de Remusat, written between 1815 and 1817, though not directly concerned with Napoleon, give, of course, many amusing side-lights on the

Napoleonic era, especially of the kind of simple incidents laid in the provinces, and of the way in which the great events then shaking Europe were regarded by French provincials.

The centenary of Dumas Père has inspired M. Parigot to write a curious paper concerning Dumas' value as an historian. His latest critic claims that even if he concerned himself very little with historic accuracy, Dumas could certainly claim to have had an extraordinary degree of intuitive perception of ages other than his own. He possessed to a remarkable degree the power of reconstituting the mental atmosphere of an epoch. His heroes and heroines were intensely living creations—and this, whether they had had actual prototypes, or whether they were in very truth the children of his imagination.

## NOUVELLE REVUE.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Desmarest's curious and instructive article on "Inventors: Their Good and Evil Fortune." Of the political articles the first deals with "The Situation of Italy, especially in relation to Tripoli."

The French have always taken the keenest interest in the financial side of their colonial possessions. M. Paris contributes a short, but none the less valuable paper,

concerning what he styles "The Piastre Question in Indo-China." Indo-China has to deal with much the same problem as have the English administrators in India, and what the rupee has so long been to the Anglo-Indian, the piastre is to those officials whose fate it is to be closely connected with Indo-China.

Yet a third article dealing with "France's Colonial Empire" attempts to give a forecast of the economical future of Martinique. The writer, M. Dassier, denies that there is the slightest necessity for evacuating the island. Martinique is now in a very peculiar position. Any and every experiment may be tried, and M. Dassier evidently believes that French capitalists might do worse than turn their attention to this most fertile spot, especially with a view to financing coffee estates. The island has always been famous for the excellence of its coffee and of its cocoa. There, as elsewhere in the West Indies, the abolition of slavery put an end to the splendid prosperity of the island. There now seems to be an idea of importing Chinese labor, and it must be admitted that the Chinaman, alone of human beings, seems dowered with a practical fatalism which makes him strangely indifferent to what the future may bring him.

Two articles are devoted to Siam. The one by M. Savine describes at great length the character and nature of the Crown Prince of Siam, who is now visiting Europe; while the other is ominously entitled "Siam: the Coming Conflict."

Other articles deal with the Piedmont insurrection of 1790, a scientific mission undertaken by Dumas Père, "The French Theatrical Financial Crisis," and an amusing biographical sketch of the great Napoleon's somewhat foolish brother, Lucien.

#### LA REVUE.

M. CHÉRET writes with warm admiration in *La Revue* for July of the widely read and most influential Polish novelist and journalist, Alexandre Glowacki. Here, at any rate, is a modern writer, after reading whom we do not feel as if we "had been eating soap." Glowacki is far better known as "Bolesaw Prus." It is enough, says M. Chéret, to say these two words to a Pole for a broad smile to light up his face. He smiles first because he is devoted to Glowacki, and secondly because he remembers the genial Dickensian humor of his many and widely read works—some fifteen or sixteen volumes. Glowacki's message to his countrymen is that this their light affliction endures only for a moment; it is but such as all great peoples must endure. It will not permanently affect their destinies. As for the eventual independence of Poland, Glowacki seems to consider it too obvious to be discussed. Besides writing tales and novels, he is a journalist of great distinction; and contributes to one of the most widely circulated Polish papers a brilliantly clever weekly *chronique*. In his understanding of human nature and delicacy of humor, M. Chéret would place Glowacki before Dickens. Unlike Gorky and Tchekhoff, he seeks for goodness and kindness in life. Following this article is a translation of one of his stories, "The Spy."

#### THE PROGRESS OF SPELLING REFORM IN FRANCE.

M. Renard, writing on spelling reform, says that delegates from the Higher Board of Education in France

and the French Academy are shortly to examine a project of spelling reform, supported by several well-known men of letters and grammarians. The chief points to be discussed are: (1) Frenchifying foreign words in common use; (2) unifying spelling; (3) simplifying double consonants, ph, th, etc.; (4) getting rid of double consonants.

#### THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

THE most interesting article of the usual three contained in the current issue of *Vragen des Tijds* is that on "Insurance Against Being Out of Work," with special reference to what is being done in Ghent. This new form of insurance arose out of an exceptional crisis; and an attempt of this kind was made in Rotterdam some years ago, but was not successful, owing to difficulties and differences of opinion in the way of helping the unemployed. In certain towns in Switzerland an arrangement of this nature is in force; but in Ghent the idea has been carried out in a manner that appears to be satisfactory, and there is very little fear that the subsidy given to workmen's unions will lead to the demoralization of those assisted. The writer enters into details, and the complete article is worth reading by labor leaders and others interested in the question of the unemployed. The other articles are a learned dissertation on "Penal Law and Criminal Anthropology," and some remarks on "Letters of Mutilati and Huet."

*De Gids* opens with a novel by Augusta de Wit, "The Goddess Who Watches," to give a literal translation of the title. It is good reading. This is followed by an article on Mr. Hall as a minister, which will be chiefly interesting to those only who are associated with, or follow intimately, the political circumstances of Holland. The next article, according to a footnote, is rendered less interesting by the conclusion of peace in South Africa; it discusses the "Boer Movement" in America, and gives reasons why Americans should be and are in favor of the Boers. "In no other country," says the writer, "is the will of the people more powerful;" and the will of the people in this instance, in his opinion, is in favor of freedom. The President and the Secretary of State are friends of the Boers because they are lovers of freedom. Dr. Singel's observations on old-time traveling are pleasant and amusing reading, but there is not a great deal that is new to be said on the subject. Dr. Nieuwenhuis tells us of the increase of Dutch influence in Borneo; he describes the progress made with the tribes extending to Sarawak and elsewhere, and shows that the influence of Holland is certainly extending.

In *Elsevier* we turn at once to the article on Japanese printing, with its reproductions of pictures to be found on Japanese decorative papers and the like. A separate portrait of Professor Rosenstein, and a glowing sketch of the celebrated scholar, together with the customary character sketch of an artist of note, a short story, and other features make up an average number.

*Woord en Beeld* contains an illustrated description of the exhibition of ancient art,—pictures, clocks, plate, etc.,—at Deventer; a portrait and sketch of the career of J. C. van Marken, well known in industrial circles; a story, music, and pictures.



- Copper, Bessemerizing of, J. Douglas, *CasM*, July.  
 Copper in the United States, J. P. Channing, *CasM*, July.  
 Cornwall, England, Fish, Tin, and Copper Industries of, J. Isabell, Long.  
 Cotton Manufacture in the North and South, H. G. Kiltredge, Gunt.  
 Country Home, Making of a—V., The External Aspect of of the House, C. A. Martin, *CLM*.  
 Country Houses of Millionaires, F. S. Arnett, *Ains*.  
 Cowboy, Life of the, D. Mackay, Mun.  
 Cramer, Mrs. M. E., Sketch of, C. B. Patterson, *Mind*.  
 Crater Lake, Oregon, Story of, H. W. Fairbanks, *OutW*.  
 Cricketers, Australian, at Home, M. R. Roberts, *Cass*.  
 Cricketers' Classic, E. H. L. Watson, Corn.  
 Cuba, Industrial and Commercial Conditions in, A. G. Robinson, *AMRR*.  
 Cuba, Municipal Government in, V. S. Clark, *AMRR*.  
 Cuban Reciprocity ("Let Us Face the Truth"), G. Gunton, Gunt.  
 Cuba's Claim Upon the United States, O. H. Platt, *NAR*.  
 Cyprus Under British Rule, R. H. Lang, Black.  
 Danish West Indies, Cham.  
 Darley, George, *QR*, July.  
 Davis, Richard Harding, and the Real Olancho, W. H. Porter, *Bkman*.  
 Decapods, Last Stand of the, F. T. Bullen, Str.  
 Declaration of Independence, Homes of the Signers of the, Martha B. Clark, *AMonM*, July.  
 Democracy, American, versus Science, J. Jussieu, *Revue*, August 1.  
 Desert, The, V. Z. Reed, *Atlant*.  
 Dickens, Charles, A. C. Swinburne, *QR*, July.  
 Dime-Novelist, Confessions of a, G. Burgess, *Bkman*.  
 Diseases, Acute Infectious, Certain Peculiarities of, Dr. Zweifel, *Deut*, July.  
 Diversions of Some Millionaires, W. G. Robinson, *Cos*.  
 Dog, Sheep, Trials at Troutbeck, A. R. Dugmore, *Ev*.  
 Dogma: Do We Need It? S. McComb, *Contem*.  
 Dogs, Famous, of Fiction, C. W. Jay, *Bad*.  
 Drama, Bases of the—II., The Actor, Marguerite Merington, *Bkman*.  
 Drama, Modern English and French, *Edin*, July.  
 Drama, Poetic, Revival of, E. Gosse, *Atlant*.  
 Dramatics, College Girls', Alice K. Fallows, *Mun*.  
 Drowning Man, How to Save a, A. Meffert, *O*.  
 Duck-Shooting in British Columbia, R. Leckie-Ewing, *Bad*.  
 Duel, The Effort to Abolish the, Alfonso de Bourbon et Autriche-Este, *NAR*.  
 Dumas, Alexandre, the Elder, *Dial*, July 16; W. Southwick, *PMM*.  
 Dumas, Alexandre, *père*, as Historian, H. Parigot, *RPar*, July 15.  
 Dumas, Alexandre, *père*, Scientific Mission of, G. Dubois-Desaule, *Nou*, July 15.  
 Earthquakes and Volcanoes, J. F. Kemp, *Cent*.  
 East, The Changing, *QR*, July.  
 Education:  
     American School at Athens, J. R. Wheeler, *Out*.  
     Art and Education, G. E. Bissell, *MunA*, June.  
     College, Small, Adjustment of the, to Our Educational System, W. DeW. Hyde, *Out*.  
     Colleges, Detached, Future of the, G. Harris, *Out*.  
     Feminine Mind Worship, J. Swinburne, *West*.  
     Garden, School, as an Educational Factor, Lydia Southard, *NEng*.  
     Gardens, School, D. J. Crosby, *Out*.  
     Pictures in the Public Schools, Winifred Buck, *MunA*, June.  
     Summer School of the South, *Out*.  
 Electric Mine Locomotive, G. Gibbs, *CasM*, July.  
 Electric Traction for Main Line Railways, C. T. Child, *Eng*.  
 Electricity in Mining, W. B. Clarke, *CasM*, July.  
 Engineering, Trend of Prices in, C. L. Redfield, *Eng*.  
 England, Country Life in, Lady Colin Campbell, *Mun*.  
 England: see Great Britain.  
 English Customs Fifty Years Ago, Leish.  
 English Scenery, Causes of, *Edin*, July.  
 Enjoying, Art of, L. C. Ashworth, *Mind*.  
 Episcopacy, High-Church, Origin of, A. C. McGiffert, *AJT*, July.  
 Esher, Lord,—One of the Builders of Our Law, *ALR*.  
 European Snobbery, Symbolism of, J. Dowman, *Arena*.  
 Evangeline, The Land of, Mary J. Mayer, *Crit*.  
 Farmer, New England, Day's Work of a, H. F. Day, *Ev*.  
 Fauna, Coelenterate, of Woods Hole, C. W. Hargitt, *ANat*, July.  
 Fiction, Some Phases in, W. Schel, *Fort*.  
 Fiction, Some Racial Contrasts in, *Edin*, July.  
 Fisherman, The Deep-Sea, *Mac*.  
 Flagler, Henry Morrison, S. E. Moffett, *Cos*.  
 Folklore, Guernsey, T. L. L. Teeling, *Gent*.  
 Formatories versus Reformatories, N. B. Feagin, *SocS*.  
 France:  
     Coast Line, Northern—II., C. Lenthéric, *RDM*, July 15.  
     Craftsmen, Touring, of France, A. Castaigne, *Harp*.  
     Empire, Second, Decline and Fall of the, *Edin*, July.  
     England, France, and the Mediterranean, A. White, *Revue*, July 15.  
     Literary Generation, New, E. Montfort, *Revue*, August 1.  
     Orthographic Reform, A. Renard, *Revue*, July 15.  
     Parisian Elections, P. Lagrange and J. de Nouvion, *RGen*.  
     Squadrons, New Flying, A. S. Hurd, *Fort*.  
     Syndicates, A Year of, V. Brants, *RGen*, July.  
     Universities, Foundation of the, L. Liard, *RPar*, August 1.  
     Frederick the Great, Apropos of a Statue of, for America, E. E. Sparks, *Chaut*.  
     Frederick the Great, L. Paul-Dubois, *RDM*, July 15.  
     Future, Foretelling of the, M. Maeterlinck, *Fort*.  
     Game, Big, Shooting in Russia, E. M. Sykes, *Bad*.  
     Gardens, Artistic Private, in America, *IntS*.  
     Gardens, Japanese, C. H. Townsend, *CLA*.  
     Gardens, School, D. J. Crosby, *Out*.  
     Gardens, True Ordering of, E. K. Robinson, *Corn*.  
     Garibaldi, Anita, Lena L. Pepper, *Chaut*.  
     Garrick, David, Winslow's Life of, R. Bergengren, *BB*.  
     Gas, Producer, F. J. Rowan, *CasM*.  
     Georgia Governorship Campaign, *AMRR*.  
 Germany:  
     Alsace-Lorraine and William II., K. Blind, *Fort*.  
     Anti-British Movement, O. Eltzbacher, *NineC*.  
     Berlin Council, Kaiser versus the, W. E. Hotchkiss, *MunA*, June.  
     England and Germany After the South African War, J. L. Bashford, *Contem*.  
     Hohenlohe, Prince, as Chancellor, *Deut*, July.  
     Municipal Housing in Germany, K. Bücher, *MunA*, June.  
     Pan-Germanism, *QR*, July.  
     Women Novelists of Germany, Mrs. S. B. Smith, *Chaut*.  
     Ghetto, Poetry of the,—Morris Rosenfeld, A. Créhanche, *RPar*, August 1.  
     Gold Dredging in New Zealand, H. E. Duncan, *CasM*, July.  
     Gold Mining in the Transvaal, J. H. Hammond, *CasM*, July.  
     Gold Mining in West Africa, J. G. Leigh, *Eng*.  
     Government, Democratic versus Aristocratic, E. Pomeroy, *Arena*.  
     Governmental Ownership of the Telegraph and Telephone, F. Parsons, *Arena*.  
 Great Britain: see also South Africa.  
     Army and Navy, Efficiency in the, *QR*, July.  
     Cabinet, Changes in the, *Fort*.  
     Colonial Conference, *QR*, July.  
     Colonial Premiers, W. T. Stead, *RRL*.  
     Colonial Question Then and Now, J. A. Ewan, *Can*.  
     Colonies After the Conference, *Fort*.  
     Continental Entanglements, Lord Salisbury and, *NatR*.  
     Coronation of the King of England, *QR*, July.  
     Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, Imperial Pilgrimage of the, *QR*, July.  
     Education Bill, M. F. Glancey, *Dub*, July; *Edin*, July; F. Greenwood, *NineC*.  
     Edwards, The Seven, A. H. U. Colquhoun, *Can*.  
     Fleet, Peace Distribution of the, L. H. Hordern, *USM*.  
     Germany and England After the War, J. L. Basjford, *Contem*.  
     Imperialism, Economic Taproot of, J. A. Hobson, *Contem*.  
     King's Illness and the Coronation, Lady Jeune, *PMM*.  
     Liberal Party—Past and Future, J. A. Spender, *Contem*.  
     Mercantile Marine, British Sailors and the, *NatR*.  
     Navy and the Engineer—II., C. Bellairs, *MonR*.  
     Officers, Report on the Education of, F. N. Maude, *USM*.  
     Prime Minister, The, M. Macdonagh, *Fort*.  
     Protectionists' Arguments, Imperfection of, *West*.  
     Salisbury, Lord, Resignation of, W. T. Stead, *RRL*.  
     Sovereigns and Coronations of the Past, W. R. Stewart, *Pear*.  
     Steamship Subsidies and the Business Position of the Country, *BankL*.  
     Trade, British Preferential, J. Charlton, *NAR*.  
     Trade Within the Empire, R. H. Brand, *MonR*.  
     Tombs of the Angevin Kings, C. Hallett, *NineC*.  
     War, South African, Moral of the, F. A. White, *West*.  
 Great Eastern, The, J. Horner, *CasM*.  
 Grouse Shooting in Yorkshire, Agnes Lockwood, *PMM*.  
 Guizot, Francois-Pierre-Guillaume, R. Blennerhassett, *NatR*.  
 Gun, The New, That Shoots Twenty-one Miles, *AMRR*.  
 Hale, Edward Everett: Memories of a Hundred Years—X., *Out*.  
 Hamilton, Alexander, Hunt for the Mother of, Gertrude Atherton, *NAR*.  
 Hampton, Wade, B. J. Ramage, *Sr*, July.  
 Harte, Bret, American Humor and, G. R. Chesterton, *Crit*.  
 Harte, Bret, H. C. Merwin, *Atlant*.  
 Hawthorne, Nathaniel, as Romancer, E. W. Bowen, *MRN*.  
 Hebrews and Other Ancient Peoples, Intercourse Between the, C. M. Coburn, *Hom*.  
 Heine and Mathilde, Love Story of, R. Le Gallienne, *Cos*.  
 Heine, Heinrich, in Paris, E. de Morsier, *BU*.  
 Heredity in Royalty, Mental and Moral, F. A. Woods, *PopS*.  
 Hiawatha and the Onondaga Indians, C. L. Henning, *OC*.  
 Higginson, Thomas Wentworth, in His Summer Home, Mary C. Crawford, *NatM*.  
 Hillel, J. Strauss, *Gent*.

- Hindustan, Health Conditions of, F. L. Oswald, San.  
Horse-Raising in the North of England, R. Ord, Bad.  
Horse-Shoes and Horse-Shoeing, Folklore of, G. Fleming, NineC.  
Humanity, Completion of, Lucinda B. Chandler, Mind.  
Hugo, Victor, F. Weitenkampf, BB; Edin, July.  
Hus, John, Last Letters of, H. B. Workman, LQ, July.  
Hymnody, Modern, Study of, W. G. Horder, Hart.  
Illinois, Local Self-Government in, C. E. Crafts, MunA, June.  
Immortality—II., From the Scientific Standpoint, Emma M. Caillard, Contem.  
Immortality of the Soul and the Scripture Doctrine of the Last Things, S. D. F. Salmond, LQ, July.  
India, Conditions in, and Indian Critics, J. D. Rees, Fort.  
India, Education and Sedition in, A. P. Sen, West.  
India, The Romance of, QR, July.  
Indian Harbor—An Ideal American Estate, T. W. Burgess, CLA.  
Indian Reservations of the United States, E. Porritt, LeisH.  
Indo-China, Plastre Question in, P. Paris, Nou, July 1.  
Industrial Arbitration Act of New South Wales, B. R. Wise, NatR.  
Industrial Commission, United States, E. D. Durand, QJEcon.  
Inventions, Modern, Anticipations of, by Men of Letters, J. Johnston, CasM.  
Inventors, Fate of, H. Desmarest, Nou, July 1.  
Insanity and Marriage, A. W. Wilcox, West.  
Ireland, Cooperation in, H. Plunkett, SocS.  
Iron and Steel, Economic Production of, T. W. Robinson, CasM, July.  
Isthmian Canal Decision, Common Sense of the, Eng.  
Isthmian Canal: Factors Affecting the Choice of Route, E. R. Johnson, QJEcon.  
Italy and the Triplice, L. Sanders, NineC.  
Italy, August in, Edith Wharton, Scrib.  
Italy, Financial and Industrial Outlook of, G. Tosti, AJS, July.  
Italian Writers of To-day, S. de Fornaro, Crit.  
Japan as I Knew It, D. Sladen, LeisH.  
Jesuitical Occultism, J. R. Phelps, Mind.  
Jesus, The Occupation of, J. H. Harris, LQ, July.  
Jonah, Sign of: What Was It? B. W. Bacon, Bib.  
Juras, The French, Caroline S. Domett, Chaut.  
Keller, Helen: The Story of My Life—V., LHJ.  
Khartoum, J. Ward, MonR.  
Kidd, Benjamin, on Western Civilization, J. Iverach, LQ, July.  
Kingston, Jamaica, Harbor of, Cham.  
Labor: How It is Organized, R. S. Baker, WW.  
Lanier, Sidney, Poetry of, W. P. Woolf, SR, July.  
Lapland in Summer, G. S. Davies, Corn.  
Law as Treated in Fiction, A. R. Campbell, GBag.  
Law, Common, of the Federal Courts, E. C. Elliot, ALR.  
Law, German, Interesting Features of, R. Dulon, ALR.  
Law, Positive, Nature and Province of, C. Morse, ALR.  
Leo XIII., Political Economy of—II., C. S. Devas, Dub, July.  
Library and the Public, F. Weitenkampf, Mun.  
Library, On Becoming Possessed of, J. A. Gibson, West.  
Life, Chemical Theory of, N. C. Macnamara, West.  
Literature, Continental, Year of, Dial, August 1.  
Literature: The Golden Age of English Prose, QR, July.  
Locomotive Construction, Continental—III., C. R. King, Eng.  
London, Canada, H. S. Culver, SocS.  
London in the Coronation Period, P. Bigelow, NatM.  
London, Literary, Artistic and Bohemian, in the Seventies—IV., J. H. Hager, Bkman.  
London, Royal Palaces of, Edin, July.  
London Society, Emily H. Westfield, Cos.  
London: The Reconstruction of Hainault Forest, R. Hunter, NineC.  
Lowell, James Russell, QR, July.  
Lynch Law in Texas in the Sixties, J. C. Terrell, GBag.  
"Macbeth": Is It a Study of Queen Elizabeth? V. J. McNabb, Dub, July.  
Machinery and Labor, H. White, Gunt.  
Maine, An American Forest Preserve in, WW.  
Marriage Among Eminent Men, E. L. Thorndike, PopS.  
Marriages, Mystic, M. Reed, Mac.  
Martinique and St. Vincent, Field Notes of a Geologist in, T. A. Jaggar, PopS.  
Martinique, Economic Future of, P. Dassier, Nou, July 15.  
Martinique: The Romance of Yesterday, W. R. H. Trowbridge, Temp.  
Mascalonge, A Matter of, E. Sandys, O.  
Men, What Men Like in, R. Pyke, Cos.  
Merejkovski, Dmitri, Katharine Wyld, Contem.  
Metric System, Practical View of the, E. S. Gould, CasM.  
Mexican Railway System, V. M. Braschi and E. Ordoñez, CasM.  
Michelet, Marriage of, D. Halévy, RPar, August 1.  
Miles, George H., T. V. Spring, Ros.  
Millionaire, Luxuries of the—II., F. S. Arnett, Ains.  
Milton, John, Present State of the Cottage of, T. Hopkins, LeisH.  
Mining, Compressed Air in, E. A. Rix, CasM, July.  
Mining, Electricity in, W. B. Clarke, CasM, July.  
Mining, Hydraulic, G. H. Evans, CasM, July.  
Mining, Water Power in, A. P. Brayton, CasM, July.  
Ministry, Better Education of the, G. G. Findlay, LQ, July.  
Mint, United States, at Philadelphia, A. Mathews, Era.  
Missions:  
Austria, "Los von Rom" Movement in, J. G. Cunningham, MisR.  
Bithynia High School and Boys' Orphanage, R. Chambers, MisH.  
China, South, Country Chapels in, MisH.  
Colombia, President Conditions and Prospects in, MisR.  
Damascus, Christianity in, J. Kelman, MisR.  
Dewey, Rev. Willis C., Work of, C. F. Gates, MisH.  
Gucheng, Story of—II., S. McFarlane, MisR.  
Indian Training School at Tucson, Arizona, A. T. Pierson, MisR.  
International Missionary Union, Annual Session of the, MisR.  
Islam, Effort to Reform, S. Khan, MisR.  
Islam, Relation of the Church to, E. Sell, MisR.  
"Long Ju-Ju," Downfall of the, J. Johnston, MisR.  
Missionary Outlook, C. H. Fenn, MisR.  
Parker, Peter: Physician, Missionary, and Diplomat, H. C. Trumbull, MisR.  
Taylor, Bishop William, World Evangelist, MisR.  
Vellore, India, Municipal Reform in, J. Strong, SocS.  
Yale Foreign Missionary Society, H. P. Beach, MisH.  
Mitchell, John, and What He Stands for, L. Steffens, McCl.  
Mithra and the Imperial Power of Rome, F. Cumont, OC.  
"Monthly Review" in the Eighteenth Century, G. Paston, MonR.  
Mormonism not a Menace, J. R. Winder, NatM.  
Mosquito, Natural History of the, A. Dastre, RDM, August 1.  
Mosquito Problem, Water-Garden and the, W. L. Underwood, CLA.  
Mountain Climbs in Britain, Most Difficult, G. D. Abraham, PMM.  
Mountaineering as a Profession, F. Gribble, O.  
Municipal Art Notes, MunA, June.  
Municipal Housing in Germany, K. Bücher, MunA, June.  
Municipal Socialism in Great Britain, J. Boyle, MunA, June.  
Music, Epochs of,—The Cantata and the Oratorio, C. Belalgaue, RDM, August 1.  
Musketry Practice, New, in England, A. H. Broadwell, Str.  
Nature Study in London, E. Step, PMM.  
Naval Architecture, Aesthetics of, W. J. Fletcher, NineC.  
Naval Battle, The Next: A Forecast, Black.  
Naval Warfare, The Search-Light in, NatR.  
Nebraska, Story of, W. R. Lighton, Pear.  
Nebular Hypothesis, J. E. Gore, Gent.  
New Hampshire, "Summer People Industry" of, WW.  
New Thought Teachings, Some, Julia I. Patton, Mind.  
New York, Legislative Interference in, J. G. Agar, MunA, June.  
New York, Literary Landmarks of—II., C. Hemstreet, Crit.  
New York, Problem of Life in, W. Creedmore, Mun.  
New York, The Naming of, Gertrude Van R. Wickham, AMonM, July.  
New York, The New, R. Blackshaw, Cent.  
New York to Chicago—20 Hours, R. Doubleday, WW.  
Newspapers, Attacking the, F. M. Colby, Bkman.  
Nickel-Steel, Practical Development of, H. F. J. Porter, CasM.  
Nome District, Alaska, Gold Mining in the, Madge Arrow-smith, Mun.  
Ocean Travellers, State Protection for, G. W. Melville, NAR.  
Ohio, Home Rule in, M. R. Maltbie, MunA, June.  
Opal-Fields of New South Wales, Cham.  
Organisms, Vital Activity of, W. McDonald, Dub, July.  
Orinda, The Matchless, Elinor M. Buckingham, SR, July.  
Pacific, Commerce of the, O. P. Austin, NatGM.  
Pacific, Mastery of the, Edin, July.  
Pacific Shore, Picturesque Islands off the, WW.  
Palestine and Syria, Summer in, F. J. Bliss, Bib.  
Panama Route for a Ship Canal—II., W. H. Burr, PopS.  
Parkman, Francis, the Man, J. S. Bassett, SR, July.  
Parliament, First Impressions of, G. Toulmin, PMM.  
Partridge's Roll Call, W. J. Long, O.  
Party, Strong Opposition, Need of, G. Gunton, Gunt.  
Paul, Social Teaching of—VII., The Family, S. Mathews, Bib.  
Pelée, Mont, in Its Might, A. Heilprin, McCl.  
Pelée, Tragedy of—VI., G. Kennan, Out.  
Pennsylvania Rippers, The, C. R. Woodruff, MunA, June.  
Philadelphia, Beautifying of, W. W. Bunn, Era.  
Philippine Policy, Why I Oppose Our, R. E. Bisbee, Arena.  
Philippines: Moros in Peace and War, O. K. Davis, Mun.  
Photography:  
Architectural Photography—VIII., H. C. Delery, PhoT.  
Camera, Copying and Enlarging, G. B. Hutchings, WPM, July.  
Development, Chemistry of, W. I. Scandlin, CDR.  
Exposure Out-of-doors, WPM, July.  
Flashlight Portraiture, F. Raymer, WPM, July.  
Imogen Sulphite, F. C. Lambert, PhoT.  
Iron and Steel, Photo-Microscopy of, M. A. Richards, PhoT.

- Landscape Photography—III., About Apparatus, F. Volter, CDR.  
 Lens Testing Instruments, W. Taylor, WPM, July.  
 Mist, In Praise of, T. Perkins, PhoT.  
 Night Photography Outdoors at, E. H. Williamson, Jr., CDR.  
 Ortol: A Good Developer, F. B. Hargett, CDR  
 Ootype, T. Manly, WPM, July.  
 Photography, The New, C. H. Caffin, Mun.  
 Plate-Speeds, Variations in, H. Wenzel, Jr., PhoT.  
 Prints, Durability of, H. Pabat, PhoT.  
 Seashore Photography, H. F. Oliver, CDR.  
 Piedmontese Insurrection of 1793, E. Gachot, Nou, July 1.  
 Pig Sticking in Morocco, M. Wright, O.  
 Pigs, Law Regarding, R. V. Rogers, GBag.  
 Poe, Edgar Allan, World-Author, C. F. Richardson, Crit.  
 Poetry of Courts and Coronations, R. E. Vernède, Mac.  
 Poetry, War and, Edin, July.  
 Poets, Italian, of To-day, QR, July.  
 Poets Laureate of England, T. Seccombe, Bkman.  
 Poisonous Plants and Shrubs of the Woods, W. S. Rice, O.  
 Polo, Ancient and Modern, C. Q. Turner, CLA.  
 Polygamy, American, Origin of, J. Smith, Arena.  
 Porto Rico, Law Codes, The, AMRR.  
 Prairies, The Summer, C. M. Harger, CLA.  
 Primeval North-American, C. Hallock, Harp.  
 Princeton University, R. Bridges, Out.  
 Productive Forces, Variation of, C. J. Bullock, QJEcon.  
 Protestantism, Formative Principle of, J. W. Richard, Luth, July.  
 Protestantism in America, Present Policy of, R. M. Raab, Hom.  
 Psalms of David, E. H. Dewart, MRN.  
 Public Life, Amenities of, Mac.  
 Pygmies, The, American, S. P. Verner, Atlan..  
 Queens of Europe, Margaret Sherrington, Can.  
 Quiller-Couch, A. T., A. Visit to, W. W. Whitelock, BB.  
 Races, At the, A. Ruhl, O.  
 Radio-Activity, R. K. Duncan, Harp.  
 Railroad Journey Across the Continent, Shortening the, H. H. McClure, NatGM.  
 Referendum in Party Nominations, R. H. Whitten, MunA, June.  
 Religion and the Time-Process, A. O. Lovejoy, AJT, July.  
 Religious Consciousness, The, C. G. Shaw, Hart.  
 "Religious Garb," Decisions, S. FitzSimons, Cath.  
 Renaissance: What Was It? W. Potts, Mac.  
 Rice-Farming, The New, in the South, D. A. Willey, AMRR.  
 Rights, Natural, N. C. Butler, ALR.  
 Rockefeller, William, S. E. Moffett, Cos.  
 Rockies to the Coast, Vacation Resorts from the, WW.  
 Roebling, Washington A., Sketch of, CasM.  
 Roman History, Prevalent Illusions on, A. M. Stevens, Contem.  
 Romance, Modern, Development of, A. Roulet, Ros.  
 Roosevelt, Mrs. Theodore, and Her Children, J. A. Rills, LHJ.  
 Rosebery, Lord, T. P. O'Connor, Pear.  
 Rothienarchus—IV, Loch-an-Eilhan, H. Macmillan, AJ.  
 Roumania, Jews in, G. Rouanet, RSoc, July.  
 Russia, Future of, A. R. B. de Bilinski, NineC.  
 Russia's Latest Venture in Central Asia, R. E. C. Long, MonR.  
 Russian Literature—II., The Folklore, L. Wiener, Crit.  
 Russian Press, G. Savitch and S. Kniaginine, Revue, August 1.  
 Sabbath, New England Colonial, Lucy A. Smart, AMonM.  
 Sailing of Small Boats, O.  
 St. Clair, Gen. Arthur, Defeat of, F. E. Wilson, AMonM, July.  
 St. John: Did He Ever Live at Ephesus? W. F. Adeney, IQ, July.  
 St. Pierre, Last Days of, G. Parel, Cent.  
 St. Vincent Catastrophe, W. J. Calder and T. McG. McDonald, Cent.  
 Salisbury, Lord, S. Brooks, NAR.  
 Salmon, Mystery of the, B. W. Everman, O.  
 Sampson, Rear-Admiral William T., A. T. Mahan and J. D. Long, Fort.  
 Sanitary Condition of the Navy, J. C. Wise, San.  
 Santos-Dumont, Alberto: How I Became an Astronaut, McCl.  
 Schooner, A Seven-Masted, Launched, AMRR.  
 Scottish Cistercian Houses—II., M. Barrett, Dub, July.  
 Scottish Coronations, M. G. J. Kinloch, Dub, July.  
 Scottish Crown, Romance of the, G. Thow, Leish.  
 Sea, Fighting the, N. Everitt, Str.  
 Sea, Miners of the, S. Hancock, Ains.  
 Sea, The Depths of the, QR, July.  
 Seaton, William Winston, G. F. Mellen, MRN.  
 Secret Service, The, W. H. Moran, NEng.  
 Seton, Ernest Thompson, At Windygoul with, Lida R. McCabe, BB.  
 Shakespeare on the Problem of Evil, W. I. Cranford, MRN.  
 Shakespeare, Some Colloquialisms in, W. Richards, Temp.  
 Shakespeare's Villains, Self-Revelations of, J. A. Shepherd, SR, July.  
 Shipping Combine: A Council of Trade, QR, July.  
 Shipping Combine, Atlantic, B. Taylor, MonR.  
 Shooting, Masters of, Marquess of Granby, Bad.  
 Shorties, How Two Women Found the, Harriet E. Freeman, Chaut.  
 Siam, Coming Conflict in, A. de Pouvoirville, Nou, July 15.  
 Siamese Royal House, A. Savine, Nou, July 1.  
 Sienkiewicz, Henryk, S. C. de Soissons, NAR.  
 Sill, Edward Rowland, Poetry of, Atlan..  
 Slander and Libel, Law of, J. C. Courtney, ALR.  
 Smith, F. Hopkinson, and His Work, H. W. Mable, BB.  
 Social Bacteria and Economic Microbes, E. Atkinson, Pops.  
 Social Relations, Improvement of, W. C. Heffner, Luth, July.  
 Social Unrest, C. M. Geer, Hart.  
 Socialism, Artistic Ideal of, M. Leblond, RSoc, July.  
 Sociality, Basis of, A. Allin, AJS, July.  
 Sociological Form of the Group, Number of Members as Determining the, G. Simmel, AJS, July.  
 Sociology, Recent Tendencies in, E. A. Ross, QJEcon.  
 Sociology, Study of, in the United States—II., F. L. Tolman, AJS, July.  
 Song, Popular, Making of a, G. Tompkins, Mun.  
 South Africa: see also Great Britain.  
 Cape and Its Parliament, E. Dicey, Fort.  
 Erasmus—A Nero of the Transvaal, A. Miller, Can.  
 Gold Mining in the Transvaal, J. H. Hammond, CasM, July.  
 Need, Crying, of South Africa, QR, July.  
 Negrophilism in South Africa, M. J. Farrelly, Fort.  
 Outlook in South Africa, L. Courtney, NAR.  
 Peace in South Africa, E. Tallichet, BU; Edin, July; V.  
 Bérard, RPar, July 15; H. Reade, West.  
 Problems, Practical, in South Africa, A. Lyttelton, NAR.  
 Rush to South Africa, Coming, Cham.  
 Southwest, The Great—IV., The Tragedy of the Range, R. S. Baker, Cent.  
 Spain, Intellectual Life in, F. Candil, Revue, August 1.  
 Spain, Religious Crisis in, F. G. Smith, LQ, July.  
 Spaniards, Illustrious, Pantheon of, J. P. de Guzman, EM, July.  
 Spider's Web, Building of a, J. H. Comstock, CLA.  
 Spooner, Senator John, Coit, W. Wellman, AMRR.  
 Stars, New, J. Palifa, Deut, July.  
 Steel in the Northeast of England, H. Simpson, CasM, July.  
 Stoking, Mechanical, Economy of, W. W. Christie, Eng.  
 Stores, New Modern, in New York, Arch.  
 Story, The Short, B. Perry, Atlan..  
 Stratford-on-Avon, Mid-June in, J. B. Carrington, BB.  
 Strikes, Psychology of, C. Maclair, RSoc, July.  
 Surf Bathing, D. Osborne, O.  
 Sutherland, Scotland, A Holiday in, Dorothy H. Dean, Bad.  
 Syndicates, Industrial, and Their Significance, G. Sorel, RSoc, July.  
 Taine, Youth of—II., A. Chevrillon, RPar, July 15.  
 Talmage, Dr. Thomas De Witt, Sermons of, W. E. Griffin, Hom.  
 Talmud, Apostate of the, B. M. Kaplan, OC.  
 Talmud, Jesus in the, A. J. Edmunds, OC.  
 Tariff Lessons, Past and Present, H. W. Willbur, Gunt.  
 Tartarin, The Trail of—II., A. B. Maurice, Bkman.  
 Taxation, Progressive, Justice and, G. Cahan, RPP, July.  
 Telegraph Companies, Liability of, B. M. Wilson, ALR.  
 Telegraphy, Wireless, P. McGrath, PMM.  
 Telegraphy, Wireless, Future of, P. T. McGrath, NAR.  
 Tierra del Fuego Waters, In, W. S. Barclay, PMM.  
 Tobacco and Longevity, E. B. Fairfield, Hom.  
 Tolstoy, Count Leo, and the New Quakerism, J. T. Bixby, Arena.  
 Transvaal: see South Africa.  
 Travancore, Maharajah of, P. Loti, RDM, July 15.  
 Trees, Some Weeping, W. O. Egan, CLA.  
 Troubadours, The, P. Marieton, Nou, July 1.  
 Trust Companies, Nature and the Field of, WW.  
 Trust Problem Restudied, V. S. Yarros, AJS, July.  
 Tschackert's "Unaltered Augsburg Confession," S. G. Heffebower, Luth, July.  
 Tsilka, Ellencha: "Born Among Brigands," Katerina S. Tsilka, McCl.  
 Turkey, Germany and England in, A. Vambéry, Revue, August 1.  
 Turkey, Public Debt of, C. Morawitz, NAR.  
 Turkish, Rule East of the Jordan, Gertrude L. Bell, NineC.  
 Ulysses, Last Voyage of, Edin, July.  
 "Ulysses," Stephen Phillips', C. F. Smith, SR, July.  
 Unity, Conception of, E. Del Mar, Mind.  
 University-Building, D. S. Jordan, Pops.  
 University of Chicago, G. E. Vincent, Out.  
 Vacation, Summer, The People at Play in the, WW.  
 Vasco Pelota, The Game of, A. Inkersley, Str.  
 Venetian Impressions, F. Séverin, RGen, July.  
 Venice, Sunny Days in, Dora M. Jones, YW.  
 Ventilating Machinery, Colliers', C. M. Percy, CasM, July.  
 Vermont, Summer Resorts in, WW.  
 Vesuvius, Eruption of, G. Pliny, Cent.  
 Virgin Birth of Jesus, T. A. Hoban, AJT, July.  
 Volcanic Activity of the Earth, N. O. Messenger, Era.  
 Voorhees, Daniel W., as Lawyer and Orator, W. W. Thornton, GBag.

- Wait, General Benjamin, A MonM.  
 Waldensian Church, J. G. Alexander, MisR.  
 Walker, John Brisben, Sketch of, Ros.  
 War and Poetry, Edin, July.  
 War Correspondents and the Censorship, P. Landon, NineC.  
 War, Effects of Modern Engines of, M. Buret, Nou, July 15.  
 War, Individualism in, L. Hale, USM.  
 War, Intelligence and Information in, R. N. R. Reade, USM.  
 War, Teaching of History on, R. J. Sturdee, West.  
 Wasps, Social, Behavior of the, Minnie M. Enteman, PopS.  
 Watch, Waltham, Manufacture of the, B. Chapple, NatM.  
 Water in the Human Body, K. B. Hofmann, Deut, July.  
 Wells, Herbert George, and His Work, E. A. Bennett, Cos.  
 West Indies, American Influence in the, L. S. Rowe, NAR.  
 West Point After a Century, F. Palmer, WW.  
 Westborough and Northborough, Massachusetts, Martha E. D. White, NEng.  
 Wharfedale, England, A. R. Quinton, AJ.  
 Wheat, Winter, The Growing of, Martha McCulloch-Williams, Ev.  
 Wheel, The, and the Cross, P. Carus, OC.
- Whipping Post, Plea for the, G. W. Carryl, Mun.  
 Whitney, William Collins, C. S. Gleed, Cos.  
 "Who's Who in America," Cham.  
 Wisconsin Lakes, Fishing in, WW.  
 Women: Feminine Mind Worship, J. Swinburne, West.  
 Women, Learned, A City of, Marie D. Walsh, Cath.  
 Women: Opportunities for the Reduced Gentlewoman, Alice K. Fallows, Ains.  
 Women's Colleges, Heads of Some, Mary A. Jordan, Out.  
 Workmen's Compensation Act, Maryland, G. E. Barnett, QJEcon.  
 Workshop Conditions in England, T. Good, Eng.  
 Workshop, Money-Making Management for the,—VII., C. D. Carpenter, Eng.  
 Yerkes, Charles Tyson, S. E. Moffett, Cos.  
 York, Maine,—a Forgotten Seaport, Pauline C. Bouvé, NEng.  
 Yosemite Valley, Automobiling in the, W. A. Clarke, Over.  
 Youth, Social Role of, R. Bazin, RefS, July 1.  
 Youth, Social Sufferings of, G. Picot, RefS, July 16.  
 Youth, With the Eyes of, W. Black, Fort.

## Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Ains. Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.   | Edin. Edinburgh Review, London.  | NEng. New England Magazine, Boston.             |
| ACQR. American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila.                        | Ed. Education, Boston.   | NineC. Nineteenth Century, London.              |
| AHR. American Historical Review, N. Y.                                  | EdR. Educational Review, N. Y.   | NAR. North American Review, N.Y.                |
| AJS. American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.                            | Eng. Engineering Magazine, N. Y.   | Nou. Nouvelle Revue, Paris.                     |
| AJT. American Journal of Theology, Chicago.                             | Era. Philadelphia.   | NA. Nuova Antologia, Rome.                      |
| ALR. American Law Review, St. Louis.                                    | EM. España Moderna, Madrid.  | OC. Open Court, Chicago.                        |
| AMonM. American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.                     | Ev. Everybody's Magazine, N. Y.  | O. Outing, N. Y.                                |
| AMRR. American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.                         | Fort. Fortnightly Review, London.  | Out. Outlook, N. Y.                             |
| ANat. American Naturalist, Boston.                                      | Forum. Forum, N. Y.  | OutW. Out West, Los Angeles, Cal.               |
| AngA. Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.                                    | FrL. Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.   | Over. Overland Monthly, San Francisco.          |
| Annals. Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila. | Gent. Gentleman's Magazine, London.  | PMM. Pall Mall Magazine, London.                |
| Arch. Architectural Record, N. Y.                                       | GBag. Green Bag, Boston.   | Pear. Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.                 |
| Arena. Arena, N. Y.   | Gunt. Gunt's Magazine, N. Y.   | Phil. Philosophical Review, N. Y.               |
| AA. Art Amateur, N. Y.  | Harp. Harper's Magazine, N. Y.   | PhoT. Photographic Times-Bulletin, N. Y.        |
| AI. Art Interchange, N. Y.  | Hart. Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn.                                | PL. Post-Lore, Boston.                          |
| AJ. Art Journal, London.  | Hom. Homiletic Review, N. Y.   | PSQ. Political Science Quarterly, Boston.       |
| Atlant. Atlantic Monthly, Boston.                                       | IJE. International Journal of Ethics, Phila.                                   | PopA. Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.      |
| Bad. Badminton, London.   | Int. International Quarterly, Burlington, Vt.                                  | PopS. Popular Science Monthly, N.Y.             |
| BankL. Bankers' Magazine, London.                                       | IntS. International Studio, N. Y.  | PRR. Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.   |
| BankNY. Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.  | JMSI. Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. | PQ. Presbyterian Quarterly, Charlotte, N. C.    |
| Bib. Biblical World, Chicago.   | JPEcon. Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.                                 | QJEcon. Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston. |
| BibS. Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.                                    | Kind. Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.  | QR. Quarterly Review, London.                   |
| BU. Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.                                 | KindR. Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.                                 | RasN. Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.             |
| Black. Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.                                 | LHJ. Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.  | RefS. Réforme Sociale, Paris.                   |
| BB. Book Buyer, N. Y.   | LeisH. Leisure Hour, London.   | RRL. Review of Reviews, London.                 |
| Bkman. Bookman, N. Y.   | Lipp. Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.  | RRM. Review of Reviews, Melbourne.              |
| BP. Brush and Pencil, Chicago.  | LQ. London Quarterly Review, London.   | Revue. Revue, La, Paris.                        |
| CDR. Camera and Dark Room, N. Y.  | Long. Longman's Magazine, London.  | RDM. Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.              |
| Can. Canadian Magazine, Toronto.  | Luth. Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.                                      | RGen. Revue Générale, Brussels.                 |
| Case. Cassell's Magazine, London.                                       | McCl. McClure's Magazine, N. Y.  | RPar. Revue de Paris, Paris.                    |
| CasM. Cassier's Magazine, N. Y.   | Mac. Macmillan's Magazine, London.   | RPP. Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris.   |
| Cath. Catholic World, N. Y.   | MA. Magazine of Art, London.   | RSoc. Revue Socialistic, Paris.                 |
| Cent. Century Magazine, N. Y.   | MRN. Methodist Review, Nashville.  | Ros. Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.                    |
| Cham. Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh.                                    | MRNY. Methodist Review, N. Y.  | San. Sanitarian, N. Y.                          |
| Chaut. Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.                                       | Mind. Mind, N. Y.  | School. School Review, Chicago.                 |
| Contem. Contemporary Review, London.                                    | MisH. Missionary Herald, Boston.   | Scrib. Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.               |
| Corn. Cornhill, London.   | MisR. Missionary Review, N. Y.   | SR. Sewanee Review, N. Y.                       |
| Cos. Cosmopolitan, N. Y.  | Mon. Monist, Chicago.  | SocS. Social Service, N. Y.                     |
| CLA. Country Life in America, N. Y.                                     | MonR. Monthly Review, London.  | Str. Strand Magazine, London.                   |
| Crit. Critic, N. Y.   | MunA. Municipal Affairs, N. Y.   | Temp. Temple Bar, London.                       |
| Deut. Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.  | Mun. Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.  | USM. United Service Magazine, London.           |
| Dial. Chicago.  | Mus. Music, Chicago.   | West. Westminster Review, London.               |
| Dub. Dublin Review, Dublin.   | NatGM. National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.                         | WPM. Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.      |
|   | NatM. National Magazine, Boston.   | WW. World's Work, N. Y.                         |
|   | NatR. National Review, London.   | Yale. Yale Review, New Haven.                   |
|   | NC. New-Church Review, Boston.   | YM. Young Man, London.                          |
|   |  | YW. Young Woman, London.                        |

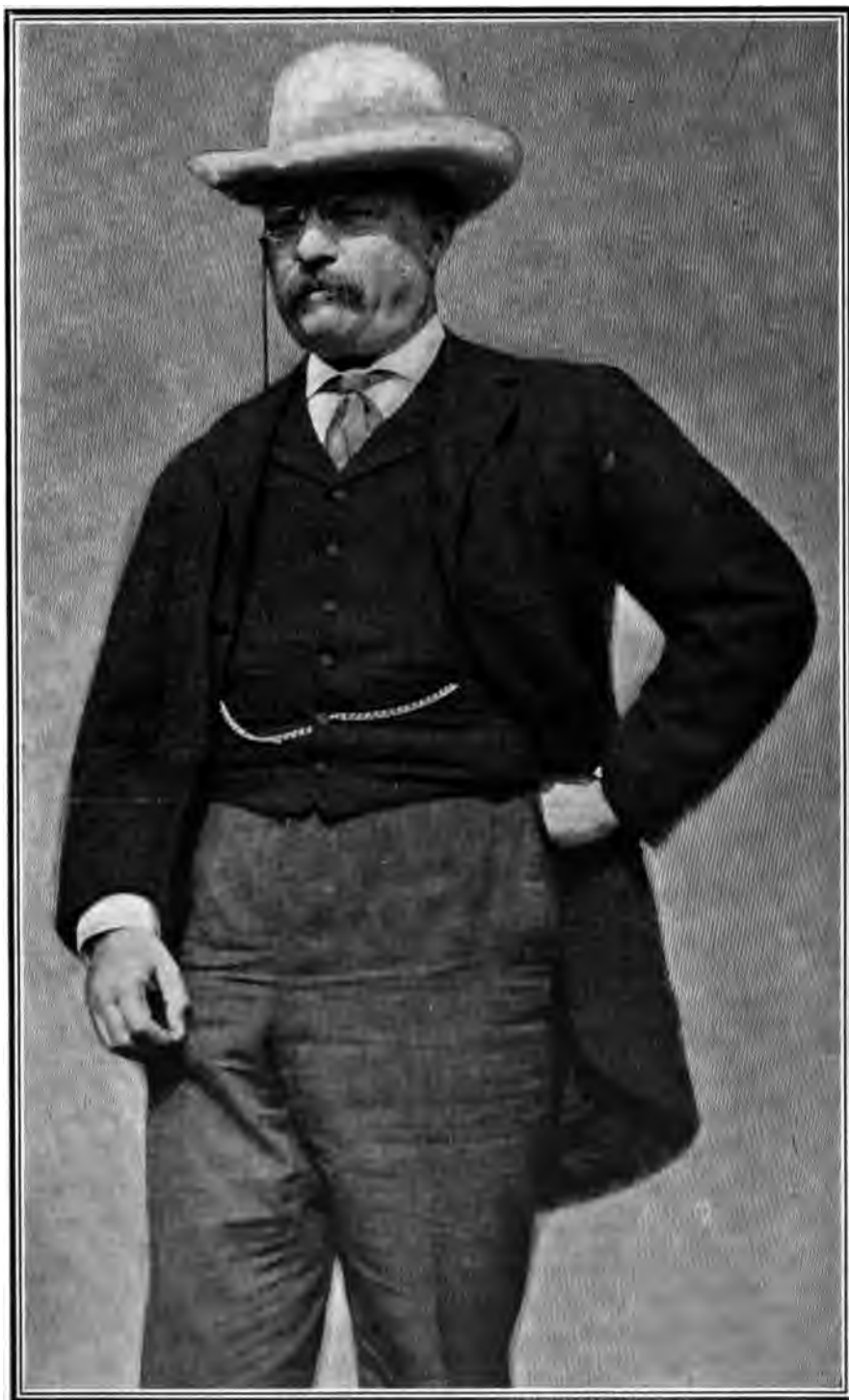
# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

## CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1902.

<b>President Roosevelt in Holiday Time. Frontispiece</b>	
<b>The Progress of the World—</b>	
Speaker Henderson's Retirement.....	387
A Great Office Involved.....	387
Personal Phases of the Matter.....	387
Candidates for the Speakership.....	388
Does the Tariff Foster Trusts?.....	389
Where Democrats Can Agree.....	389
Varying Republican Views.....	390
A Conference at Oyster Bay.....	390
Cuba as a Foremost Issue.....	391
Annexation as the Alternative.....	391
Reciprocity in General.....	392
Reciprocity with Newfoundland.....	392
And then with the Dominion!.....	393
The President's Vacation Season.....	394
An Accident in New England.....	394
The President's Speeches.....	396
His Talk About "Trusts".....	397
Trying to "Punish Roosevelt".....	397
The Maine and Vermont Elections.....	398
The Liquor Issue in Three States.....	398
Conservative Democracy Triumphs in Massachusetts.....	399
New York Republicans.....	399
New York Democrats.....	400
Tom L. Johnson and the Ohio Democrats.....	401
Anti-Bryan Democrats Win in Wisconsin and Iowa.....	402
Politics in California.....	402
In Southern States.....	402
This Country as an Exemplar.....	402
The Monroe Doctrine in Theory and in Practice.....	403
The Troubles of Haiti.....	403
Further Eruptions of West Indian Volcanoes.....	404
On the South American Continent.....	404
The Stubborn Coal Strike.....	405
Business in General.....	406
Public Revenue and the Tariff Question.....	406
Some British Topics.....	406
Mr. Chamberlain and South Africa.....	407
Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Paris.....	407
Some French Matters.....	407
German Concerns.....	408
Affairs in the Orient.....	408
With portraits of David B. Henderson, Joseph G. Cannon, Albert J. Hopkins, Horace Boies, Robert Bond, Wilfrid Laurier, Theodore Roosevelt, George F. Hoar, William Craig, Josiah Quincy, Charles F. Murphy, William S. Devery, Tom L. Johnson, the King and Queen of Roumania, and M. Pelletan, cartoons, and other illustrations.	
<b>Record of Current Events.....</b>	<b>409</b>
With portraits of President Roosevelt and William Craig, King Edward VII., Bishop Farley, the late Franz Sigel, and the late Thomas Gallaudet.	
<b>Current Politics in Cartoons.....</b>	<b>413</b>
<b>The United States and Mexico at the Opening of the Hague Court.....</b>	<b>419</b>
By W. T. Stead.	
With portraits of M. de Martens, M. Asser, Sir Edward Fry, Savornin Loman, and Archbishop Riordan.	
<b>Rudolf Virchow, Exponent of the Democracy of Learning:</b>	
I. The Career of Germany's Grand Old Man of Science.....	425
By Oswald Garrison Villard.	
II. Virchow the Teacher.....	428
By Henry Smith Williams.	
With portraits of the late Dr. Virchow.	
<b>The "Light Cure" at Copenhagen.....</b>	<b>431</b>
By Julius Moritzen.	
With portraits of Prof. Niels R. Finsen, and other illustrations.	
<b>The Philippine Constabulary and Its Chief.....</b>	<b>436</b>
By Jeremiah W. Jenks.	
With portrait of Capt. Henry T. Allen.	
<b>The Archbishops Who Crowned the King and Queen.....</b>	<b>438</b>
With portrait of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York.	
<b>The World's Fiction for a Year.....</b>	<b>440</b>
By Talcott Williams.	
With portraits of Maxim Gorky, Henryk Sienkiewicz, Hallie Erminie River, Anna Douglas Sedgwick, Charles Major, Owen Wister, "Josiah Flynt," Maurice Maeterlinck, and A. Conan Doyle.	
<b>Edward Eggleston.....</b>	<b>448</b>
By Rossiter Johnson.	
With portrait of Dr. Eggleston.	
<b>Typical Party Platforms of 1902:</b>	
I. The Massachusetts Democratic Platform.....	450
II. The Connecticut Republican Platform.....	451
<b>Twentieth-Century Types of Shipbuilding.....</b>	<b>454</b>
With illustrations.	
<b>Our Public Pleasure Grounds.....</b>	<b>458</b>
By M. O. Stone.	
<b>The South and Her History.....</b>	<b>461</b>
By David Y. Thomas.	
<b>Leading Articles of the Month—</b>	
British Criticisms of the Balfour Cabinet.....	465
The Atlantic Shipping Combine.....	466
The First Step in Trust Regulation.....	467
What Organized Labor Has Learned.....	468
The Relief System of the Mine Workers.....	468
Egypt for the Egyptians.....	469
Alfred Beit, the Croesus of South Africa.....	472
Austrian Experiments in State Socialism.....	473
Colombia the Victim of Bad Finance.....	474
American Democracy vs. Science.....	474
Teaching Agriculture in the Public Schools.....	475
Will Our Cities Be a Mass of Sky-scrapers?.....	476
A Great Cattle King of Mexico.....	477
The Navy's Greatest Need.....	477
The Engineer's Place in the British and American Navies.....	478
The Sea the Only Battlefield.....	480
General von Goltz on the Boer War.....	480
Tolstoy through French Eyes.....	481
The Influence of Dante on Art.....	482
What is Electricity?.....	483
Is Mars Inhabited?.....	484
Why Distasteful Food is Unwholesome.....	485
Natural Immunity.....	486
Animal Life and Conduct.....	486
Feeling Toward a New Religion.....	487
London's Sunday.....	488
How Municipal Theaters Might be Managed.....	489
Housing of the Rural Poor in Ireland.....	490
With portraits of Lord Londonderry, George Wyndham, Lord Cromer, and Alfred Beit.	
<b>The Periodicals Reviewed.....</b>	<b>491</b>
<b>The New Books.....</b>	<b>502</b>
<b>Index to Periodicals.....</b>	<b>508</b>

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HOLIDAY TIME.

A SEPTEMBER SNAPSHOT.



# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

## *Review of Reviews.*

VOL. XXVI.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1902.

No. 4.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

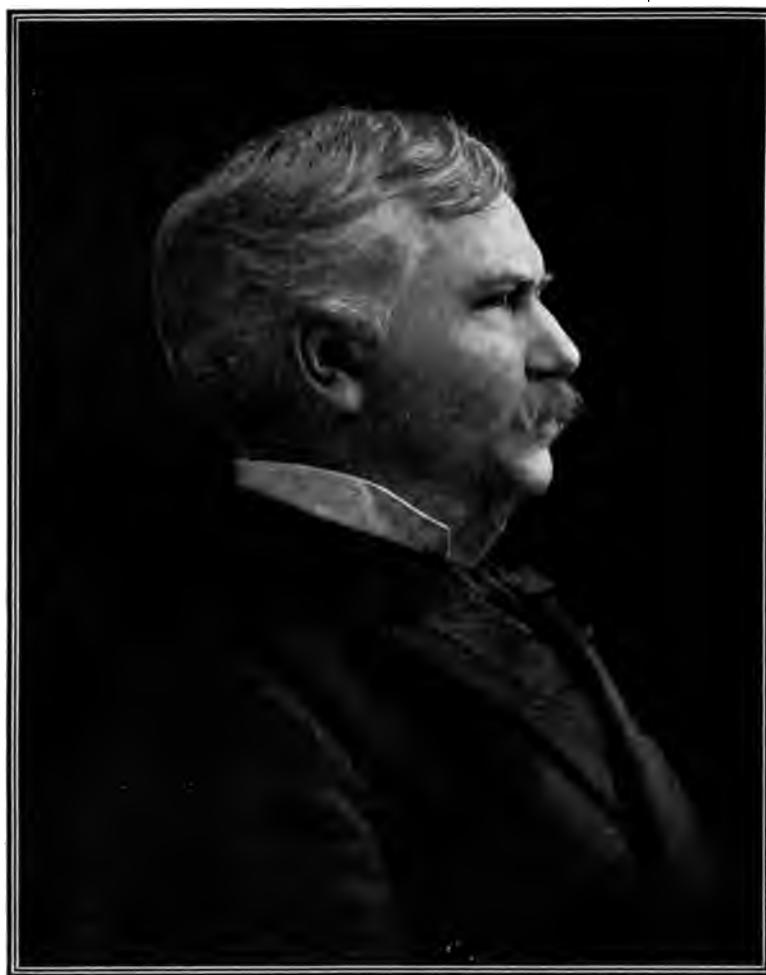
*Speaker  
Henderson's  
Retirement.* It was natural enough, as the month of October was approaching, with the Congressional and State elections only a few weeks ahead, that the newspapers and the politicians should succeed in partly arousing the country from the extreme apathy about matters of party politics that had prevailed through the summer. No previous event of the season had done so much to stir up political interest as the suddenly announced decision of Speaker Henderson,—who had, as usual, been renominated for Congress,—to refuse the nomination and retire from the contest. Mr. Henderson's explanations, made on September 16, do not show him at variance with the views of President Roosevelt on any question whatsoever to which he makes allusion, nor does he express himself in a manner inconsistent enough with the Iowa platform of this year to warrant any embarrassment on the score of that platform's avowals on the subject of the tariff as related to trusts. But Mr. Henderson makes it quite plain that he had found his views opposed by a considerable body of Republicans in his own district, which is the Third of Iowa, and is commonly known as the Dubuque district, from its chief city, which is also the home of Senator Allison. Mr. Henderson declares that there are in his district a great many "Republican voters who believe that free trade, in whole or in part, will remedy the trust evil." "I believe," he continues, "that it will not, but that such a remedy is likely to involve the nation in dangerous results, and, so believing, I feel that I should not accept the nomination for Congress, which was so generously tendered me, and I have decided accordingly." And he evidently meant what he said.

*A Great Office  
Involved.* The Speaker is, by virtue of his powerful office, the foremost figure in the House of Representatives, and so great is his authority that his views bear a vital relation to national policies as expressed in legislative programmes. The office of Speaker

has for the past quarter-century come to be spoken of quite commonly, by both practical and theoretical exponents of our system of government, as second in real power only to the Presidency. It had been commonly supposed that Mr. Henderson would have no difficulty in carrying his district in November, and that, in case of continued Republican control of the House, he would be made Speaker of the Fifty-eighth Congress, as of the Fifty-sixth and the Fifty-seventh. The retirement of Speaker Henderson, therefore, was naturally dwelt upon by the press as an incident of striking significance. As Speaker, with power to make up the committees, Mr. Henderson would have been in position to exercise more influence than any other man in the United States upon the action of Congress in matters affecting industry, trade, and the public revenues. With the convictions which he entertains so strongly,—and which do not seem to be different from those of the great majority of influential Republicans holding office,—it was hard for the country to understand why he should have declined a renomination which had already been tendered him by unanimous consent. But the case probably involved personal and local aspects that could not be wholly appreciated at a distance from Mr. Henderson's home.

*Personal  
Phases of the  
Matter.* There had been nominated by the Democrats to oppose him no less a figure than ex-Gov. Horace Boies, who is a sturdy campaigner, and who believes that the tariff is the "mother of trusts" quite as deeply as Speaker Henderson believes the contrary. The Democrats were preparing to make every possible effort in the district, and they were naturally making as much capital as they could out of alleged Republican differences on the question of tariff revision. The results of the contest in that district will be awaited by the country with peculiar interest. Mr. Henderson, who is sixty-two years of age, came to this coun-





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HON. DAVID B. HENDERSON, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

try from Scotland fifty-six years ago, and he has lived in Iowa fifty-three years. He entered the army in 1861, at the age of twenty-one, as lieutenant in the Twelfth Iowa Regiment, losing his leg in battle in 1863, but reëntering the service as colonel of the Forty-sixth Iowa Regiment in 1864. With the expiration of the present Congress next March, he will have served twenty years consecutively in the House of Representatives. He is a lawyer by profession, and is the head of the Dubuque firm of Henderson, Hurd, Lenehan & Kiesel.

*Candidates  
for the  
Speakership.*

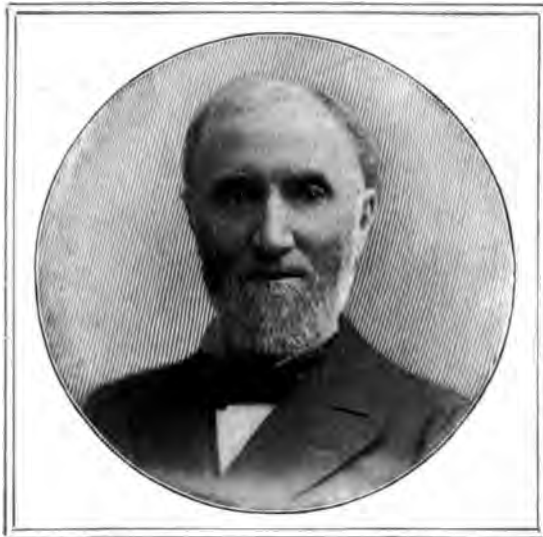
His withdrawal deprives Iowa of the honor of the Speakership, which, in case of the election in November of a Republican majority, would be quite as likely to go to Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, as to anybody else. Mr. Cannon has served in the House for

about thirty years, and is at present chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Another prominent Congressional figure from Illinois, the Hon. Albert J. Hopkins, is quite likely to be removed from competition for the Speakership by securing the seat in the Senate to which so many Illinois Republicans have had more or less open aspirations. This is the seat which is soon to be made vacant by the completion of the first term of the Hon. William E. Mason. The recent State Republican convention recommended Mr. Hopkins as the choice of the party, for the enlightenment of the Republican members of the next Legislature. Mr. Mason does not admit the right of the Republican State convention to dictate in this matter; but other candidates, including the ex-Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Charles G. Dawes, promptly accepted the convention's action, and it is at least probable that

Mr. Hopkins will become Senator Cullom's colleague. Among probable Speakership candidates, besides Mr. Cannon, there were mentioned last month Mr. Sherman of New York, Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, and Mr. Littlefield of Maine.

*Does the  
Tariff Foster  
Trusts?*

To return again to the public questions rendered the more conspicuous by Mr. Henderson's action, the honest voter may well find himself somewhat puzzled. Mr. Henderson declares himself an advocate now, as for several years past, of the idea of subjecting the so-called trusts to federal control as the best means to diminish or remove such evils as may be due to their methods. But he does not in the least believe that to open our doors to foreign competitors would afford us any relief



HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON, OF ILLINOIS.

(Who is likely to succeed Mr. Henderson as Speaker.)

from our own trusts, while it might, on the other hand, derange our industries and throw labor out of employment. He declares himself thoroughly in favor of reciprocity with Cuba, and of a wider application of the reciprocity principle. Mr. Henderson squarely accepts the principle of the Iowa platform, that the tariff should not be permitted to give shelter to monopolies that take advantage of the American people. But he holds that the Democratic plan would be to strike down American industrial combinations for the sake of allowing foreign combinations to come in and take possession of our market. The "Democratic Campaign Book" of the present year appeared early in September, and devotes a large



HON. ALBERT J. HOPKINS, OF ILLINOIS.

(Choice of State convention for U. S. Senator.)

part of its space to the section entitled "Tariff and Trusts," with a view to showing that the American people are greatly disadvantaged by the high prices which the trusts render prevalent under the Dingley tariff schedules. It presents a voluminous array of figures to prove its contentions. Gradually the issue seems to be shaping itself in the form of this question: Does the present tariff lend itself largely to the fostering of oppressive trusts and monopolies, and ought it to be promptly revised for that reason?

*Where  
Democrats  
Can Agree.*

To the question stated in this way both wings of the Democratic party would answer in the affirmative with substantial unanimity. The Democratic element that is best represented by Mr. Cleveland has been inclined to emphasize the evils of the protective tariff rather than the evils of the trusts; while the element of which Mr. Bryan is the leader has been disposed to be more aggressive in its attacks upon the trusts than upon the tariff. But both could readily enough come together upon a platform of tariff revision in the interest of the American consumer, as against large corporations supposed to be reaping undue advantage from the Republican system of high protection. The Republicans, on the other hand, differ somewhat, but not vitally, among themselves.



EX-GOV. HORACE BOIES, OF IOWA.

(Democratic candidate for Congress in Speaker Henderson's district.)

*Varying  
Republican  
Views.*

They all give great prominence to the fact that the country is busy and prosperous, and that the average business man would prefer to have political parties leave the present situation alone rather than bring about a period of distrust and uncertainty through agitation of tariff changes. All elements of the Republican party acknowledge privately if not publicly that the business conditions of the country have so changed as to render the Dingley tariff obsolete in many respects, and they all admit that it must some day be a good deal modified. Moreover, they all insist that the principle of protection must still be adhered to, and that the desirable sort of tariff revision would involve readjustment of schedules, but not a reversal of policy. Where the Republicans differ among themselves is as to the intensity of their feeling against trusts, and as to their views concerning the extent to which the tariff is responsible for combinations in restraint of trade and for unduly high domestic prices. They differ further among themselves as to the time when tariff revision should be undertaken. Most of them seem to be agreed that it would not be feasible for the present Congress to take up the question in the

short session this coming winter. Not a few of them wish that the present state of public opinion had been anticipated, and that Congress had last winter undertaken to revise at least a few of the Dingley schedules. There are others who take an opportunist view of the question, and believe in the plan of waiting to see what expression the people will make in the Congressional districts next month.

*The  
Practical  
Standpoint.*

Meanwhile, there are many people, who have no political fortunes at stake, who perceive clearly that the subject is not one especially adapted to stump oratory or party controversy, and that what is wanted is treatment of a concrete sort by business men, and by industrial and economic experts. Undoubtedly, some of the great corporations, loosely called trusts, are affected very closely by tariff conditions; others are affected scarcely at all. In every case the facts should be considered dispassionately. Thus, it does not happen to be true that the United States Steel Corporation has taken advantage of the tariff to exact the highest possible prices, for it is well known that it has been the policy of this so-called "steel trust" to keep prices down to a moderate figure, in order to promote a healthy and constant state of the market for its wares. But the steel trust is a great aggregation, and some of its industries are related to the tariff question in a way very different from others. Thus, if steel rails were put on the free list, it might make very little difference to the steel trust, whereas if the tin-plate tariff were repealed, a comparatively new American industry might be very seriously injured without any compensating benefit in the long run to the American consumer. These concrete cases, and hundreds of others analogous to them, ought not to be met any longer by Republican arguments or Democratic arguments. If we could only get rid of exaggerated and uncandid party attitudes in these matters that affect industry and commerce, it ought not to prove very difficult to readjust one tariff schedule after another on a strictly business basis in the light of all the facts involved.

*A  
Conference  
at Oyster Bay.*

Before the discussion of these questions received their fresh impetus from the circumstances under which Speaker Henderson withdrew from the Congressional campaign, President Roosevelt, who was about to start on his Western tour, had prepared a speech to be delivered at Cincinnati on September 20, in the course of which he took the ground that while trusts ought to be regulated, and ought to come under the control of the Gov-

ernment at Washington, it was not true that those against which there had been the most popular clamor were in any direct way the result of conditions that could be attributed to high-tariff schedules. Two or three days before starting upon this memorable round of speaking, handshaking, and visiting in the Middle West, President Roosevelt had taken counsel at Oyster Bay with several of the most influential Republican Senators. Thus, by his invitation, there had visited him, on September 16, Senator Allison of Iowa, Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, Senator Hanna of Ohio, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and Senator Spooner of Wisconsin. This conference at Oyster Bay was regarded by the press and the country with exceptional interest. Unquestionably, the President recognized the fact that these gentlemen, taken as a group, were peculiarly representative of official Republicanism. Inasmuch as he proposed to speak on important questions of public policy while absent on his tour of more than two weeks, it was well that he should have exchanged views with these Senators, in the face of whose opposition certainly no important measure could be carried through the United States Senate. It was reported, as a result of the conference, that the President's views were unanimously supported as to matters of moment.

This means that the Senate leaders *Policies Agreed Upon.* accept the President's general proposition that great trusts and corporations should be brought under federal oversight, not with a view to the breaking down of modern business methods, but with the object at first of greater publicity, and subsequently of some legislation to deal with admitted abuses. Further, it was understood as a result of the conference that the President agreed with the Senators to the effect that no revision of the tariff could fairly be taken up until the Fifty-eighth Congress, to be elected this fall, has been organized for business, and that probably not much could be feasibly undertaken until after the Presidential election of 1904. The rapid development of public opinion may, however, cause both President and Senatorial group to take a different view of the urgency of tariff revision. A matter of especial importance said to have been discussed

by the President and his Senatorial visitors was that of Cuban reciprocity in particular, and the reciprocity question in general.

*Cuba as a  
Foremost  
Issue.*

It will be remembered that, in spite of strenuous opposition on the part of so-called "beet-sugar insurgents," the House of Representatives did finally pass a bill last session making a 20 per cent. tariff concession to Cuba; but the Senate did not concur. In our opinion, the foremost public question with which the voters should concern themselves in the pending campaign, and with which Congress should deal promptly on its reassembling in December, is that of our commercial relations with Cuba. It is hard to see how any right-minded man can fail to recognize the deep moral obligations under which we are placed in consequence of our expulsion of the Spaniards, assumption of control for a period of three years, and establishment of the Cuban republic under conditions whereby we reserve various advantages for ourselves. The voters should see to it that no man of either party is sent back to Congress this fall who will not give satisfactory assurances on this question. Nobody any longer pretends to assert before an intelligent audience that the beet-sugar crop of the United States will be affected a single penny one way or the other by the adoption of a scheme of reciprocity with Cuba.

*Annexation  
as the  
Alternative.*

The inevitable alternative is between reciprocity and annexation. Some at least of the Congressmen who have been opposed to Cuban reciprocity were the



ALL THAT'S LEFT HIM.—From the *Herald* (Boston).



THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT BOND, PREMIER OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

(Who visited Washington last month to talk about reciprocity.)

victims of a scheme to bankrupt Cuban agriculture in the interest of those ready to buy up the sugar plantations at a fraction of their value. With agriculture and industry prostrated in Cuba, it is obvious that it would be practically impossible to raise a sufficient revenue to carry on the new republic successfully. Thus annexation would be precipitated, with the sequel of complete freedom of trade and an enormous boom in Cuban sugar lands, and with the American sugar trust in possession as the chief visible beneficiary. It would be far better to make good Mr. McKinley's promise to the Cubans, and to give their products favorable access to the American market in return for the splendid and varied market which a prosperous Cuba could give to the agricultural and industrial products of the United States. The reciprocity arrangement with Cuba ought to be a very liberal one on both sides, and eventually it ought to take the form of commercial union,—that is to say, free trade,—

followed, probably, at some indefinite future time, by political annexation. This is a subject that lies near to President Roosevelt's heart, and that is of much more immediate concern as an issue of practical statesmanship than the regulation of trusts or the revision of the tariff.

*Reciprocity  
in General.*

Reciprocity, indeed, as advocated by Mr. McKinley in his last speech, might well be adopted by the Republican party as an immediate policy in lieu of a revision of the Dingley tariff. Some of the men in Congress who have opposed the ratification of reciprocity treaties have done it purely upon the ground that reciprocity was an insidious step toward the modification of the rigid high-tariff system. But these men ought to be able to see that modifications of the tariff system on lines laid down by Mr. McKinley, the great tariff champion, might be more desirable from their point of view than the violent reaction against the tariff that is bound to come in the near future if protectionists shut

their eyes to changing conditions. Reciprocity offers a field for effective action, and the subject ought to have the earnest attention of the Congressional leaders in view of what may be accomplished at the forthcoming session.

*Reciprocity  
with New-  
foundland.*

Reciprocity as a system should interest us particularly with reference to our own neighbors in the Western Hemisphere. It should, as we have said, come first of all with Cuba, not merely because it would be good business policy all around, but because of clear moral obligation. There should also be a candid consideration of the treaties negotiated on our part by Mr. Kasson, which the Senate has hitherto neglected to ratify. Again, there should be immediate steps taken to meet the wishes of Newfoundland as represented by its prime minister, Sir Robert Bond, who visited Washington in the middle of September, having come here directly from England. It will be

remembered that years ago, when Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State, and Mr. Bond was serving an earlier term as premier of Newfoundland, an excellent reciprocity treaty was negotiated which failed to go into effect solely because the British Government interfered, and declined to allow Newfoundland to make her own advantageous trade arrangements. This action at London was due to Canadian representations. It is said, however, that Sir Robert Bond has now received assurances that England would not interfere with his concluding a commercial treaty with the United States. He conferred informally on the subject with the State Department last month. It was twelve years ago that he visited Washington, with the full consent of the British Government, to negotiate with Secretary Blaine the convention which Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian premier, succeeded in defeating. Canada is very desirous of bringing Newfoundland into her federation, while the Newfoundlanders themselves prefer to remain a distinct colony, with close business dealings with the United States. It will be a very poor and ineffective sort of statesmanship at Washington that will neglect to take prompt advantage of the opportunity to revive the plan of a reciprocity treaty with Newfoundland.

*And then with the Dominion!* While this will at first be distasteful to the Canadians, it ought to be rendered entirely agreeable to them by negotiations between our government and that of Sir Wilfred Laurier for a comprehensive and sweeping scheme of reciprocity between the United States and the Dominion. The pluckiness, high spirit, and fine practical capacity of the Canadian authorities in turning their backs toward our tariff wall, and seeking to develop profitable trade in other directions, are entitled to universal admiration. If the tariff line that stretches arbitrarily across the middle of the continent of North America were raised so high as to be absolutely prohibitive, Canada would still



THE RT. HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER, PREMIER OF CANADA.

manage to find markets, to develop her population and her resources, and to make her career among the peoples of the earth. The United States, on the other hand, would go on prospering and developing, would irrigate the desert, exploit the West Indies and Mexico, and find outlets for her energy in Alaska, the Philippines, and elsewhere. But this arbitrary commercial division of the North American Continent would only involve serious waste of effort on both sides. We have benefited by a large migration from Canada, and the time has now come for a turn of the tide. The United States, on its part, should invite Canada's products as well as her people, while the Dominion in return should afford all hospitality to American capital and labor, to aid in the opening up of her vast natural resources. It is altogether statesmanlike for the Canadian government to seek markets in England and on the European Continent, and to promote plans for steamship lines, whether to England or to France. But Canada's highest prosperity would come under



(From a N. Y. Tribune photograph.)

**A CHARACTERISTIC SNAPSHOT TAKEN ON THE PRESIDENT'S NEW ENGLAND TOUR.**

(Winston Churchill is driving his four-in-hand, the President by his side, Senator Proctor and William Craig visible behind.)

a scheme of bold and generous reciprocity with the United States, looking toward an ultimate policy of commercial union rather than toward a probable resumption of commercial hostilities. Sir Wilfred Laurier, with his broad views, his great prestige, his popularity with both races in the Dominion, and his recognition in Washington, London, and Paris, as well as in Ottawa, as one of the foremost statesmen of our day, is the man with whom President Roosevelt's administration ought to be able to negotiate a reciprocity treaty that would insure to the permanent prosperity of the whole of North America.

*The President's Vacation Season.*

Although President Roosevelt managed to get some fragments of enjoyable vacation at his permanent home on Long Island, and maintained throughout the summer his remarkable standard of buoyant and virile health, he was constantly occupied with affairs which would have subjected an ordinary man to a severe if not

exhausting strain. His secretaries were busy in offices improvised over a bank at Oyster Bay. The great newspapers and press associations had their able representatives always on the ground. Visitors were arriving,—not in large numbers, but without cessation,—from all parts of the country. No affairs of state were neglected in so far as the President was personally responsible, however much or little the heads of departments may have been doing through the summer. But these Oyster Bay occupations were as play compared with the strenuousness of the President's touring, which comprised a twelve-days' trip through New England, lasting from August 22 to September 3; a Southern trip, from September 5 to 10; and, finally, a Western trip, which began on September 19, with an elaborate schedule of constant travel and speaking, to last until October 7.

*An Accident in New England.*

The New England trip, with its well-arranged itinerary through Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, furnished a series of striking speeches which were reported and discussed throughout the entire country. But it will be remembered by most people, not for its speeches, but for the President's exceedingly narrow escape from an accidental death. On September 3, while being driven in western Massachusetts through the beautiful Berkshire region from Dalton, the home of Governor Crane (who was one of his companions) to Lenox, the President's carriage was struck and crushed by a trolley car moving at a seemingly uncontrollable speed. William Craig, the United States Secret Service officer who was in constant



**SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT,—SHATTERED CARRIAGE TO THE LEFT.**





Photo by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

LEAVING SENATOR HOAR'S HOME, AT WORCESTER, FOR A DRIVE ABOUT THE CITY (THE SENATOR SEATED BY THE PRESIDENT, AND WILLIAM CRAIG ON THE DRIVER'S SEAT).

attendance upon the President, rode by the side of the driver, and was instantly killed. The driver was at first thought to be fatally injured, but he was afterward reported as recovering. With the President in the carriage were Governor Crane and Secretary Cortelyou. These gentlemen were all three more or less bruised and stunned, but none of them seriously hurt. The President's face was somewhat injured and swollen, but he continued on his way, omitting the speeches that were to have been delivered on

this last day of his New England pilgrimage. There was, of course, no criminal intent involved in the disaster, only a carelessness that might well seem criminal on the part of both motorman and coachman. The accident led to much discussion of the risks involved in these Presidential tours. There is very little danger of railroad accidents, but a considerable margin of risk in the innumerable carriage drives, automobile spurts, and coaching experiences to which ambitious local committees subject the President.



Photo by Underwood &amp; Underwood, New York.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS AN OPEN-AIR ORATOR.

The Western trip came to an abrupt end on September 23, in Indiana, by reason of an abscess below the President's left knee resulting from a bruise received in the Massachusetts accident.

*The President's Speeches.* President Roosevelt's tours have been fruitful in admirable speeches, well varied in topics but not capriciously so, nor yet planned to produce the mere effect of versatility. These speeches have been able and statesmanlike, charming in their directness and candor, while never trivial or undignified. The ordeal was a severe one. It would have been much easier for the President to make a virtue of silence—of absorption in executive tasks.

While to the newspaper reader he would seem to have spoken much, it should be remembered that to the actual hearer he has spoken only once. Thus, from the headlines in the more sensational papers, the reader during his New England tour might easily have got the impression that the President was leading a crusade against trusts. Such an impression was heightened by the character of a large number of cartoons that appeared in various parts of the country. We reproduce one on another page from the New York *Herald* as typical. Yet, far from leading an angry or inflammatory movement against large aggregations of capital, the President, whenever he spoke upon the trust question, was as calm, as candid, as ju-

dicial in tone,—as reassuring, in fact,—as any American public man of any party who has ever delivered himself upon such topics.

*His Talk About "Trusts."* His speech at Providence, which was devoted especially to the "trust" issue, merely set forth in attractive and fresh phraseology the opinions to which he had repeatedly committed himself before, and with which he had made every one familiar who was at all conversant with the subject. The proposal to bring great corporations doing interstate business under federal auspices, with a view principally at the outset to securing a reasonable but not inquisitorial amount of publicity as to their condition and methods, is certainly not a novel suggestion to those who took the trouble to read President Roosevelt's message to Congress last December. The President has made no special plea for an amendment to the Constitution, assuming rather that considerable legislation might be had without such a step. In suggesting such an amendment, however, he was treading on no new ground, inasmuch as the conservative Republican elements in Congress had, before he came into the White House, not only proposed this idea, but actually carried such an amendment through one House. What Mr. Roosevelt said in his New England speeches on trusts,—far from being alarming on the score of novelty, or disconcerting as evidence of hostility to business progress,—was exactly in the line of suggestions which the most responsible corporation interests in Wall Street had last winter cheerfully accepted and endorsed. The curious thing, therefore, about the revived discussion of the trust question was not the President's position, but the insidious attacks upon that position emanating beyond question from Wall Street sources. The alarms were sounded against the idea of a constitutional amendment, as if, forsooth, the President had now proposed this for the first time.



Photo by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE PRESIDENT EMPHASIZING A FAVORITE POINT.

(The scene is at Asheville, N. C.)

*Trying to "Punish" Roosevelt.*

The so-called "magnates" of the railroad and industrial world were whispering to one another and to the newspaper organs in their control that President Roosevelt was unsafe; that he was hostile to property interests; that the New York Republicans must not in their forthcoming convention endorse him for a second term under penalty of no contribution to the campaign fund; finally, that he must not by any manner of means be nominated in 1904. The little flurry in New York politics resulted in the discovery that President Roosevelt was sure to have the endorsement of the Republicans of his own State, as he had been receiving that of practically every other State which had held a Republican convention thus far this season. Whatever mistakes President Roosevelt may have made, he has tried to do his duty exactly as he has been able to see it. Many of the great corporations, if not the majority of them, are in our opinion doing a legitimate business under new methods that are not only inevitable but desirable and good for the country. Such institutions have nothing to fear from a

man like President Roosevelt, and any attempt on their part to punish him for trying to enforce the law as he finds it and to do his duty according to his oath of office, will have shown, to say the least, a lack of discrimination. President Roosevelt is not given to riding hobbies, and is not trying to smash the trusts; nor is he disposed to think that he can usurp the functions of the law-making branch of the Government. He has said nothing on the trust question that is not well within the expressions of Republican national and State platforms. On various topics,—such as the history of our administrative work in Porto Rico and Cuba, the Panama Canal and our commercial progress, the Philippines and our position in the Orient, the Monroe Doctrine, the army and the navy, irrigation and internal progress, and many other themes,—the President has in these recent speeches shown a breadth of intelligence, a knowledge of American conditions and public policies, and a capacity to represent and express the best prevailing American opinion, that entitle him to the confidence of the country as a statesman of both mature and symmetrical views.

*The Maine and Vermont Elections.* The first fruits of the political season have already been gathered in, while the main crop awaits the Ides of November. Beginning with New England, the Vermont election was held on September 2, and that of Maine on September 8. The September balloting in Maine is always watched with interest by the wise men and statisticians of both parties, as indicating to some extent the general drift of national sentiment. The Republicans had expected this year a plurality of about 25,000 for Governor Hill; the actual figures proved to be 27,538. Naturally, the Republicans carried all the Congress districts and nearly all the seats in the State Legislature. The result is claimed by the party experts as satisfactory in its bearings upon the Congressional campaign at large. But this larger campaign has not really begun.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SPEAKING FROM A CAR PLATFORM.

*The Liquor Issue in Three States.* There was more real feeling in Maine over the election of county sheriffs than anything else, and this entirely with reference to the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law. It would appear that while everybody in Maine is "for the law," a large part of the voters are agin its enforcement. In Vermont, the liquor question was decidedly the paramount issue this year, and it led to a three-cornered contest and a failure to elect a governor. Under the State constitution a majority of all the votes cast is requisite to a choice. The regular Republican candidate, Gen. J. G. McCullough, had the largest number of votes; but the independent Republican candidate, Mr. P. W. Clement, who was running on a local-option and high-license platform, came in as a close second. Regarding the Democratic vote as also anti-prohibition, it is plain enough that a considerable majority of the voters of Vermont are now opposed to the existing law. The State Legislature this fall will have to complete the gubernatorial election, and it is probable that General McCullough will be successful. In New Hampshire, while the liquor question is a leading topic

of the campaign, it does not project itself as a party issue. A prohibition law has been on the statute books for a generation or more, and the Republicans, rather than the Democrats, have been its sponsors. The Republicans have now, in their recent State convention, declared their dissatisfaction with it, and they have asked the next session of the Legislature to take the question up and work out a modification of the system. The Democrats, on their part, have charged the Republicans with hypocrisy and evasiveness on the subject, and declare themselves for the enforcement of the law while it stands, but for the substitution of a tax system in case prohibition cannot be made effective. The New Hampshire Republicans have nominated Hon. Nahum J. Batchelder for governor, and the Democrats have nominated Hon. Henry F. Hollis. In pronouncing for the renomination of President Roosevelt in 1904 the New Hampshire Republicans expressed the prevailing party sentiment of all New England.

*Conservative  
Democracy  
Triumphs in  
Massachusetts.*

The Republicans of Massachusetts do not hold their State convention until October 3. The Democratic convention was, however, held on September 17, under circumstances in every way interesting to the country at large. The question was squarely at issue whether the Bryan wing of the party, under the lead of Mr. George Fred Williams, or the conservative wing, under the lead of Mr. Josiah Quincy, should dominate the convention. The candidate of the conservatives for governor was Mr. William A. Gaston, a Boston lawyer and corporation director of ability and high standing. The candidate of the Bryan Democrats was Mr. Charles S. Hamlin, also a Harvard man and Boston lawyer, prominent as a high Treasury official in the last Cleveland administration. Colonel Gaston was nominated by an overwhelming majority, and Mr. Josiah Quincy, who was the hero and in every way the dominant figure of the convention, secured the adoption of a platform which he had himself written. This platform makes no note of the money question, but devotes itself to what Mr. Quincy declares to be the real and vital issues of the present. It gives principal prominence to tariff reform and the regulation of trusts. It specifically demands reciprocity with Canada. This year's campaign had its real beginning, in our judgment, with four almost simultaneous events,—namely, the retirement of Speaker Henderson from the contest in Iowa, the conference of Republican Senators with the President at Oyster Bay, the Democratic convention in Massachusetts, and, we may add, the speech of

Senator Orville H. Platt in exposition of national policies at the Connecticut Republican convention. We reprint elsewhere (see page 450) Mr. Quincy's Massachusetts platform as a Democratic document, and the Connecticut resolutions, with a part of Mr. Platt's expository speech. The Connecticut Republicans, it may be noted incidentally, nominated Mr. Abram Chamberlain for governor, and endorsed President Roosevelt for nomination in 1904.

*New York  
Republicans.* In New York it was all along a foregone conclusion that the Republicans would renominate Governor Odell at the State convention, at Saratoga, on September 23. It was for a time very doubtful whether certain political and financial interests would not succeed in their determination to prevent an endorsement by this convention of President Roosevelt's candidacy for a second term. But after



HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, LEADER OF MASSACHUSETTS  
DEMOCRATS.

much discussion in the newspapers (and far more effective discussion in private conclave), the Republican leaders came to the conclusion that it would be best that the President's own State should not be missing from the long list of States whose Republican conventions were pronouncing for the nomination of the President by common consent two years hence. The primary elections, held on September 16, made plain the



Photo by De Young, New York.

CHARLES F. MURPHY, NEW HEAD OF TAMMANY HALL.

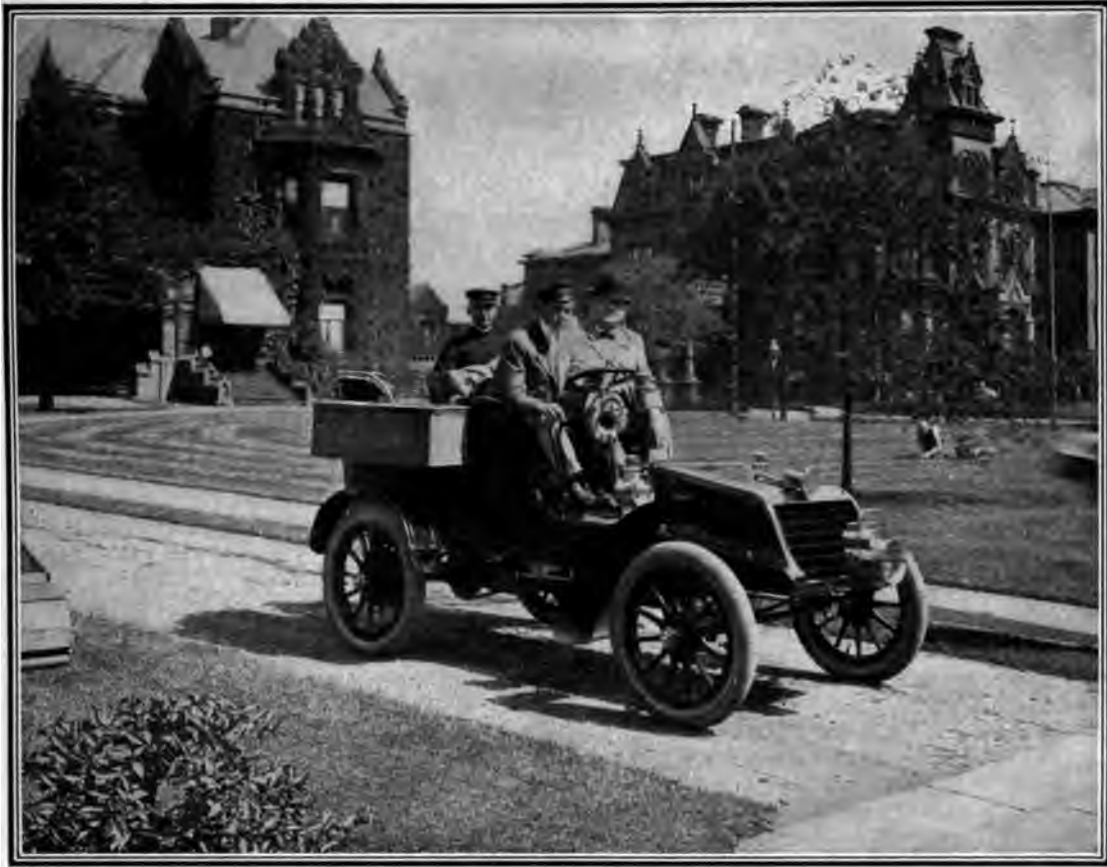
continued strength of the existing leaders of the Republican organization, Senator Platt remaining by common consent as head of the party.

*New York Democrats.* In the other political camp the leadership of ex-Senator David B. Hill became clearly established in the State at large, while attempts at Democratic anti-Tammany reorganization in New York City were shown to have little following. Within the Tammany ranks, the primaries brought two personalities into strong prominence. One of these is Mr. Charles Francis Murphy, who has now been placed at the head of Tammany Hall by the dominant Croker influence. Murphy is a saloon-keeper, who, from his boyhood, showed qualities of leadership in his East Side neighborhood. He is still a young man, at forty-four. He was a street-car driver in his early manhood, but opened a saloon at the age of twenty-one, and he has been active in local Tammany politics for exactly half of his lifetime. The other personality brought into prominence as a result of the primaries is that of William S. Devery, formerly chief of police, who was excluded from office with the advent of the Low administration. Devery decided to go into active politics, and aspired to become the official Tammany leader of his district. How he lavished money upon the men, women, and children of his ward in outings, picnics, and other diversions

during the summer was one of the chief topics of the New York newspapers. It is said, whether rightly or wrongly, that he spent \$50,000 in winning the favor of enough Tammany voters in one little locality to give him the leadership. The general situation simply shows that Tammany is not in the least regenerate, and that when the issues are drawn in next year's mayoralty campaign there will be exactly the same necessity for a non-partisan union of anti-Tammany forces as there was last year when Mayor Low was elected. The results of the Democratic State convention, which was called for September 30, could not be foretold when these pages were closed for the press, but it was quite commonly believed that Mr. Hill had cleared the way for the nomination of Mr. Bird S. Coler, formerly Comptroller of the city of New York, as candidate for governor against Mr. Odell.



WILLIAM S. DEVERY.



MAYOR TOM L. JOHNSON STARTING FROM HIS HOME, ON EUCLID AVENUE, CLEVELAND, IN HIS CAMPAIGN AUTOMOBILE.

*Tom L. Johnson and the Ohio Democrats.* The Democratic situation in Ohio is very different from that which Josiah Quincy dominates in Massachusetts or that which David B. Hill controls in New York. The great personality of the Ohio campaign on the Democratic side is Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland. The State convention, held on September 3, was notable chiefly for the boom it gave to Mr. Johnson as a Presidential candidate. He presided over the convention, and furnished the committee on resolutions with a ready-made platform, which was promptly accepted and adopted. Everybody wore buttons bearing Mr. Johnson's picture and inscribed: "Tom L. Johnson in 1904." The pending campaign, in so far as the Democrats have attempted to shape it, unlike those of the Eastern States to which we have alluded, is upon strictly State and local issues. The State Legislature, in special session, has been engaged in constructing a general code for the government of Ohio cities. Mr. Johnson's platform declares for municipal home rule and for methods that will subject public-service monop-

lies to strict regulation and control. It also favors sweeping reforms in the State system of taxation. Allusions to national issues are confined to the opening paragraph, which is so direct and unequivocal that it deserves reproduction. It is as follows:

In State convention assembled, we, the Democrats of Ohio, hereby acknowledge and declare our continued allegiance to the Democratic party of the nation, and on national issues reaffirm and endorse the principles laid down in its last national platform adopted at Kansas City, and faithfully and ably represented in the Presidential campaign of 1900 by William Jennings Bryan. Regarding these principles as opposed to imperialism and colonialism, as opposed to government by injunction, as opposed to trusts and trust-fostering tariffs, as opposed to financial monopoly, and as opposed to all other legalized monopolies and privileges, we condemn every effort to repudiate or ignore them.

*A Picturesque Campaign.* A governor is not elected this year in Ohio, and the first name in the list of offices to be filled is that of secretary of state. The Johnson men, who like to



do something more original and picturesque than to apportion the offices among ordinary politicians, chose for secretary of state a Cincinnati clergyman, the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, pastor of the Vine Street Congregational Church,—a good speaker, and a strong advocate of social and economic reform. Mr. Bigelow was promptly scheduled to speak in every county in the State, and Mr. Johnson was also announced to speak every night until the election in November. To that end a great tent was provided for the audiences, a fast automobile was drafted into service for Mr. Johnson's personal use, and a regular caravan of coaches and vehicles was provided for his political retinue. All this is at least untrammelled, and it provides Ohio people with entertainment as well as with argument. The pending problems of city government are made especially prominent in Mr. Tom L. Johnson's campaign, in view of the fact that he is assisted by some well-known municipal experts.

*Anti-Bryan  
Democrats Win  
in Wisconsin  
and Iowa.*

The Democrats of Wisconsin nominated the mayor of Milwaukee, David S. Rose, for governor early in September, and achieved a notable victory for the cause of party reunion by bringing back into the fold that large element of Gold Democrats, led by such men as ex-Senator Vilas, which had for several years stood aloof. The platform was devoted principally to State issues, but it contained planks strongly attacking the present tariff system and the trusts. The convention refused to endorse the Kansas City platform. The return of the Sound-Money Democrats will doubtless be felt as a practical loss by the Republicans of Wisconsin, who have by no means reconciled the differences which were revealed in the convention that renominated Governor La Follette. It is now thought reasonably certain that Senator Spooner will be reelected without regard to the conditions laid down for him in the State platform. The Iowa Democratic convention, also held in September, was interesting chiefly for its protracted contest over the question whether or not to endorse the Bryan Kansas City platform. Such endorsement was finally refused by a vote of 384 to 344.

*Politics in  
California.*

In the great State of California the Republicans have brought forward a striking personality as their candidate for governor. Dr. George Cooper Pardee, who secured the nomination on the sixth ballot, after the collapse of the strong movement for the renomination of Governor Gage, is, like his father before him, a prominent physician of Oakland. He has also, like his father, served a

term as mayor of that city. He is a graduate and a regent of the State University of California, studied several years in the University of Leipsic, and represents professional standards and good citizenship at their best. This is not regarded as a Democratic year in California, and that party is reported as being more apathetic than usual. Its nominee for governor is the Hon. Franklin K. Lane, city attorney of San Francisco, and a man of recognized qualifications.

*In Southern  
States.*

In the Southern States the elections of November are merely a perfunctory ratification of the results of the real contest in the Democratic primary elections. It is thus a settled fact that Gov. William D. Jelks is to have another term as chief executive of Alabama, and that in South Carolina Mr. D. C. Heyward, a rice planter thirty-eight years of age,—who has not been a political figure heretofore, and who represents the conservative element,—is to be the next governor by virtue of a victory at the primaries won against the Tillman element. Mr. Asbury C. Latimer, who will succeed Mr. McLaurin in the United States Senate, belongs, on the other hand, to the Tillman wing of the party. Arkansas, like Vermont, has an early State election, and on September 1 the usual Democratic majority was rolled up, and Gov. Jefferson Davis was awarded a second term.

*This Country  
as an Exem-  
plar.*

Without the slightest show of aggressiveness, the United States has of late done many things to engage the attention of the world at large. Two matters were before the European public last month which set the Government of the United States in a position that won the approval of wise and humane people. One of these was the arbitration at The Hague of a question in dispute between the United States and Mexico. It was not a question that in any manner threatened a breach of good relations between the two republics, but it was one which had to be settled somehow, and which lent itself peculiarly well to the processes of arbitration. So it happens that the United States sets the world an example by being the first great nation to avail itself of the services of the Hague Tribunal. Mr. Stead has revisited The Hague, and has written us an article upon this case and its relations to the arbitration movement in general (see page 419). Another matter also reflected credit upon our State Department. It is well known that the Jews of Roumania are leaving their country in large numbers in consequence of discriminating laws against them, which are almost incredibly severe and unjust,

and which make it well-nigh impossible for them to pursue any of the ordinary means of livelihood. The greater part of these unfortunate Roumanians have been coming to this country, and they do not form a desirable class of immigrants. Protests to the Roumanian Government through our own minister have been unavailing. Secretary Hay has, therefore, sent a strong statement of the case to the great European powers which were signatories to the Berlin treaty of 1878, to which treaty Roumania owes its existence as an independent kingdom. Mr. Hay calls attention to the fact that Article 44 of the Treaty of Berlin prescribes equality for all classes in Roumania in terms that are obviously violated by the present policy which excludes the Jews from agriculture, the professions, and most of the trades, and thwarts and handicaps them at every turn. The British Government promptly recognized the force of Mr. Hay's argument, and opened negotiations with the other European powers, which may result in a conference on the subject of the condition of the Roumanian Jews.

*The Monroe Doctrine in Theory and in Practice.*

The Monroe Doctrine has been a leading topic of discussion in the European press of late, but not to any very intelligent or effective end. That doctrine will, of course, be best justified, first, by our vigilant show of both ability and readiness to maintain it; and second, and not least important, by our use of it always for good and beneficent objects. We have been much in evidence in Caribbean waters and at the Isthmus of Panama of late; but, quite apart from the Monroe Doctrine, we are bound by treaty stipulations to protect the Panama Railroad and maintain order on the isthmus. Apropos of the continued revolutionary disturbances which required the presence of our warships last month, it ought soon to become evident on all sides that the simplest and the cheapest way to maintain order there is to secure the transfer of sovereignty from Colombia to the United States. The isthmus is no essential part of Colombian territory, and that republic would be far more compact and easily managed if the State of Panama were detached. Far simpler than negotiating for perpetual canal rights would be a negotiation for the sale and transfer of the



KING CHARLES OF ROUMANIA AND HIS QUEEN ("CARMEN SYLVA").

isthmian strip from Colombia to the United States for a gross sum. In any case, the United States is destined henceforth and forever to protect and police Panama both by sea and by land. A possible issue involving the Monroe doctrine is said to be finally settled as a result of the Danish elections last month, which removes all doubt as to the completion of the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

*The Troubles of Haiti.*

The current revolution in Haiti, which has been proceeding for several months in the somewhat desultory fashion of most Latin-American revolutions, was brought sharply to the public attention by a somewhat startling incident early in September. The gunboat *Crête-d-Pierrot*,—which was commanded by Admiral Killick, and which was aiding the revolutionary movement organized last spring by General Firmin,—seized the German merchant steamer *Markomannia* on September 2, and took possession of war munitions that were being carried to the provisional government of Haiti. On September 6, the German gunboat *Panther* destroyed the *Crête-d-Pierrot* at the entrance of the harbor of Gonaives, a city in possession of the revolutionists. According to the newspaper reports, the commander of the German gunboat demanded the surrender of the *Crête-d-Pierrot*, but before this could be accomplished Admiral Killick personally fired one of the magazines. The Germans thereupon trained their guns upon the boat and completed its destruction. Admiral Killick and a few others went down with their vessel. Killick's father was a Scotchman and his mother a Haitian.

The *Crête-d-Pierrot* had formerly belonged to the Haitian Government, but early in the summer it had deserted to the Firminist cause, and the provisional government then declared Killick a pirate, and invited his capture by any foreign nation. The United States Government has not made any public protest to Germany against the course pursued. The principal fighting between the land forces in Haiti has been at Limbe, a town about eighty miles north of Port-au-Prince. The place was captured by the revolutionists on August 9, but they lost possession on August 26. General Nord, Minister of War of the provisional government, was forced to evacuate the place, however, on the following day. He subsequently made two attempts to recapture the town, on September 4 and 17, but each time was repulsed. The troops on each side are said to number about three thousand. The election of members of the lower branch of the Legislature has been completed, but the new Senate has not yet been chosen, and the provisional government, therefore, continues in power. Haiti is certainly in a most forlorn state, but it is a total mistake to assume that the cause of civilization is hopeless in this

negro republic. The isolation of its people from effective American influences is due to the fact that they speak French rather than English quite as much, perhaps, as to any other cause.

*Further Eruptions of West Indian Volcanoes.* If there had been no destructive eruption of volcanic Mont Pelée in Martinique last May, the more recent eruption at the end of August and beginning of September would have appalled the whole world. Yet somehow this last convulsion, which spread devastation over a larger territory than the earlier one, seemed to attract very little notice, although it is said to have caused the death of not less than 2,000 persons, and to have buried under ashes and lava ten times as much territory as the eruption of May, which caused the death of about 30,000 people. In spite of gloomy apprehensions as to the future of Martinique, it seems not to be believed by more thoughtful people that Fort de France and the southern part of the island are in much danger. It is also a mistake to suppose that there is want of food or lack of work for the people who remain in this unfortunate island. The French expedition that was sent to study scientific and practical conditions has reported that the entire Mont Pelée region must be evacuated. Prof. Angelo Heilprin, of Philadelphia, who has returned, was an actual witness of the eruption of August 30. What is now most feared, not only in Martinique, but in others of the series of islands constituting the Windward chain, is that volcanic forces may cause a tidal wave which might destroy hundreds of thousands of lives in the towns and cities along their coasts.



CAUTIONED BY THE REFEREE.  
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.).

*On the South American Continent.* Not to attempt a summing up of incidents in the confused Venezuelan situation, it may be said that the impression gained ground everywhere last month that the cause of President Castro was doomed, and that the revolutionists under the lead of General Matos were almost certain to prevail in the very near future. There have been no fresh developments, so far as we are aware, in the dispute between Brazil and Bolivia over the question to which pertains the sovereignty over that great region of rubber forests and other natural resources known as Acre. Bolivia had ceded the rubber and other privileges to an Anglo-American syndicate, and Brazil had denied Bolivia's ownership. If there is anything in the rumors last month of vast international consolidations of capital engaged in the rubber trade and manufacture, the question of Acre may take on a new importance. Meanwhile, we reproduce a Brazilian caricature of President Roosevelt, who is supposed to

personify the Monroe Doctrine in a very disagreeable manner, and to have designs, incidentally, upon Acre. It is well to believe that this does not represent the most intelligent opinion in Brazil. The one object of the Monroe Doctrine, so far as the Brazilians are concerned, is to give them the moral backing of the United States in holding every foot of territory against European aggression, and in maintaining and developing their republic in their own fashion. The Monroe Doctrine means that the United States would



TO ROOSEVELT.—From *Tagarela* (Rio Janeiro).

(The above cartoon is from a weekly journal of politics and affairs published at Rio de Janeiro—of course, in the Portuguese language—called *Tagarela*. It is accompanied by a poem in four stanzas, which accuses the United States, under the tutelage of Roosevelt, of wishing to carry on further annexation. But this policy, it declares, has its dangers and anxieties; and while the "Monroe crowd" may push their policy by force in other directions, Brazil won't stand it.—"no, sir" (*nao senhor*)! "Why," says this Portuguese rhymester, "do you send your iron tub, which you call by the Indian name *Iowa*? If you propose to put your claws upon Acre, you had better leave;" with more to the same effect.)

not willingly see Brazil suffer loss from French designs by way of French Guiana on the north, nor yet from alleged German designs through colonization in the South.

The unfortunate anthracite coal strike had lasted for some five months as these pages were closed for the press late in September, with the almost complete deadlock still unbroken. The group of associated railroads which had formed a monopoly in anthracite coal mining, and had established an artificial control over output, price, and market, were squarely met, on the other hand, by the combination of men who had taken advantage of the Pennsylvania laws relating to the qualifications of miners to establish an almost equally firm monopoly control over the supply of labor necessary to operate the mines. The really aggrieved and defrauded party in all this situation has been the public, which has been shamefully inconvenienced. The operators, who had made a tight monopoly out of mining and selling coal, are immediately responsible. It is not satisfactory, therefore, that these operators should come before the public with arguments and complaints about the unreasonableness of their laborers. Men who have assumed to acquire control of an article essential to common use and welfare ought to be wise and skillful enough to keep on good terms with their workmen. They are rather absurd when they affect an injured air because coal miners associate themselves in trade unions for the purpose of making the best contract they possibly can in the sale of their labor. Private ownership of coal mines is subject to the public policy and well-being; it is not at all an infeasible right. The right of workingmen, on the other hand, to stand out for the best terms possible, and to associate themselves for the better accomplishment of their purposes, is too fundamental to be questioned. The miners have been perfectly willing from the outset to submit their claims to any sort of impartial arbitration. The operators, on the other hand, have never for a moment dared to arbitrate anything. The only reasonable answer from the standpoint of the aggrieved public to the stubborn operators is simply this: Men who refuse to arbitrate ought to be men skillful enough in the conduct of their business to be able to carry it on without break or interruption, and without annoying the public with the friction of their internal problems.

The practical issue involved is not one of right or wrong, any more than is the making of any other employment contract. It is simply that the miners are

*A Mere Matter of Free Contract.*

trying to sell their labor at a high price, while the operators are trying to buy it cheap. The operators affect superiority, and say that the miners ought to take the wages that the employers are willing to pay. Their arguments have been irrelevant, but their tactics have been eminently practical. They have simply closed the mines, put up the price of coal, waited for the miners to run out of funds, and counted upon starving them into submission. Neither side has been entitled to much sympathy. Public attention should have been devoted to the finding of a solution for the benefit of the people who want to buy coal at a reasonable price, and who want to prevent the myriad indirect disturbances that come from protracted industrial disputes. The only monopolies that justify themselves are those which can show that by virtue of unified control they are serving the public more regularly and more cheaply. The anthracite monopoly is the worst in this country, because it exists solely for the sake of maintaining highly artificial and improper prices. Attempts in the earlier part of September to end the strike through political pressure were unavailing. It was the impression later in September that the strike would end in the course of a very short time through some disguised and roundabout concessions on both sides that would not wholly sacrifice the silly pride that had been standing in the way of arbitration, or some other common-sense solution of the quarrel.

*Business  
in General.*

In spite of such a depressing factor as this long-drawn-out coal strike, —which never would have occurred if the men who are so busy in promoting railroad and industrial consolidations were fit to deal with labor problems,—the business conditions of the country are marvelously good. This, of course, is due, not to the gentlemen who promote trusts, but to the skill, intelligence, and industry of the American people as a whole, to the richness of the soil, and to the favoring climatic conditions that have given us bountiful crops. The optimistic corn-crop estimates of August were modified in September as a result of premature frosts in the Northwestern States; but the crop will still be very large. Foreign trade has continued good, our imports thus far this year being considerably greater than in any previous year of the country's history. Exports, on the other hand, have sunk below those of any year since 1898. This is due wholly to a falling off in the export of our agricultural products, which, in turn, may be attributed mostly to the shortage of last year's crops. Taking the aggregate volume of the five principal cereal crops of the coun-

try, it is estimated that we shall this year produce about a thousand million bushels more than last year, this representing an increase of more than 30 per cent. This difference ought to have a very favorable effect upon both internal and foreign trade during the year to come.

*Public Revenue  
and the Tariff  
Question.*

In spite of the enormous reduction of national revenue by the abolition of internal taxes imposed at the beginning of the Spanish War, the income of the Government at Washington has continued to be embarrassingly superabundant. This has been due principally to the unexpected increase of imports and of the large duties paid thereon, which, in turn, is the result of a period of continued prosperity that has led to an unprecedented demand for costly fabrics, and luxuries of all sorts. Our own people have been complaining very much of the methods of our great corporations in their successful invasion of foreign markets by the device of selling abroad, not only at lower prices than those of foreign manufacturers in their own countries, but much cheaper than these same American corporations sell to us here at home. This is a game, however, that other people can play; and undoubtedly the English, German, and French manufacturers have lately been making special efforts to sell in American markets, and have made their prices low to catch the trade. Much of the newspaper criticism of American manufacturers for selling cheaper abroad than at home has been lacking in intelligence and in knowledge of business methods. The only thing now to be seriously feared is that the agitation in favor of tariff reform, and against large industrial combinations that manufacture tariff-protected goods, should arouse distrust, and so bring about a state of business depression. There is no reason at all why the tariff situation should be made the football of politicians to the exclusion of the knowledge and judgment of business men and economic experts.

*Some British  
Topics.*

The British Parliament will assemble again after recess on the 16th of October, with quite enough on its hands to make certain a strenuous if not a turbulent session. The Irish situation is troublesome in the extreme, and the new phases of the land question must be dealt with by methods invented to meet the fresh emergency. The Balfour government, furthermore, is obliged to take up and endeavor to pass the education bill which was carried over from the last session,—a bill calling for the public support of church schools, and reversing the policy of public elementary education entered upon thirty years ago. This school question is

uniting again all the Liberal and Radical elements. The remarkable change of political sentiment in the country, as shown some weeks ago by the special election in a Leeds constituency, has again been shown still more strikingly by a contest for a vacant Parliamentary seat at Sevenoaks, where the large normal Tory majority disappeared almost incredibly. Furthermore, the South African question is bound to have all sorts of annoying sequels. The general colonial situation is not what Mr. Chamberlain would like to have it. His conference of colonial premiers proved inopportune. If it had not been held, and if men of the great prestige of the premier of the Canadian Dominion and the premier of the Australian Commonwealth had not been in London to make protest in the very face of the Colonial Secretary, the plan of suspending the self-governing constitution of Cape Colony would not have been frustrated.

*Mr. Chamberlain and South Africa.*

As matters stand, the Colonial Office is embarrassed by the fact that the majority of the members of the Parliament at Cape Town are connected with the so-called Afrikaner Bond, which favors the Dutch race and is leniently inclined toward those who aided the Boer republics in the recent war. Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Cape Colony premier, is carrying on his government through the support of the Dutch element. Meanwhile, the Boer generals now in Europe have presented to Mr. Chamberlain a bill of demands on behalf of

their people that has made John Bull fairly gasp with astonishment and rage at such presumption and impertinence. The generals demand the completest sort of compensation for all losses of private property during the late war; ask grants of money in aid of the Boer widows and orphans; demand the restoration of confiscated lands; urge the immediate carrying out of full amnesty, the prompt return of the Boer war prisoners, the cessation of military government, the establishment of local home rule, the re-cession to the Transvaal of the district that was given to Natal, and a good deal else in the same line. These demands were met by Mr. Chamberlain's refusal in general and in particular to comply with most of them; but they led none the less to unpleasant discussions.

*Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Paris.*

The independent tone assumed by the governments of Australia and Canada has not been wholly agreeable to England of late, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reception in Paris on his recent visit, which was with as much honor as if he were the head of a great independent state, caused a little discomfort to British leaders of a certain advanced imperial-federation school. Sir Wilfrid is reported as having had protracted conferences with the French Foreign Office on the establishment of commercial relations under which Canada would make the same tariff concessions to the French republic that she has already made to England. It was further proposed that Canada and France should jointly subsidize a direct steamship line.



THE GOLFER (BALFOUR) AND THE SEVENOAKS (apropos of a recent by-election).

"H'm—I don't know how I'm to get over this. I can't get through it."

From *Westminster Budget* (London).

*Some French Matters.*

The excitement in France over the firmness of the government in enforcing the laws against the unauthorized schools of the religious orders has greatly abated. External questions have, in turn, absorbed the attention of the French press. The somewhat aggressive tone of M. Pelletan, the picturesque Minister of Marine, in several recent speeches, has formed a subject not merely of local discussion in France, but of wide international comment. One of these speeches was delivered





M. PELLETAN, FRENCH MARINE MINISTER, MAKING A SPEECH.

at Ajaccio, in Corsica, where he discoursed with much frankness on French power and influence in the Mediterranean, and demanded the thorough fortification of Corsica as a link between the mother country and African France, and a strategic base against Italy. Another of his speeches was at Biserta, on the coast of Tunis, where the French have been carrying out a great project for the improvement of the harbor and port, and its fortification as a modern naval rendezvous and stronghold. M. Pelletan's allusions to England, Germany, and Italy were regarded in many quarters as offensive, indiscreet, and incomprehensible, in view of the fact that the orator was actually in power as a member of the cabinet. But it is better to regard his speech as evidence, first, of the rapid recovery of French self-confidence in her international position; and, second, as having been meant rather as a scientific setting forth of French strategic plans and projects than an expression either of boastfulness or of hostility. Undoubtedly the French are disposed to do what they can to cultivate good relations in various directions, and it is known that they are particularly desirous of gaining a strong influence over Spain. The popular French ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, who represented the Spanish at Washington with such wisdom and tact during the recent war, is going to Madrid to help promote close relations between the two neighboring powers. He will be succeeded at Washington by M. Jusserands, a brilliant diplomat and author, who has been serving France as minister at Copenhagen.

#### German Concerns.

The Emperor of Germany made his visit to Posen in the opening days of September, and rode bravely with his retinue through silent streets, past rows of undecorated houses. The Polish people made no disorder, but showed their feelings by abstaining from any manifestations of welcome. The great manœuvres in Eastern Prussia, attended by American as well as by English and European visiting officers, went off with no little *éclat*. In spite of the Kaiser's attempt at a mildly conciliatory speech in Posen, there is no sign of reconciliation. The Germans are buying up

the estates of Polish landowners in order to colonize them with German-speaking Prussians, and the Poles of all the world, through secret societies and otherwise, are in turn bringing concentrated support to the discontented people of their own race. Meanwhile, social and economic unrest are apparent throughout most parts of Germany. The bankers have been in session to defend capitalistic interests; the manufacturers are up in arms against the proposed tariff changes in the interest of the agriculturalists; the Socialists have been holding a congress opposing militarism, and demanding various reforms. There seems to be nothing new or noteworthy in Germany's external relations, which are, at least, as harmonious as usual.

#### Affairs in the Orient.

The English are, however, in no very pleasant state of mind toward Germany, and they are particularly apprehensive of Germany's designs in the Persian Gulf. There have been many dispatches of a contradictory nature regarding the Russians in Manchuria. It is said that they are about to begin turning that country over to China, province by province; but if Manchuria does not prove henceforth to be Russian rather than Chinese, we shall be greatly mistaken. India has been having much-needed rainfalls, and the crop prospects are favorable, so that gradual recovery from famine conditions is apparent. The Japanese Parliamentary elections have been held, with the result that Marquis Ito's party has a majority of seats in the new Parliament, and will control the situation.



# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From August 21 to September 30, 1902.)

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

August 21.—Idaho Republicans nominate John T. Morrison for governor, endorse President Roosevelt for 1904, and adopt a platform favoring tariff revision and an anti-trust amendment to the federal Constitution.

August 22.—President Roosevelt begins a twelve-days' tour of New England.

August 25.—In the Alabama Democratic primaries, Gov. William D. Jelks is renominated for governor.

August 27.—California Republicans nominate Dr. George C. Pardee for governor.

August 28.—The Nevada Silver party unites with the Democrats, nominating John Sparks (Dem.) for governor, and Representative F. G. Newlands for United States Senator....North Carolina Republicans hold a convention composed entirely of white men.

September 1.—In the Arkansas election the Democratic ticket receives the usual large majority, Gov. Jefferson Davis being reelected.

September 2.—In the Vermont election the Republican candidate for governor, Gen. J. G. McCullough, fails of a majority of all the votes cast, and the choice of governor is thrown into the Legislature; P. W. Clement, the local-option, high-license candidate, is a close second to the Republican candidate....Delaware Union (Addicks) Republicans make nominations for minor offices.

September 3.—Iowa Democrats nominate for minor offices, and refuse, by a vote of 384 to 344, to reaffirm the Kansas City platform....Ohio Democrats make nominations for minor offices, and reaffirm the Kansas City platform, with an endorsement of William J. Bryan; the convention is controlled by Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland....California Democrats nominate Franklin K. Lane for governor.

September 4.—Wisconsin Democrats nominate Mayor David S. Rose, of Milwaukee, for governor, and refuse to reaffirm the Kansas City platform.

September 5.—Idaho Democrats renominate Gov. Frank W. Hunt, and reaffirm the Kansas City platform.

September 6, 7.—President Roosevelt visits Chattanooga, Tenn.

September 8.—In the Maine election, Gov. John W. Hill (Rep.) is reelected by a plurality of 27,538, and the four Republican candidates for Congress are elected....Bench warrants are issued at St. Louis, Mo., for 18 members and ex-members of the House of Delegates, charged with bribery in connection with street-railway legislation.

September 9.—In the South Carolina Democratic primaries, D. C. Heyward is nominated for governor.

September 10.—Texas Republicans nominate George P. Burkitt for governor, and endorse President Roosevelt for 1904....Washington (State) Republicans endorse the nomination of President Roosevelt for 1904....Colorado Democrats nominate Judge Edward C. Stimson for governor, and reaffirm the Kansas City plat-



Photographed for the New York Tribune.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, ACCOMPANIED BY SECRET SERVICE OFFICER WILLIAM CRAIG.

(Mr. Craig was killed at Pittsfield, Mass., on September 3, by a trolley car colliding with the President's carriage. In the picture he stands at the extreme left.)



KING EDWARD HUNTING DEER IN THE ISLE OF ARRAN.

form.... New Hampshire Democrats nominate Henry F. Hollis for governor.

September 11.—Utah Republicans endorse President Roosevelt for 1904.... Idaho Populists nominate O. H. Andrews for governor.

September 12.—Nevada Republicans nominate E. S. Farrington for governor.... Colorado Republicans nominate James H. Peabody for governor.

September 16.—Delaware and Utah Democrats nominate for minor State offices.... Washington (State) Democrats reaffirm the Kansas City platform.... Announcement is made that Representative David B. Henderson, of Iowa, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has declined a renomination to Congress because of disagreement with the Republicans of his district on the question of tariff revision.... President Roosevelt starts on an extended Western trip, speaking on the tariff, trusts, and reciprocity.

September 17.—Connecticut Republicans nominate Abram Chamberlain for governor, endorse President Roosevelt for 1904, and adopt a platform opposing general tariff revision.... Alabama Republicans nominate J. A. W. Smith for governor, and endorse President Roosevelt for 1904.... New Hampshire Republicans nominate Nahum J. Batchelder for governor, and endorse President Roosevelt for 1904.... Massachusetts Democrats nominate Col. William A. Gaston for governor, and refuse to reaffirm the Kansas City platform.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

August 31.—A French decree fixing the export bounties on sugar is made public.... Dr. J. W. Smartt is announced as the leader of the Cape Colony Progressives, succeeding Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the premier.

August 22.—In the Japanese general election the Sei-Yu-Kai party (Marquis Ito's party) obtains 192 seats,

the Progressives 104, the Imperialists 20, and the Independents 59.

August 25.—The Chinese Government sanctions the new tariff.

August 26.—The troops of the Haytian provisional government are reported to have sustained a hotly contested engagement with General Firmin's revolutionary forces.

August 28.—The corporation of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, adopts a plan for the extension of Newcastle Quay at a cost of \$4,000,000.

September 2.—General Zontcheff, president of the Macedonian Committee, is arrested and taken to Sofia.

September 3.—Elections for members of the upper house of the Danish Rigsdag are begun.

September 4.—The party in power wins a signal victory in the Danish elections, thus assuring the ratification of the treaty with the United States for the cession of the West Indian islands.

September 5.—A defeat of the provisional government's troops is reported from Hayti.

September 9.—The bill authorizing a loan of \$35,000,000, the minimum price of issue being 90, the maximum interest rate 5, the loan to be payable in forty years, passes the Cuban House of Representatives by a vote of 48 to 2.

September 14.—A great meeting assembles in Phoenix Park, Dublin, to protest against the enforcement of the Crimes act.

September 16.—The Dutch Parliament is opened by Queen Wilhelmina in person.... The British national debt shows an increase of \$813,567,540 as the result of the Boer War.



Photo by Rockwood.

BISHOP J. M. FARLEY.

(Named by the Pope as successor to Archbishop Corrigan, of New York).

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

August 22.—It is officially announced in Paris that M. Jusserand has been named to succeed M. Cambon as French ambassador to the United States.

August 25.—A parcel post is inaugurated between the United States and Great Britain.... An order of the Porte commands the satisfaction of all demands made by the United States upon Turkey.... Germany, Great Britain, and France protest against the blockade of Venezuelan ports.

August 27.—The King of Italy is welcomed by the Emperor of Germany at Potsdam.

August 28.—The appointment of Mgr. Guidi as apostolic delegate to the Philippines is announced at Rome.

August 29.—Japan consents to submit to arbitration the question of liability of foreigners to the house tax.... The new Chinese tariff treaty is signed by the representatives of Austria, Germany, England, Belgium, Japan, Holland, and Spain.... It is reported that a basis

of agreement on the Acre question has been reached by Brazil and Bolivia.

September 5.—The British commercial treaty with China is signed.

September 7.—The Haytian revolutionist (Firminist) gunboat *Crête-à-Pierrot*, flagship of Admiral Killick, is sunk by the German gunboat *Panther*.

September 8.—Albanians oppose with violence the establishment of a Russian consulate at their capital.

September 10.—Russian officials in Manchuria are ordered to expel foreigners from the province.

September 11.—The United States battleship *Wisconsin* and the cruisers *Cincinnati* and *Panther*, with a battalion of marines, are ordered to the Isthmus of Panama for the purpose of protecting American interests while the Colombian revolution is in progress.

September 15.—Hearings are begun in the "Pious Fund" arbitration case between the United States and Mexico before the international court at The Hague (see page 419).

September 16.—The French Minister of Marine, M. Pelletan, in a speech at Bizerta, uses language offensive to England, Italy, and Germany.

September 17.—Secretary Hay addresses a note to the powers that are parties to the Berlin Treaty, urging that Roumania be compelled to ameliorate the condition of the Jews.



THE LATE GEN. FRANZ SIGEL.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

August 21.—The White Star steamship *Cedric*, the largest ocean liner afloat, is launched at Belfast.... Natives are killed by earthquakes on the island of Mindanao, P. I.

August 22.—A severe eruption of Mont Pelée, Martinique, is reported.... Governor Taft is welcomed back to Manila with a great popular demonstration.... Mont Alto, in the southwest part of Italy, is in eruption, and earthquakes are felt near St. Petersburg, Russia.

August 25.—Harry De Windt, the explorer, completes the trip from Paris to New York overland, except for Bering Strait, in 248 days.... In the naval maneuvers off the New England coast, the "White Squadron" surrenders to the "Blue," after an ineffectual attempt to enter Salem Harbor and hold it against the opposing ships.

August 30.—The Sultan of Binadayan, Mindanao, held as a hostage by the American troops, is killed in an attempt to escape.... A violent eruption of Mont Pelée, Martinique, destroys the village of Morne Rouge; about one thousand lives are lost.

September 1.—The Propaganda at Rome decides to recommend the appointment of Bishop John M. Farley as successor to Archbishop Corrigan.... The British Trades Union Congress opens its annual session in London.

September 3.—President Roosevelt narrowly escapes

death from a trolley car running down his carriage near Pittsfield, Mass.; William Craig, of the Secret Service, whose duty it was to accompany the President, is killed.

September 4.—The bituminous coal strike in West Virginia is ended.... A terrific eruption of the Soufrière volcano is reported.

September 5.—The Pope confirms the choice of Bishop Farley to succeed Archbishop Corrigan, of New York.

September 6.—Charles R. Flint's steam yacht *Arrow* covers a measured nautical mile on the Hudson River in 92 seconds (see page 454).

September 8.—Earthquake shocks are felt in the Pyrenees and in India.... General Chaffee orders a vigorous campaign to be begun against hostile Moros on the island of Mindanao, P. I.

September 9.—The army maneuvers in Germany are begun.

September 10.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science meets at Belfast.

September 14.—McKinley memorial services are held in many American cities and towns.

September 17.—In the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, mines and washeries to the number of 57, producing 28,050 tons, are reported in operation.

September 18.—Lieutenant Peary arrives at Sydney, N. S., on his return from his Arctic voyage begun four years ago.

September 19.—In a stampede at a session of the National Negro Baptist Convention at Birmingham, Ala.,

more than one hundred persons are killed and many others seriously injured.... Captain Sverdrup, the Arctic explorer, returns to Norway on the steamer *Fram*, after a four years' voyage.... Stanley Spencer, the English aeronaut, sails his airship for thirty miles over the city of London.

OBITUARY.

August 21.—Gen. Franz Sigel, veteran of the German revolution of 1848-49 and of the American Civil War, 78.

August 22.—Sir Thomas Jamieson Boyd, ex-Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 84.... Rev. Dr. James K. Hazen, of Rich-



Photo by Rockwood.

THE LATE DR. THOMAS GALAUDET.

(Successful instructor of deaf-mutes.)

mond, Va., secretary of publication of the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, 69.

August 23.—Peter S. Hoe, of Montclair, N. J., last surviving member of the original firm of R. Hoe & Co., printing press manufacturers, 81.

August 24.—Archduchess Marguerite Sophie of Austria, 82.

August 25.—John C. Bullitt, a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, 78.

August 26.—Ex-Gov. George Hoadly, of Ohio, 76.... Col. William H. Hubbell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., com-

mander-in-chief of the National Order of Spanish War Veterans, 55.

August 27.—Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, prominent in work for deaf-mutes, 80....Sir Campbell Clarke, Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, London, 67....Levi C. Bird, prominent lawyer and politician of Wilmington, Del., 60....Mrs. Charles S. Tingay ("Ada Gray"), actress, 68.

August 28.—George Douglas Brown, of London, author of "The House with the Green Shutters," 38....Levi Sprague, of Lowell, Mass., formerly president of the Erie Telephone & Telegraph Company, 92....William Ball, of Michigan, breeder of merino sheep, 70.

August 29.—Congressman Reese Calhoun De Grafenreid, of Texas, 43....Ex-Congressman William C. Cooper, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, 71....Capt. Samuel Basse, prominent in Washington and Oregon politics for the last forty years, 71....Lyman P. White, the "Father of Brainerd," Minn., 91....James Doel, England's oldest actor, 98.

August 30.—Theodore F. Seward, of Orange, N. J., originator of "Don't Worry" clubs and Golden Rule Brotherhood, 87....Alfred D. Jones, of Omaha, said to have been Nebraska's first settler, 87.

August 31.—Gen. Tyree Bell, one of Forrest's brigade commanders in the Civil War, 87....John Trivett Nettleship, the English painter and author, 61....Ex-Judge Samuel Treat, of Missouri, 87.

September 2.—Rev. Dr. Edward Eggleston, clergyman and author, 65 (see page 448)....William F. Howe, the noted criminal lawyer of New York, 75....Judge Albert H. Horton, formerly chief justice of Kansas, 65....Edward Taylor Schenck, of Ithaca, N. Y., a well-known New York lawyer, 87.

September 3.—Lord Connemora (Rt. Hon. Robert Burke), who was twice Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in England, 75....Major Charles A. Smylie, of New York, president of the National Licorice Company, 44....Secret Service Agent William Craig, of President Roosevelt's bodyguard, 42.

September 5.—Prof. Rudolf Virchow, of Berlin, the noted pathologist (see page 425), 81

September 6.—Philip James Bailey, the English author, 86.

September 7.—Daniel Waggoner, the richest ranch owner in Texas, 76....Dr. Claudius Buchanan Web-

ster, the oldest living alumnus of Dartmouth College, 87....Ex-United States Senator William N. Roach, of North Dakota, 62....Miss Bertha M. Waters, of Glastonbury, Conn., one of the foremost painters of the American school in Paris, 26....Rev. C. F. Zimmerman, editor of the *German Evangelical Magazine*, 59....Sir Frederick Augustus Abel, former president of the British Association, 76.

September 8.—Ex-Congressman William Coleman Anderson, of Tennessee, 65.

September 9.—Dr. T. A. J. van Asch van Wyk, the Dutch Minister of the Colonies, 53....William Allen Butler, of Yonkers, N. Y., lawyer and author, 77....Rev. Dr. George C. Seibert, professor in the German Theological Seminary of Newark, N. J., 74.

September 10.—Jesse Cox, a prominent Chicago lawyer, 59....Wilson Guy, of Hampton, Va., who supervised the construction of the Confederate ram *Merri-mac*, 74.

September 12.—Ex-Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd, of the District of Columbia, 67....Ex-Chief Justice Charles B. Andrews, of Connecticut, 68....Rev. Dr. William C. Pierce, a pioneer Methodist minister of Western Reserve, 87.

September 13.—Gen. John H. Forney, of Jacksonville, Ala., who was a major-general in the Confederate army, 73....Col. William A. Rafferty, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, 60.

September 14.—William S. Stratton, the millionaire miner of Colorado Springs, Col., 54....Samuel D. Babcock, the New York financier, 81.

September 15.—Miss Mary Elizabeth Williams, of Salem, Mass., a noted artist, 77....Justice Horace Gray, of Massachusetts, who recently retired from the United States Supreme Court, 74....Col. William A. Banks, of Bryan, Texas, a veteran of the Civil War and prominent in educational work in the South, 59.

September 17.—Robert Bonner Bowles, comptroller of the currency in President Cleveland's second administration, 46.

September 18.—Peter Doerhoefer, the Louisville tobacco manufacturer, 86.

September 19.—Charles H. Latrobe, a noted civil engineer, of Baltimore, 69....Rev. Dr. John Stebbins Lee, first president of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., 82....Marie Henriette, Queen of the Belgians, 66.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

THE following conventions have been announced for this month: American Missionary Association, at New London, Conn., on October 21-23; National Irrigation Congress, at Colorado Springs, Col., on October 6-9; National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and affiliated societies, at Washington, on October 6-11; International Press Union, at Washington, on October 7; American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, at Atlanta, Ga., on October 7-10; Farmers' National Congress, at Macon, Ga., on October 7-10; National League of Republican Clubs, at Chicago, on October 2-3; Union Veteran Legion, at Chicago, on October 8-11; American Friends Conference, at Indianapolis, on October 21; Brotherhood of St. Andrew, at Boston, on October 9-12; United Irish League of

America, at Boston, on October 19-21; German Epworth League, at St. Louis, on October 16-19; Disciples of Christ, at Omaha, on October 16-23; Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indian, at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., on October 22-24; American Society of Municipal Improvement, at Rochester, N. Y., on October 7-9; Methodist Missionary Conference of the World, at Cleveland, Ohio, on October 21-24; National Household Economic Association, at Milwaukee, on October 22-24; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at Oberlin, on October 14-17; International Horticultural Congress, at New York City, on September 30-October 2; the American Humane Association, at Albany, N. Y., on October 15-17; and the National League of Republican Clubs, at Chicago, on October 2.

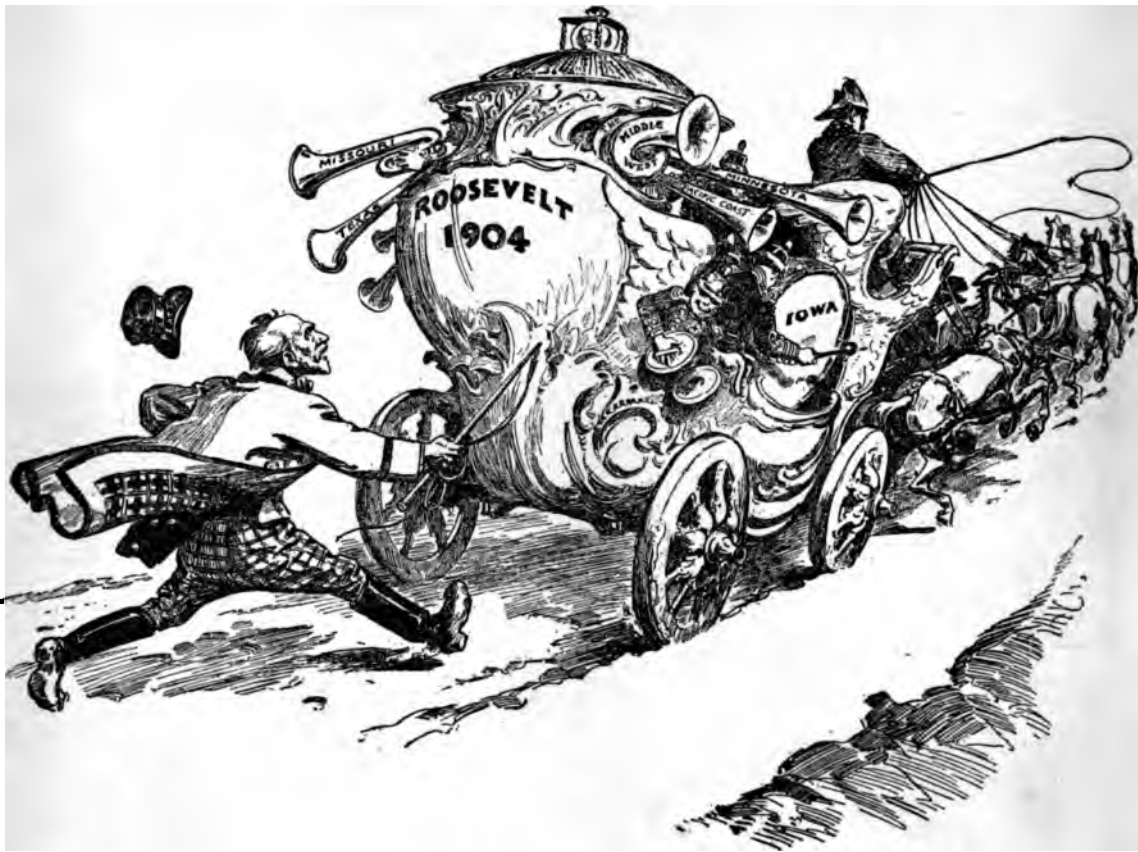
## CURRENT POLITICS IN CARTOONS.



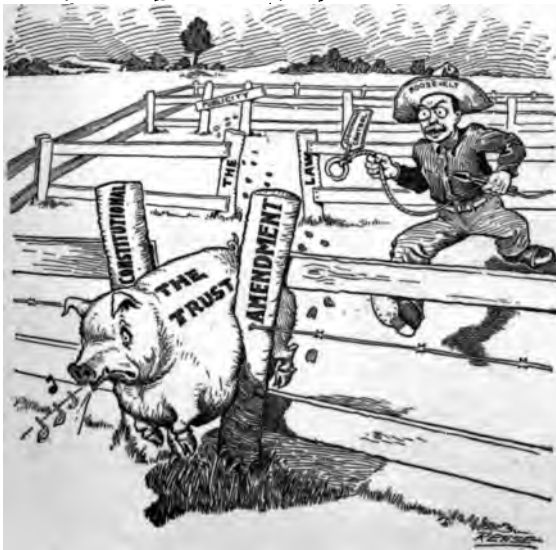
"LEST WE FORGET."—From the *World* (New York), September 14, 1902.

**T**HE cartoon that we reproduce above, from a drawing by Mr. Charles G. Bush, appeared in the *New York World* last month on the first anniversary of the death of President McKinley. The Republican party would do well if it took this quotation from Mr. McKinley's last speech as one of its principal mottoes in the present campaign. The country unmistakably demands some modification of the existing tariff sys-

tem. Mr. McKinley a year ago declared that the time had come for changed trade relations with other countries, and that reciprocity, rather than free trade, ought to be the Republican method of recognizing the fact that our industries have outgrown the period of infancy, and can more than supply the home market. The cartoons that follow are mostly devoted to topics of interest in the current political discussions.



THE HANDWRITING ON THE BAND WAGON.—From the *Herald* (New York).



A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE.—FAST AND TIGHT.  
From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).



THE WISDOM OF NON-OPPOSITION TO A STAMPEDE.  
From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.).





PRACTICING THE PARTY SLOGANS FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.  
From the *North American* (Philadelphia).



OH, NO, WE ARE NOT CANDIDATES,—  
WE'RE LOOKING AROUND FOR FUN;  
THERE'S PLENTY OF TIME TO CHANGE OUR MINDS  
IF WE CONCLUDE TO RUN.

From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland).





"Yes, the Democratic nomination for President will probably fall between Dave Hill and Bryan."  
From the Journal (Minneapolis).





ONLY HIS NEIGHBORS FAIL TO PATRONIZE UNCLE SAM'S BIG STORE.  
From the *North American* (Philadelphia).

Mr. Nelan's cartoon at the top of this page is meant to have a bearing upon current criticism of the fact that under existing tariff protection our large American industrial interests sell much more cheaply in foreign markets than here at home. The real question, of course, is whether, if the tariff wall were battered down, our home manufactures would not suffer so much as to make wage reduction necessary in order to carry on business in competition with foreigners. Mr. Bowman, of the *Minneapolis Tribune*, has a very humorous cartoon apropos of certain speeches in which the Secretary of the Treasury has attempted to

deny that the trusts have been principally fostered by the tariff. Mr. Bartholomew, of the *Minneapolis Journal*, makes a cheerful defense of the young Cuban republic in proposing to treat us as we have been treating her in the matter of tariff exclusiveness. It will be a good thing for all concerned when our tariff fence is extended to include the long-suffering island.



**THE TRUSTS:** "Mamma! mamma! There's my mamma!"  
**SECRETARY SHAW:** "My dear child, you have no mother. You just grew!"—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).



FOLLOWING AN ILLUSTRIOUS EXAMPLE.

**UNCLE SAM:** "You young rascal! What are you up to?"  
**CUBA:** "I'm just a-buildin' a high-tariff fence like yours."

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.

**MISS CANADA** (to her guardian, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on his return from England and France): "So you've seen my two grandmothers; how do you like them?"

**SIR WILFRID:** "Well, my dear, they are both so charming that I'm surprised they don't know one another better."

From *Punch* (London).



"IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN" (CANADA IN FRANCE).

**UNCLE SAM:** "Why, she actually seems to like it; and to think I might just as well have been a-sittin' there with her!"—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



THE SOUTH AFRICAN OLIVER TWIST.

**THE BOER:** "Please, sir, I want some more."

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

# THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO AT THE OPENING OF THE HAGUE COURT.

BY W. T. STEAD.

ON September 15, the first case which has been referred for adjudication to the Hague Court was opened. The event, which will probably be remembered in history long after all the other items of intelligence which fill the newspapers at the present moment are forgotten, was marked by no ceremonial. The question at issue that has to be decided is comparatively small, and the dispute which will be settled this month would be speedily forgotten by all mortal men were it not that it will be remembered in the history of the human race that it was for the settlement of such a dispute that the first court under the Hague Convention was opened in the capital of the Netherlands.

There is a strange fitness in things. For three years, since the Conference of Peace broke up, no use whatever has been made of the convention drawn up by that parliament of peace for the amicable settlement of international disputes. For that delay the British Government must bear the whole responsibility. The supercilious refusal by English ministers to accept the plaintive and oft-repeated entreaty of President Krüger to settle their dispute with the South African republic on the lines of the Hague Convention administered a blow to the cause of arbitration the full extent of which is very imperfectly realized.

It would have mattered little if war had been entered upon by some other power than England, say, for instance, by one of the powers which acquiesced reluctantly, and under what may be regarded as moral duress, in the framing of the arbitration convention; but that England, who, through her distinguished representative Lord Pauncefote, had taken the lead in affirming the principle of arbitration before the world, should have been the first power to trample the principle under foot the moment she thought that she could attain her ends by a cheap and easy war, gave courage to all the enemies of arbitration to heap ridicule upon the principle which they had reluctantly accepted, and to do their utmost to bring the court at The Hague into ridicule and contempt. It is an open secret that some, at least, of the governments who signed the convention under the constraining influence of the Czar's prestige and popular enthusiasm for the



M. DE MARTENS OF RUSSIA.

(The world's greatest international lawyer and one of the arbitrators for the United States.)

cause would be very glad if the Hague Court were dissolved.

There was also a natural reluctance even on the part of some governments which were not so hostile to the cause of arbitration to be the first to call the court into active existence. Now, however, the war being over, it is extremely satisfactory to know not only that the court is to sit to adjudicate an international dispute, but that the initiative should be taken by the United States of America. The new world is the first to take advantage of the new court established by the parliament of peace for the settlement of the disputes of the nations.

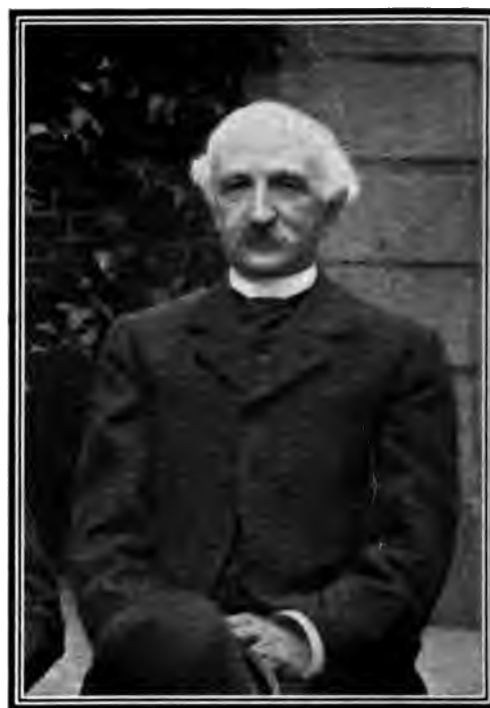
It is also good that the dispute should be one between two republics. In this respect republics are setting an example, for it is always well for republics to set an example to monarchies.

The first question which is brought before the court,—although in itself a mere trifle concerning the ownership of a capital sum of something over \$700,000,—is one which possesses an historical and religious significance of the first rank.

#### HISTORY OF THE PRESENT CASE.

The Church having failed to perform its manifest duty of acting as peacemaker and arbiter of the disputes of the world, the laymen have at last, after the lapse of many centuries, taken the task into their own hands, and the Hague Tribunal is the work of laymen. It is constituted by temporal governments, from whose deliberations the spiritual power was sedulously shut out. But what is the first question that is to be brought before this lay tribunal, constituted by secular governments for the settlement of international disputes? It is a question of ownership of property which was originally given by pious founders for the extension of the Catholic Church. The matter in dispute, stripped from all question of encumbering detail, amounts to this: When the frontier of Mexico stretched northward, so as to include the whole of the present State of California, certain sums of money were given to the Society of Jesus for the purpose of carrying on its operations in California. Toward the close of the eighteenth century the then Pope suppressed the Jesuits, and the society, being driven out of Mexico by the faithful Catholic government of that date, lost control of its possessions, the administration of which was then undertaken by the Mexican Government.

After passing through various changes of the methods of administration, the Mexican Government undertook to appropriate the Jesuit funds and pay 6 per cent. interest on their capital value to the administration of the Catholic Church in those regions where the property lay. In 1846,



M. ASSER OF HOLLAND  
(One of the arbitrators for Mexico.)

Mexico and the United States went to war; and the northern part of California passed by conquest to the American Government. The Mexican Government claimed that the annual 6 per cent. interest which it owed to the Catholic Church should be paid to the Catholic Church in its own curtailed dominions. The United States Government claimed, on the other hand, that the Catholic body in the ceded Mexican territory, now the State of California, was entitled to its proper share in the original endowment.

From the year 1848 down to the year 1868 the dispute went on, without any settlement having been arrived at, but in 1868 the question whether the Mexican Government ought to disgorge the proper proportion of the original funds for the benefit of the Catholic Church in the State of California was referred to arbitration by a mixed commission. Sir Edward Thornton, then British ambassador at Washington, was selected as the arbitrator; and in the year 1869 he gave his award, which was to the effect that in justice and equity the State of California was entitled to half of the original bequest, and he decided that the Mexican Government must pay over to the American Government the arrears of twenty-one years of interest upon half of the property in question. This they did, but since



1869 they have refused to pay a penny more, and have appropriated the whole of the annual interest to the Catholic Church in the republic of Mexico. For thirty-three years this has been a source of dispute between Washington and Mexico, and it is this question which is now to be referred to the Hague Court for decision.

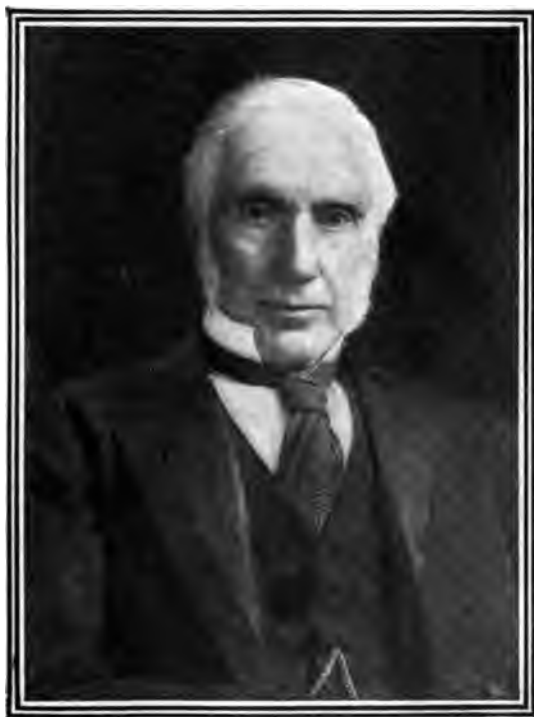
The capital sum involves about \$715,000. The Americans plead that Sir Edward Thornton's award settled once for all the justice of their claim to this sum, which is one-half of the total value of the property originally left to the Jesuits. The Mexicans, on the other hand, deny that Sir Edward Thornton's award bound them in the future. It dealt only with the question of the arrears up to 1869. The Americans contend that by Sir Edward Thornton's award the question became what is technically called *res judicata*. This is denied by Mexico on various grounds.

#### THE PRECISE POINTS AT ISSUE.

The first question, therefore, that the Hague Tribunal will have to decide is whether Sir Edward Thornton's decision was final as to the proper distribution of the original Jesuit fund, or whether it was not. If the Tribunal finds that the arbitral decision of 1869 ought to be as

binding in international law as it would be in common law, then the question will be settled without any necessity for going into the merits of the case. If, however, they should decide otherwise, the Hague Court will have to deal with the whole matter, and all manner of interesting questions will come up for decision. Among these, one of the most interesting is whether the funds originally left by pious founders to the Jesuit order were left to them for a political purpose or solely for the purpose of religious propaganda; and another question is whether the present Catholic Church in California is the legal successor of the Catholic Church which existed under the Catholic government.

The precise terms of reference are embodied in a protocol of an agreement made between the two governments of the United States and the republic of Mexico, "for the adjustment of certain contentions arising under what is known as the Pious Fund of the Californias," which was signed at Washington on May 22, 1902. This protocol, after a recital of the fact that the subject was submitted to a mixed commission in accordance with a convention dated July 4, 1868, and that the commission adjudicated the question at issue adversely to the republic of Mexico, and made an award of twenty one years' interest, amounting altogether to the sum of \$904,700, which sum had been fully paid and discharged in accordance with the terms of the said convention, proceeds as follows:



SIR EDWARD FRY OF ENGLAND.

(One of the arbitrators for the United States.)

Whereas, the United States of America, on behalf of said Roman Catholic bishops, above named, and their successors in title and interest, have since such award claimed from Mexico further installment of such interest, and have insisted that the said claim was conclusively established, and its amount fixed as against Mexico, and in favor of said original claimants and their successors in title and interest under the said first-mentioned convention of 1868 by force of the said award as *res judicata*; and have further contended that apart from such former award their claim against Mexico was just, both of which propositions are controverted and denied by the republic of Mexico, and the high contracting parties hereto, animated by a strong desire that the dispute so arising may be amicably, satisfactorily, and justly settled, have agreed to submit said controversy to the determination of arbitrators, who shall, unless otherwise herein expressed, be controlled by the provisions of the international convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, commonly known as the Hague Convention, and which arbitration shall have power to determine:

1. If said claim, as a consequence of the former decision, is within the governing principle of *res judicata*; and

2. If not, whether the same be just.

And to render such judgment or award as may be meet and proper under all the circumstances of the case.

These contentions, the protocol proceeds to state, are to be referred to the special tribunal constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention, the first meeting of which for the selection of an umpire was to take place on September 1, while the commencement of the hearing was fixed for September 15. All arguments, statements of fact, and documents should be concluded within thirty days after that date, unless the court decided upon a further extension of time not to exceed thirty days. Whatever sum is awarded by the tribunal must be paid within eight months of the date of award. Each of the parties shall pay its own expenses, and one-half of the expenses of the arbitration, including the pay of the arbitrators. If either party is dissatisfied with the award, revision is permitted, if a demand for such revision is made within eight days after its announcement. The question whether revision shall or shall not be allowed must be settled within five days after it is demanded, and within ten days proofs must be submitted, and counter-proofs within a further period of ten days. Arguments must be submitted within ten days after the presentation of all proofs, and a judgment or award given within ten days thereof.

If the court does not decide upon any extension of time the award may be expected on October 15, and if no demand for revision is made by October 23, the award will be final and conclusive as to the matters presented for arbitration. If, however, matters do not go so expeditiously, that is to say, if the court allows a further period of thirty days, and if revision is claimed and granted, the award may not be given until November 15, after which revision may postpone the final decision until January 7, 1903.

#### MEXICO'S CONTENTIONS.

By a reference to the diplomatic negotiations which preceded this reference to arbitration it is possible to forecast the nature of the arguments which will be adduced before the tribunal at The Hague. Mr. Mariscal, the Secretary of State of the Mexican Republic, at first put forward the plea that the matter was not one for diplomatic intervention, but should be tried before the courts of Mexico. This contention was afterward abandoned by the Mexican Government, and need not be considered here. The second objection raised by the Mexican Secretary of State deals with the question whether or not the decision of the mixed commission of 1868 constitutes a definite decision as to the question in dispute. Mr. Mariscal concedes the principle of the *res judicata* as governing the decisions of tribunals created for international arbitration. But he maintained that the

award of 1868 was not conclusive in the present case for two reasons :

A. Because in deciding the case submitted to the mixed commission of 1868, that tribunal exceeded its jurisdiction, inasmuch as the claim put forward was not one of the class agreed to be submitted by the convention in question.

B. Because the establishment of the amount of interest annually accruing in the case, and payable under the decree of October 24, 1842, is not any portion of what Mr. Mariscal terms the decisory part of the award, and that hence the principle of *res judicata*, etc., does not apply.

To the first of these objections the American reply is conclusive. If the commission of 1868 pronounced judgment on a claim which was not one of the class agreed to be submitted by the convention in question, the Mexican Government ought to have taken this objection at the time. The Geneva Tribunal upon the Alabama claims had insisted upon taking indirect claims into consideration. But when the indirect claims were brought forward by the United States Government the British Government at once declared that it did not regard such claims as embraced within the submission to the tribunal. But Mexico did not follow the British example. She deliberately argued and submitted the question whether the claim came within the terms of the convention before the arbitral tribunal created by it. The decision was against her, and she complied with and acquiesced in the award. In accepting the award Mexico necessarily accepted it with all its consequences.

As to the second objection, that the establishment of the amount of interest annually accruing is not any portion of the decisory award, and hence the principle of *res judicata* does not apply to it, the American Government meets this by a direct contradiction. The fixing of the amount of interest annually accruing was in their opinion a decisive part of the award, and carried with it logically a recognition of the justice of the claim of the American Government for the payment of such interest for each year that has passed since the award. The Mexican Government makes a further objection of another kind. They maintain that the Catholic Church of California to-day is not the legal successor of the Catholic Church which existed in California under the Mexican Government, and derives no title from it. If such a contention were admitted, it is contended on behalf of the United States that it would destroy the identity of the cities of San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Cruz, and Los Angeles, with the Mexican pueblos to which they succeeded respectively, and in virtue of which succession they enjoyed large and valu-





M. SAVORNIN LOMAN OF HOLLAND.  
(One of the arbitrators for Mexico.)

able properties. Such destructive effect of a change of sovereignty has never been recognized in any system of jurisprudence. This question was argued before and passed upon by the commission of 1868. Roman Catholic citizens of California, Nevada, Utah, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana are all interested in this matter, because the Territories which they reside in were embraced within the benevolent intentions of the founders, which were coextensive with the claims of the Spanish monarchy to temporal dominion.

Should the Hague Tribunal decide that the matter is *res judicata*,—or, to use the words with which the Dreyfus trial made us all familiar, *à chose jugée*,—the question will cease and determine. If, however, they should go into the question on its merits, it is possible that they might make a decision of policy rather than of law, and provide for either a reduction of the rate of interest,—for 6 per cent. is rather heavy according to modern standards,—or they might suggest that all future claims should be extinguished by a voluntary payment of the whole capital sum in dispute by the republic of Mexico to the United States. This, however, is to stray into regions of speculation which may have become out of date by the time this paper is printed.

Apart from the technical legal question, is it possible to conceive of a more interesting question, or one which more strikingly illustrates the shifting of authority from the ecclesiastical to the temporal power?

#### PERSONNEL OF THE COURT.

The question would never have arisen if it had not been for the action of the Pope in suppressing the Jesuit order at the end of the eighteenth century. The whole dispute turns upon whether a certain sum of money shall or shall not be allocated to the use of certain Catholic communities in the State of California, or whether it shall be devoted entirely to the use of Catholic communities in the republic of Mexico. Yet this question, which would seem to be eminently one for the decision of an ecclesiastical court, is raised by diplomatic action between two governments, one of which is freethinking and the other Protestant, and its decision is referred to a court primarily consisting of four arbitrators, one of whom, M. de Martens, is a Greek-Orthodox; another, Sir Edward Fry, is an English Prot-



ARCHBISHOP RIORDAN, OF SAN FRANCISCO.  
(Now at The Hague in support of the American case.)

estant; a third, M. Asser, is a Jew; and the fourth, M. Savornin Loman, is a Dutch Protestant. Should these four arbitrators be unable to agree, the question will be referred to an umpire, whom the four,—who are respectively Greek-Orthodox, Jew, and Protestant,—agree among themselves to nominate. Should they decide that the question is not a *res judicata*, this heretical court will have to decide, among other things, whether moneys left to the Society of Jesus in the eighteenth century were given for political or for religious purposes, and whether the Catholic Church in English-speaking California is the same Catholic Church as existed there when it was ruled by Mexico. Yet, in the opinion of the Catholics themselves, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to secure a tribunal more certain to decide the case upon its merits.

Of M. de Martens, who was the first of the arbitrators named by the American Government, it is impossible to speak too highly. Long ago I gave him the *sobriquet* of "the Chief Justice of Christendom," on account of the honorable part which he has taken in almost every important arbitration of recent times. Sir Edward Fry is one of the ornaments of the English judicial bench—a man eminently fair, open-minded, and free from any of the bias of the partisan. M. Savornin Loman, former Minister of Justice of the Netherlands Government, is one of the most distinguished lawyers in Holland. M. Asser, who was appointed at the eleventh hour in place of the Italian who was originally nominated, but who was unable to take his seat owing to the unexpected death of his wife, is one of the most eminent and judicially minded of all the members of the Hague Conference. He was the arbitrator selected by the Russian and American governments in an arbitration the award of which is not yet published. The case of Mexico will be pleaded before the court by no less distinguished a counsel than M. Beernaert, who is himself one of the judges of the International Court, and who is, beyond question, much the most eminent living Belgian. The arbitrators met on September 1 for the purpose of nominating an umpire, and chose for that office Dr. H. Matzen, president of the Danish Landsthing. The formal pleading was begun on September 15, and the decision will have to be given in thirty days. The proceedings, therefore, will naturally be watched very closely by all those who are interested in the cause of international arbitration, and there is every reason to anticipate a satisfactory and final decision of a dispute which in one form or another has created friction between two American governments for fifty-four years.

I had the pleasure of visiting The Hague in

August, and saw for the first time the premises which had been secured for the use of the court. It is a building in the Prinzengracht, fronting on a canal, which is shortly to be drained, and the space now occupied by the canal converted into a broad esplanade. The premises are taken on a five years' lease, at the remarkably low rent of \$500 a year. The house does not stand by itself, but has a prettily laid out garden in the rear. It has been fitted up for the use of the court, and on the walls are hung portraits of the sovereigns, prime ministers, and plenipotentiaries who took part in the founding of the court. The room where the council meets for the purpose of auditing the accounts and superintending the operation of the bureau is furnished with chairs, each of which bears the name and the arms of the power for the use of whose diplomatic representative it is. Another room is set apart for the library, for the replenishing of whose shelves the modest sum of \$200 a year is allocated by the economical council. Besides the court room in which the court will sit to adjudicate upon disputes brought before it, there are also retiring rooms, secretaries' rooms, and other necessary accommodation. The bureau as an office is commodious, supposing that arbitrations are occasional; but if the practice became general of referring disputes to the adjudication of the Hague Tribunal, it is quite evident that the present premises will be insufficient and inconvenient. But the prudent Dutch Government and the somewhat skeptical members of the council decided to proceed tentatively, and so they have provided for the headquarters of the tribunal modest premises which can be procured at a minimum cost, but are in singular contrast to the hopes entertained by those who founded the Hague Tribunal. It was perhaps well to walk before we ran, and it is better to begin on a small scale at first, rather than to launch out on a great expenditure such as would certainly be required for the Supreme Court of Nations.

Much will, of course, depend upon the result of the first arbitration. If it passes off well, and is rapidly followed by other appeals to the same tribunal, we may anticipate that quarters more in keeping with the importance of the court and in a more convenient location will be obtained, and that the new premises will be furnished and equipped with the best library of international law to be found anywhere in the world. The need for such a court, and the need for strengthening the court which has already been established, so as to enable it to take note of infractions of the conventions drawn up at the conference, is obvious to all who take an interest in such questions.

# RUDOLF VIRCHOW, EXPONENT OF THE DEMOCRACY OF LEARNING.

## I.—THE CAREER OF GERMANY'S GRAND OLD MAN OF SCIENCE.

BY OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD.

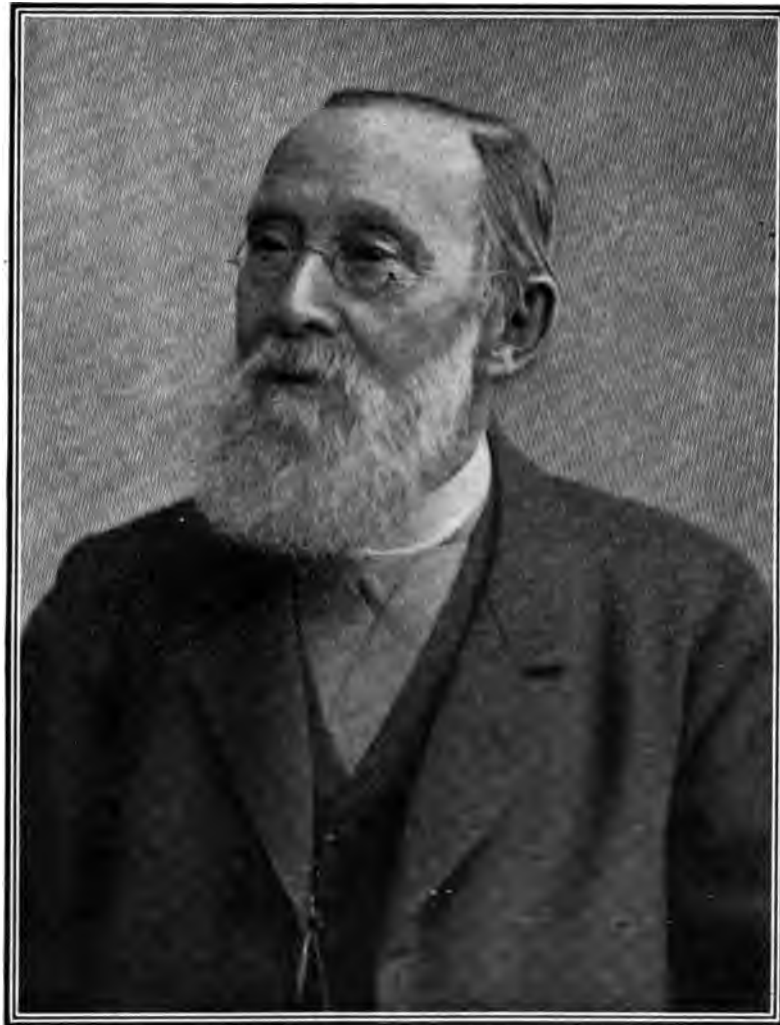
THERE died in Berlin, on September 5, one whose claim to immortality rests upon the surest foundation,—upon inestimable services to mankind, through his contributions to the science of healing and to knowledge of the human body. Of the names that are bound to live, Napoleon's will always be at one extreme of the list and Rudolf Virchow's at the other. For, above all else, Virchow was a lover of peace, an advocate of disarmament, a believer in the sacredness of human life, an enemy to wars, which he thought the source of most evils of the state, and a man whose whole life was given to increasing the knowledge and skill of physician and surgeon, that the average human existence might be prolonged, and death defeated at bed-sides where death had triumphed ever since the memory of man.

Yet, though it must ever be recorded that the practice of medicine owes its elevation from a trade to a science to him more than to all the rest of the medical discoverers of the twentieth century, it would be more accurate to say that he gave one of his lives to the art of healing. Not without reason did the Berlin public declare that when this little scientist died he would be found to be four men, and not one. Many a man has attained an honored place among writers and scientists by contributions no more valuable or extensive than those which came from Virchow's pen about Egyptology and archæology. Learned men have been honored by universities, the great scientific societies, even by nations, for less useful achievements than Virchow's determination of the measurements for comparative anthropology and his collections of race data which made him at once a pioneer and a leader in ethnology. Almost any ambitious teacher and investigator in any field of science would estimate his activity in terms of greatness could he leave behind him one-third the original contributions to knowledge which bear Virchow's name upon their title pages. But, in addition to all this, it was given to Virchow, throughout his four-score years, to be a great citizen and a great commoner. If he proved, as one medical writer has put it, the blood relationship of medical scientists to investigators in every other field of science, he also

made plain beyond dispute, in his own person, the kinship of politics and science, and demonstrated that he who wields the "Pathologist's Sword" can still find time for the duties of a public career as well as those of every-day citizenship.

In the domain of scientific learning is the truest democracy. Citizenship in it is citizenship in a world where there are neither artificial boundaries nor race jealousies. When urged, in the early seventies, to resign from the French scientific societies, Virchow indignantly refused. It was as much of a duty and a pleasure with him to dilate on Russian advances in caring for the public health, or to tell English and Italian scientific men what they owed to their own early investigators, like Glisson and Morgagni, as it was to praise his own countrymen and their achievements. None of the great honors and distinctions showered upon him could ever shake or affect his supreme modesty. This was ever strengthened by his chastening belief that where one's actual achievement falls so far behind one's goal and aims there is no room for pride. A born democrat and a liberal, this belief, as well as his scientific training, made him always one of the people. Indeed, he first attracted public attention and first won the distrust of royalty by his report upon the typhus epidemic of 1848 among the poor weavers in Silesia. Then still a young and unknown physician, his whole soul was stirred by the poverty, the overcrowding, the starvation, among those who were not only fellow countrymen, but fellow men and women. He denounced their condition, and the government that was responsible for them, in the strongest terms. From that moment he was a marked man; from that moment dated his enlistment in the cause of humanity.

Born in Schivelbein, near Stettin, in Pomerania, of middle-class parents, his life up to that time had in no way suggested the brilliant and superlatively useful career before him. He had left the gymnasium at seventeen, and had gone at once to Berlin to study medicine. On getting his degree as *Unterarzt*, in 1843, he had been made pro-sector at the Charité Hospital; and, in 1847, external lecturer in pathology at the Uni-



THE LATE PROF. RUDOLF VIRCHOW.

versity of Berlin. But the outspokenness of his report on the Silesian weavers, as well as his adherence to the Liberal movement which convulsed Germany in 1848 and 1849, temporarily terminated his career in Berlin, and led to his expulsion from his position. The South German University of Würzburg was, however, quick to perceive his value, and gave him its chair of pathology, rightly ignoring, if it did not sympathize with, his devotion to the cause of the people.

Here Virchow reconquered his Berlin position, and rose to lasting fame by the publication, in 1856, of his work entitled "Cellular Pathology." Pathology has been defined as "the science of disease, or of life under morbid conditions." Before Virchow devoted his master mind to them little or nothing was known as to the pro-

cesses which actually constitute disease. Medical men treated their patients, not with any knowledge of the conditions which had led up to illness, but merely tried the effects of drugs upon the symptoms that presented themselves without regard to the causes of which the symptoms were the result. Virchow proved that the cell is the unit of life in the healthy or unhealthy body, and that every cell is the outgrowth of another cell. It was his theory that the most abnormal cellular conditions are the results of injurious agencies at work on normal cells. Other great minds had already progressed considerably in this direction, among them Schwann, Müller, and Paget, but to Virchow must be given the credit for completing the theory and presenting it as a whole, so that it could be grasped by the entire medical world,

and became the basis of all medical theory. The study of bacteriology was an immediate consequence, although it seemed at first in conflict with Virchow's theory, and out of bacteriology have grown antiseptic surgery and the other marvelous developments of our modern operative science.

From the time of his resumption of his Berlin chair, Virchow's literary and scientific activity was incessant. Until his final illness he never ceased to work and teach. Continuing the publication of his "Archives of Pathological Anatomy and Physiology and of Clinical Medicine," which he had founded in 1847, and which are now, for the first time, without his supervision, Virchow wrote upon widely ranging topics. Physiology, public and school hygiene, epidemics and endemics, hospitals,—civil and military,—criminal law, military medicine, the cleaning of cities, the reform of medicine—these are some of the general medical heads under which he wrote. Upon the inflammation of blood vessels, the formation of the human skull and the cerebral substances, on swellings, tumors, embolisms, tuberculosis, diphtheria, and many other subjects he used the pen and displayed the knowledge of the specialist. "Goethe as a Naturalist," "Annual Reports of Advances in Medicine Throughout the World," "The Graves of Koban," and many valuable archaeological works might almost be said to have been the pastime and recreations of his intellect, which frequently gave nineteen hours out of the twenty-four to intense mental labor. In the interest of his friend Schliemann, the discoverer of Troy, he found time to travel in Nubia, Egypt, and the Peloponnesus, and no one ever hinted that in these side issues any trace of the amateur was to be found either in his writings or in his historical deductions. If a jack of many trades, he was essentially and absolutely master of them all. And it goes without saying that a mind like this was not contented until it had assimilated one after another of the living languages.

Throughout all this wondrously busy career he was not only the teacher of medical students from all over the world, who gathered in his lecture room to see the extraordinary skill with which he used his knife, but also the instructor of the public at large. For years he taught for the Berlin Association of Artisans, in what might now be called a "University Extension" movement, and put all his heart into the work of spreading a knowledge of science among the poor and the great middle classes. He never had a qualm as to the results of imparting education to the masses, nor feared that little knowledge which a catching phrase has made a "dangerous thing." Truth was for him ever the goal

to be sought, the god to be worshipped, and there were none to whom he was not willing to carry the facts which science and his own creative ability had brought to light. As if this were not proof enough of his readiness to serve the people, he brought about the construction of one hospital and one museum after another, through his own initiative or the support which his unrivaled prestige enabled him to give to others. Even Berlin's transformation from an exceptionally unhealthy to a notably healthy city is laid at his door.

#### VIRCHOW'S GREAT SERVICES TO THE STATE.

All this would alone have marked his devotion to the common weal and would have made him as one apart among his brothers in learning, for men like Helmholtz, Darwin, and Pasteur were content with the laboratory and its rewards. Not so Virchow. The highest kind of patriotism, the most conscientious pride in the civic life of which he was a part, impelled him to take office. How he found time to be a conscientious legislator, and even to be a partaker in the social life of the capital, it is impossible to explain. But the fact remains that he was for forty-two years one of Berlin's most faithful city councillors. Moreover, this did not satisfy his desire to serve his state, and in 1862 no fewer than three constituencies elected him to the Prussian Chamber, in which he served for sixteen years, and speedily rose to be the leader of the Liberal party by sheer ability and undaunted political courage. After city and state there was still the empire, however, and in its popular governing body, the Reichstag, Virchow served from 1880 to 1893, until turned out by the ungrateful Social Democrats.

It was in the Prussian Chamber that he rendered his greatest legislative services. Never an orator, his speeches were clear, forcible, and marked by intense earnestness, and as such they always attracted attention. Bismarck found it necessary to cross swords with him time and again. So natural and so outspoken a radical was naturally a red flag to the wonderful but unscrupulous Chancellor. How could the bureaucracy or aristocracy admire a man who would have his countrymen ground arms whatever the nation's perils? How could they admire one who again and again arraigned the Prussian ministry as he had arraigned it on his return from Silesia? How could the blood-and-iron patriots else than abhor one who, in 1865, defeated the attempt to create a German navy? Or who had, in 1863, forced the Chamber to pass a resolution condemning the government? His success in the latter matter so irritated Bismarck as to

lead him to challenge the undersized, spectacled professor to a duel, which was fortunately prevented, but the threat of which did not induce Virchow to soften his language, often described as violent and smacking of the demagogue by those who felt the lash of his tongue. Nor did his being deprived of the rectorate of the University of Berlin, in 1887, for a period of five years, affect his championship of what he considered the right. So great a man was above both the rewards and punishments of offended royalty. In the wars of 1866 and of 1870-71 he proved to his political opponents that he possessed the cheaper patriotism by conducting the first ambulance trains into the hostile territories, and devoting to the Red Cross work his extraordinary talent for organization. And all the while, if there was a hospital to be built, a new quarter to be laid out, the police to be reorganized, the drainage to be improved, the water supply to be increased, or the public health to be better safeguarded, it was always to Virchow that the magistrates of Berlin went seeking inspiration and the advice which always determined the action to be taken. Is it any wonder that the city has named its newest hospital after him, or that it buried him at its own expense as its most distinguished citizen?

Wherever placed, with whom he might come in contact, whether delivering the Huxley or Royal Society lectures in England, or showing a couple of Americans through the Berlin Eth-

nological Museum, or bowing before royalty, this king of science was ever a simple little gray man, "sincere, kindly, unassuming, absorbed in his subject, not in himself, crammed with information, profound and penetrating in thought, plain in utterance, the embodiment of accurate knowledge and sound judgment, the true servant of the truth."

Lord Lister, to whom antiseptics owes so much if not all, speaking as mouthpiece of England's learned societies at Virchow's wonderful eightieth birthday celebration in Berlin, on October 13, 1901 (like his seventieth, an event in the scientific world which drew its devotees from all quarters to the home of the Berlin savant), said: "All these bodies join in the recognition of your gigantic intellectual powers, in gratitude for the great benefits which you have conferred on humanity, and in admiration of your personal character, your absolute uprightness, the courage which has enabled you always to advocate what you believed to be the cause of truth, liberty, and justice, and the genial nature which has won for you the love of all who know you."

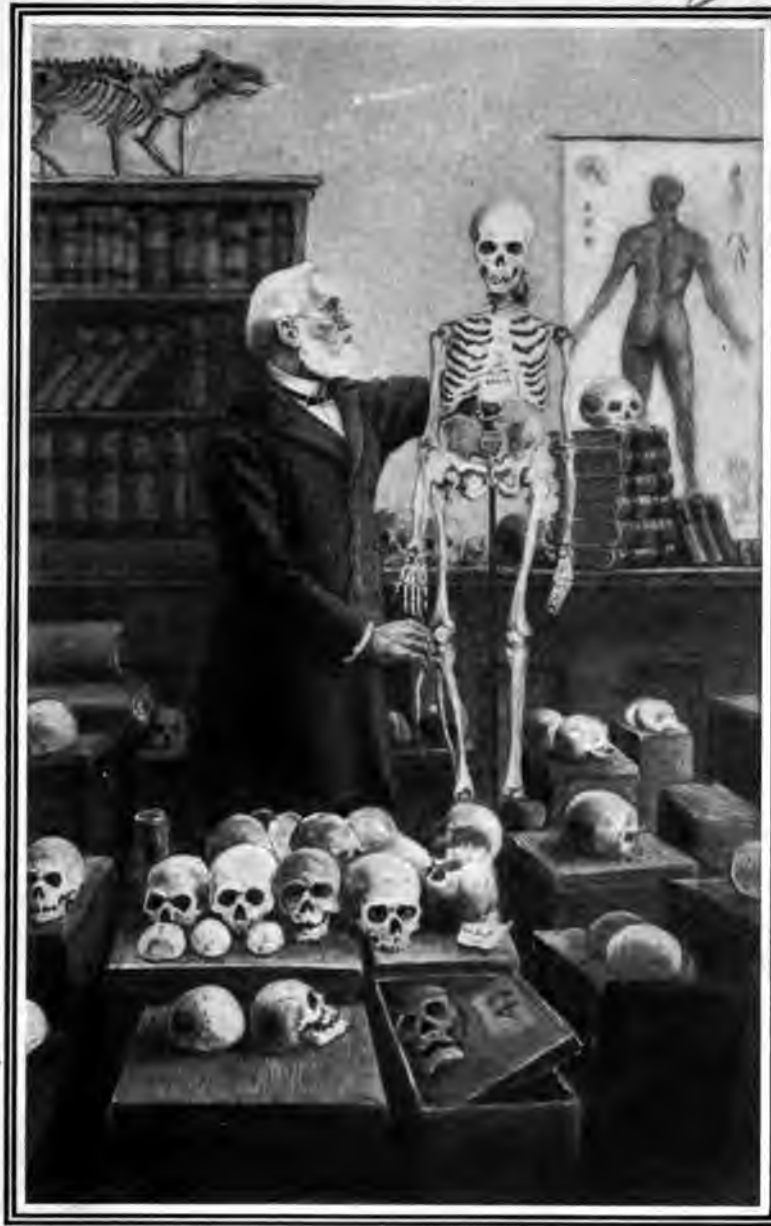
Few men have ever lived to have such homage paid and such praise bestowed upon them. None have found the applause of the multitude, the praise of the discerning, or the gifts of kings, of slighter moment, when compared with the satisfaction of high attainment or of ceaseless services on behalf of humankind.

## II.—VIRCHOW THE TEACHER.

BY DR. HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS.

IT seemed as if one encountered Virchow in whatever direction one turned in Berlin, and one felt that it was not without reason that his compatriots spoke of him as "the man who knows everything." At seventy-seven years he still had all the alertness of intellect and the energy of body that made him what he was. One found him at an early hour in the morning attending to the routine of his hospital duties, his lectures, and his clinical demonstrations. These finished, he rushed off, perhaps, to his parliamentary duties: thence to a meeting of the Academy of Science, or to preside at the Academy of Medicine or at some other scientific gathering. And in intervals of these diversified pursuits he was besieged by a host of private callers, who sought his opinion, his advice, his influence, in some matter of practical politics, of statecraft, or of science: or who, perhaps, merely came the length of the Continent that they might grasp the hand of the "Father of Pathology."

In whatever capacity one sought him out, provided the seeking was not too presumptuous, one was sure to find the great savant approachable, courteous, even cordial. A man of multifarious affairs, he impressed one as having abundance of time for them all, and to spare. There is a seeming leisureliness about the habits of existence on the Continent that does not obtain in America, and one felt the flavor of it quite as much in the presence of this great worker as among those people who, from our standpoint, seem never ready to work at all. This was to a certain extent explained if one visited Virchow in his home, and found, to his astonishment, the world-renowned physician, statesman, pathologist, and anthropologist domiciled in a little apartment of modest equipment, up two flights, in a house of the most unpretentious character. It was entirely respectable, altogether comfortable, to be sure—but it was a grade of living which a man of corresponding position in America could



PROFESSOR VIRCHOW LECTURING TO A CLASS.

(Drawn by E. H. Williams, during a visit with the great scientist.)

not hold to without finding himself quite out of step with his *confrères* and the subject of unpleasant comment. But here, in this city of universal apartment-house occupancy and relatively low average of display in living, it was quite otherwise. Virchow lived on the same plane, generally speaking, with the other scientists of Europe; it was only from the American standpoint that

there was any seeming disparity between his fame and his material station in life; nor do I claim this as a merit of the American standpoint.

Be that as it may, however, our present concern lies not with these matters, but with Virchow the pathologist and teacher. To see the great scientist at his best in this rôle, one should have visited the Institute of Pathology on a Thursday morning, at the hour of nine, as the writer did when last in Berlin. The institute building itself is situated close to the great Charité Hospital, and faces the series of low, unpretending structures which make up the famous bacteriological laboratories of Professor Koch. Virchow's institute is large by comparison with these, yet it also is distinctly unpretentious, not to say antiquated and shabby. For the moment, as in the past, it serves an excellent purpose, but it is about to be replaced by a new and more commodious building; indeed, it is possible that the change may have been effected within the past two years.

As we entered the lecture hall on the occasion referred to, we found the students already assembled and gathered in clusters all about the room, examining specimens of morbid anatomy, under guidance of various laboratory assistants. This was to give them a general familiarity with the appearances of disease products to be described to them in the ensuing lecture.

But what was most striking about the room was the unique method of arrangement of the desk or table on which the specimens rested. It was virtually a long-drawn-out series of desks winding back and forth throughout the entire room, but all united into one, so that a specimen passing along the table from end to end would make a zigzag tour of the room, pass,





VIRCHOW'S BIRTHPLACE.  
(In the village of Schivelbein.)

ing finally before each person in the entire audience. To facilitate such transit there was a little iron railway all along the center of the table, with miniature turntables at the corners, along which microscopes, with adjusted specimens for examination, could be conveyed without danger of maladjustment or injury. This may seem a small detail, but it was really an important auxiliary in the teaching by demonstration with specimens for which this room was peculiarly intended. The purely theoretical lectures of Professor Virchow were held in a neighboring amphitheater of conventional type.

Of a sudden there was a hum in the hush of voices as a little, thin, frail-looking man entered and stepped briskly to the front of the room and upon the low platform before the blackboard in the corner. A moment's pause for the students to take their places, and the lecturer, who, of course, was Virchow himself, began, in a clear, conversational voice, to discourse on the topic of the day,—which chanced to be the subject of the formation of clots in blood vessels. There was no particular attempt at oratory. Rather the lecturer proceeded as if talking man to man, with no thought but to make his meaning perfectly clear. He began at once putting specimens in circulation, as supplied on his demand by his assistants from a rather gruesome-looking collection

before him. Now he paused to chaff the assistant who was making the labels, poking good-natured fun at his awkwardness, but with no trace of sting. Now he became animated, his voice raised a little, his speech more vehement, as he advanced his own views on some contested theory, or refuted the objections that some opponent had urged against him, always, however, with a smile lurking about his eyes or openly showing on his lips.

Constantly the lecturer turned to the blackboard to illustrate with colored crayons such points of his discourse as the actual specimens in circulation might have left obscure. Everything had to be made plain to every hearer, or he was not satisfied. One can but contrast such teaching as this with the lectures of the average German professor, who seems not to concern himself in the least as to whether anything is understood by any one. But Virchow had the spirit of the true teacher. He had the air of loving his task, old story though it was to him. Most of his auditors were mere students, yet he appealed to them as earnestly as if they had been associates and equals. He seemed determined that his phraseology should gauge the level of their comprehension. Physically he was near to them as he talked, the platform on which he stood being but a few inches in height, and such physical nearness conduces to a familiarity of discourse that is best fitted for placing lecturer and hearers *en rapport*. All in all, appealing as it did almost equally to ear and eye, it was a type of what a lecture should be; not a student there but went away with an added fund of information,—which is far more than can be said of most of the lectures in a German university.

Needless to say, there are other departments to the Institute of Pathology. There are collections of beautifully preserved specimens for examination; rooms for practical experimentation in all phases of the subject, the chemical side included; but these are not very different from the similar departments of similar institutions everywhere. What was unique and characteristic about this institution was the personality of the director, and perhaps the best glimpse one could have gotten of this personality was to be gained by attending one of the demonstrative lectures of which a glimpse has just been given. First and last, these lectures covered the entire field of pathological anatomy. Many a physician from America, as from other lands, came to Berlin to hear them, and felt well repaid for the trouble. Indeed, this institute has been the fountain head of pathological knowledge ever since pathology took firm rank as an independent science.

# THE "LIGHT CURE" AT COPENHAGEN.

PROFESSOR FINSSEN AND HIS WORK.

BY JULIUS MORITZEN.

SOME six years ago the medical world watched with considerable curiosity the experiments of a young Danish physician, whose theories anent a "light cure" held out great promises. Since then the experimental stages have broadened until they include the realm of practicability. To day no name in the scientific catalogue is better known than that of Prof. Niels R. Finsen, of Copenhagen. Since the discoveries of Pasteur, the Roentgen rays are, perhaps, the most wonderful addenda to the history of medicine. But while the latter may be termed the search lights of the modern surgeon and his class, in the particular field he has selected Professor Finsen stands absolutely alone.

The aim of Professor Finsen and the Finsen Medical Light Institute is the conquest of superficially-seated consumption and cancer through the medium of both natural and artificial light. Many skin diseases yield to the methods employed by the eminent discoverer. From a purely æsthetic standpoint, therefore, the light cure becomes a distinct boon to mankind.

His researches and methods have opened up a territory almost unknown until Professor Finsen led the way, not ten years ago. Professor Widmark, of Stockholm, it is true, was the first to prove conclusively that sunburn is caused, not by heat rays, but through certain chemical rays contained in the light. Finsen himself does not hesitate to admit the validity of the other's priority. But still to the Danish physician is due the knowledge that such and such rays in the sun's spectrum are bacteria-destroying, while others are of a healing and curative nature.

Working on this principle, bringing to his aid the electric current, experimenting constantly, ill, yet subjecting himself to personal tests in order to be certain, Professor Finsen stood ready finally to let others judge him by his performances. The highest medical authorities in Europe and the United States have visited the Finsen Medical Light Institute at Copenhagen, and as a result of their approval almost every large city in the world is making ready to establish a plant for the treatment of such diseases as yield to the Finsen concentrated light.

With this much understood, the readers of the **REVIEW OF REVIEWS** will have little difficulty in

following the writer on his tour of investigation of the Finsen Medical Light Institute in the capital city of Denmark. It is the purpose here to explain succinctly, yet without omission, what Professor Finsen himself told on that visit to the



PROF. NIELS R. FINSSEN.

famous institution. Fortunately for the better understanding of things in general, the day is fast disappearing when men of medicine and science hold secret the knowledge which is the concern of all.

The new buildings of the Finsen Medical Light Institute are excellently suited for both research and clinical purposes. Located in Rosenvænget, a handsome suburban district of Copenhagen, the electric street-car service makes the institute easily available. No better evidence is needed as regards the rapid growth of the institution than the difference between the present spacious quarters and the low, almost barn-like, structure occu-

pied as recently as a year ago. Professor Finsen holds in no slight esteem the building where for five years he carried on his epoch-making investigations in the realm of bacteriology and of light treatment. To him the grand and larger complex is but another phase in the gradual advance; the ever-widening field where future problems can be met squarely with all the new methods that science can supply.

From first to last, the most vivid impression that a visit to the Finsen Medical Light Institute leaves behind is that of common sense. Whether it is Professor Finsen himself, speaking earnestly, enthusiastically, wrapped up entirely in the subject; whether it is those marvelous instruments, with their still more wonderful power of healing; whether it is the man or his method,—it all appears so lucid, so self-explaining, that little questioning is required. However, should it become necessary to direct an inquiry, it is met with a reply that sets every doubt at rest.

Professor Finsen, accompanied by two assistants, leads the way to the main hall. Here the head nurse is in charge of thirty-six young women, whose task is evident at a glance. Stretched out on tables grouped in fours, and arranged in a semi-circle around the hall, thirty-six patients are undergoing treatment. In order that the very best attention be bestowed, but one person is allotted each nurse at a time. For one hour and ten minutes at a stretch the treatment goes on, until the clock announces a recess, when another set of patients takes the place of those just treated.

And now Professor Finsen explains the meaning of it all. The majority of cases under treatment are of a particularly obstinate and disfiguring type of skin tuberculosis, *lupus vulgaris*. No certain remedy existed for the arresting of its progress until the Danish physician made the discovery that concentrated light could kill the microbes and heal the skin without leaving scars of consequence. Even with the light treatment, relapses still occur. It should be borne in mind that, by his previously established "red-light" treatment of smallpox, Professor Finsen had discovered a means whereby it could, in a measure, be successfully combated. He showed that by protecting the skin against the injurious action of the chemical rays of light it was possible to diminish the intensity of the inflammation. But, in the present instance, instead of excluding the blue, violet, and ultraviolet rays, as in the smallpox treatment, he makes use of their curative properties. All of which now seems very simple.

While Professor Finsen began his experiments with sunlight, and still employs the natural rays when weather conditions permit, yet the incon-

stancy of the northern sun has made it necessary to treat the majority of the cases with electric light. For this reason it is more to the point to dwell first on the construction of the electric-light apparatus, which, with their power of 20,000 candles each, are nevertheless so designed that the intense heat developed becomes nil as the tremendous glare strikes directly on the patient's face. It is this ability to utilize the chemical action of the concentrated light, and exclude the heat-giving quantity, which makes the observer look on in mute wonder.

The concentration apparatus consists of quartz lenses, framed in two brass tubes which can be moved, the one into the other, like two pieces of a telescope. Lenses of quartz are used because this material, in a far higher degree than glass, allows the ultraviolet rays of shortest wave length to pass through. For it is just these ultraviolet rays that have a considerable bactericidal effect.\* The apparatus for the concentration of sunlight, however, may be made of glass, since all the ultraviolet rays here have longer wave lengths.

In that part of the electric apparatus which faces the arc lamp two lenses are inserted. After passing from the lamp the divergent rays are here concentrated, and then they pass through the brass tubes, at the distant end of which they meet again with two lenses of quartz. Between these two latter lenses there is distilled water which cools the light by absorbing the intensely heating ultraviolet rays, but does not impair the blue, violet, and ultraviolet ones. Four such apparatus for light concentration are fixed around each arc lamp, the whole supported from the ceiling.

As far as the curative implement is concerned, everything has been done now to rob the light rays of their heat. But still the light is too hot to be turned on the skin without working injury. Therefore, since the light itself can be cooled off no further, the skin must be subjected to a cooling process. This is obtained through a little contrivance that consists of a brass ring closed at both ends with quartz plates. The brass ring also contains a small tube for the admission of running water and another tube to carry it off. By means of elastic bands the ring is now forced against that part of the skin that is to be treated. The cold, running water cools it off to such a degree that the skin can now stand a concentration of rays with a heating force sufficient to set fire to a piece of wood.

This little apparatus has the additional func-

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\* Finsen thinks now that the violet, and even the blue, rays are curative also.



PATIENTS BEING TREATED IN THE FINSSEN MEDICAL LIGHT INSTITUTE, COPENHAGEN.

tion that it removes the blood from that part of the skin against which the ring presses. This very essential feature makes it possible for the chemical light rays to penetrate where otherwise the blood would absorb these rays. The water is carried through a rubber tube from a reservoir above, and after passing through the pressure apparatus, finds its outlet beneath the floor.

After the patient is placed on the table, which offers every facility for comfort and quick rearrangement of position, the nurse puts on a pair of blue spectacles, to ward off the strong light that is reflected on the pressure apparatus. Previously the physician in charge of that respective case has marked out the particular spot then to be treated. The size is about that of a ten-cent piece.

Almost immediately the treatment begins a decided inflammation sets in; something in the nature of sunburn. As the case is treated from day to day the reddish-brown lupus tissue disappears, giving way to a smooth, healthy surface. In this manner Professor Finsen and his able assistants have cured almost a thousand cases of this much-dreaded tuberculosis of the skin.

Now that the process is fairly well understood, it is the more interesting to let the eye wander over this unique hall, with its equal number of patients and nurses. The head nurse, a woman of extraordinary intelligence, who speaks English, French, German, and the Scandinavian languages with equal fluency, keeps a watchful eye that every detail is carried out as prescribed by the professor or his staff. Taking into considera-

tion that eight nationalities were represented at the moment of the visit to the Finsen Medical Light Institute, it becomes apparent how necessary it is that the one in immediate charge has linguistic abilities. None know better than Professor Finsen how much the physical depends on the condition of the mind. By offering his patients mental comfort, by making them forget for the moment that they are elsewhere than among their own, he assists the efficacy of his own discovery, and leads the way for a final cure. Unbounded gratitude is the part of those whom in this manner Professor Finsen has restored to society and their own self-esteem.

And so the great work goes on from day to day. Men and women of all ages and all classes, children of tender years, come to seek aid of this Danish physician. Let the description be as detailed as possible, let imagination supply that which description fails to tell, even then it is impossible to present a picture in complete consonance with what takes place. In the receiving room scores of people are waiting to have judgment passed on their particular affliction. Others, with bandaged faces, testify by their appearance that they are already undergoing treatment. A glance ahead, and there lies the great hall, with its electric-light apparatus under those red-covered shades that throw out a subdued effect. Bending to their tasks, the nurses watch with scrupulous care how the intense glare proceeds on its microbe-destroying mission. And over all, whether present or absent, hovers the dominating genius of the one man without whom medical science must have reckoned itself by that much poorer.

The treatment by sunlight differs in some essential points from that where the arc lamp is the agency. That is, in the open air tables are ranged side by side. The lenses, as will be seen from the illustration, are simpler in construction. But a tremendously strong light can be generated, and the water lenses used have the faculty of absorbing the ultrared rays, which give out much heat otherwise. If it were possible to obtain sunlight regularly, undoubtedly the out-of-door method would be the preferable one. But since the sun of the northern countries is a very fickle

quantity, Professor Finsen has come to the conclusion that the greater benefit lies in perfecting the electric appliances to such a point where the natural light can be dispensed with. As regards the relative strength of electric light and sunlight, Professor Finsen's experiments with microbe cultures has convinced him where sunlight kills the germs in a couple of minutes, electricity does the work in that many seconds.

One of the great advantages of the Finsen concentrated-light treatment in general is that it is absolutely without pain. The patients suffer not the slightest inconvenience. And those who have watched the progress of certain aggravated cases declare that the entire physiognomy of the patient undergoes a change. The eyes take on an added brilliancy. The carriage becomes more erect. It were as if a new dawn had risen, a regeneration where the victim of his disease is once more to be restored to his fellow men. It is in the moral aspect of the case that the Finsen treatment works such wonderful change side by side with the physical.

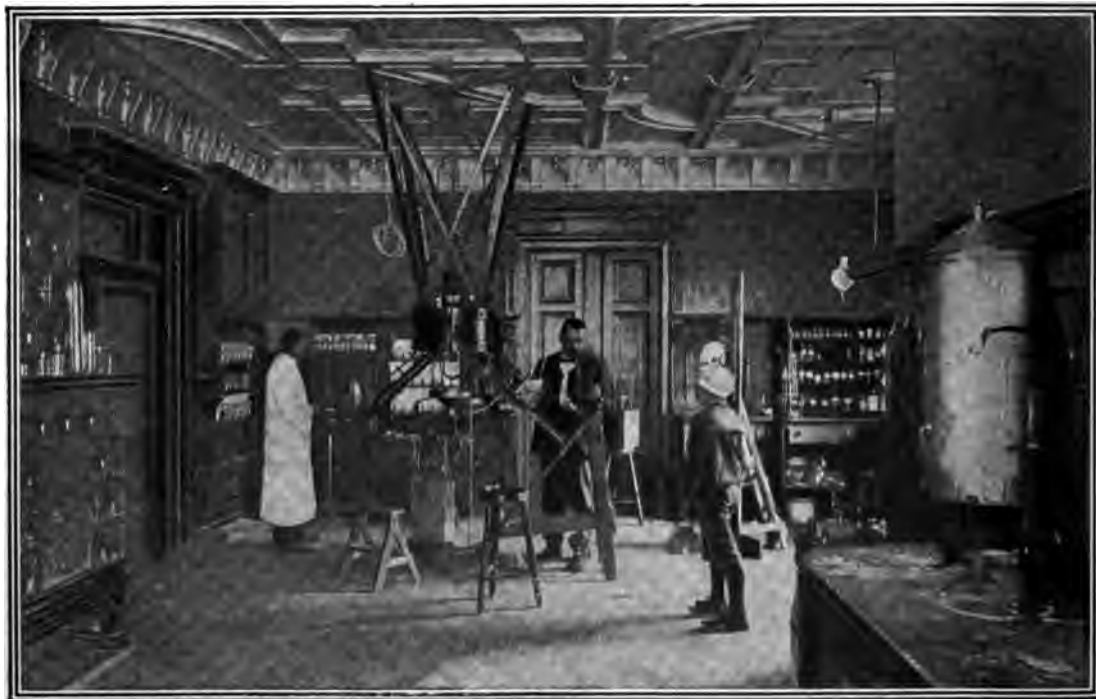
In the removal of birthmarks, such as portwine stains, from the size of a dime to those covering the entire one side of a face, the concentrated-light treatment has proved very efficacious. If physicians the world over would do nothing more than apply the Finsen light

cure in this direction, the discovery would have justified itself by its results. It is comfort to know that this facial disfigurement is doomed at last.

For anæmic patients, Professor Finsen has experimented successfully with what he terms his photo-chemical baths. He claims that the red color of the exposed parts of the skin is caused principally by light. Hence his effort to restore the deficiency by subjecting the anæmic patient to what is probably one of the most powerful arc lights ever constructed.

In the room set apart for this treatment the patients walk about naked, except for broad-brimmed straw hats to protect the eyes. There is no glare, however, notwithstanding the tremendous light force generated, for the walls and the ceiling are tempered in yellow tones. The effect of this treatment is said to be exceedingly pleasant, a sense of exhilaration taking possession of the entire nervous system. A number of cures have already been reported, and there is every reason to believe that in this direction, likewise, Professor Finsen has taught the medical profession a valuable lesson in therapeutics.

On the flat roof of the main building the sun baths take place. As in the room with the artificial light, here, too, the entire body of the patient is exposed to nature's health-giving rays.



THE LABORATORY, FINSEN MEDICAL LIGHT INSTITUTE, COPENHAGEN.

The sun bath as a complete health restorer, however, is as yet a matter of the future. This much Professor Finsen himself admits.

If the visitor, like the writer, is fortunate enough to gain admittance to the great laboratory, here he is brought face to face with what may be termed the cause, the effect of which is to be met with everywhere in the Finsen Medical Light Institute. By day or by night, as circumstances decree, the professor and his associates here pursue their studies in the realm of microcosm. Whatever new problems are to be solved by Professor Finsen, this splendid laboratory will assist in making practicable. For it is not for the sake of experimentation, but because he wants curative results, that Professor Finsen has sacrificed his own health and comfort that others might be benefited through his researches.

Niels R. Finsen was the son of a well-known Icelandic functionary; he was born some forty-two years ago on one of the Faroe islands. His early education took place in Iceland, and from here he went to Copenhagen and entered the university for the purpose of studying medicine.

It was in a small attic room of the old surgical academy building that Professor Finsen began his first investigations touching the effect of light on the human organism. Sophus Bang, a fellow student, now considered one of Europe's first anatomists, shared Finsen's enthusiasm as regards a complete reform of medical therapeutics. All kinds of schemes for the betterment of mankind were constantly discussed by the young students. Then ill health came to both. Bang sought refuge in Switzerland, where he gradually regained his strength, while Finsen remained at home to fight his battle single-handed against the disease that ever since has held him in its relentless grasp.

But ill health, which left him a badly shattered constitution, did not deter from pursuing the studies he had begun of his own accord. He was considered little short of queer when he began discussing the influence of sunlight on the human organism. True, it was admitted by the medical world that light influenced all animal life, but Finsen was alone in declaring that sun rays held the keys to a new method for treating certain diseases.

In 1890, Professor Finsen graduated from the Copenhagen University. Gradually it became clear to the skeptically inclined that there was much of common sense in what Finsen claimed for his discovery. Then, in an article, "The Influence of Light on the Skin," published in *Hospitaltidende* for July, 1893, he aroused general attention by declaring that in cases of small-

pox cures could be effected by placing red curtains before all the windows of the sick room.

This was the beginning of what was to prove Professor Finsen's reward. In 1894, the year following the publication of his article, smallpox became epidemic in Copenhagen. Now was the time to put the matter to a test. Shortly previous, Dr. Svensen, of Bergen, acting on the suggestion, had tried the "red-room" treatment with splendid results. Professor Fjellberg now did the same thing with the Copenhagen smallpox cases. Everywhere the medical fraternity applauded the results obtained; especially because, by preventing suppuration, the disease could run its course without leaving those dreaded scars.

While medicine had gained a grand victory, to Professor Finsen the "red-room" treatment was only a negative result. Instead of excluding the light rays, as in smallpox treatment, he wanted the "positive" side made applicable; the best use of the chemical light rays for curative purposes. To gain this end he experimented on a lupus patient at the electric light station. The sufferer, who for more than eight years had tried every remedy to get rid of his distressing malady, but without success, was restored to health through the concentrated light cure. And now both moral and monetary assistance came to the discoverer of the treatment.

In 1896, the Municipal Hospital of Copenhagen placed a piece of ground at the disposal of Professor Finsen. Here were erected several buildings,—unpretentious, it is true, but sufficient for the time being. The Finsen Medical Light Institute was organized through the munificence of Messrs. Hagemann and Joergensen, two wealthy residents of Copenhagen. The Danish Government likewise gave a considerable sum for the furtherance of the institution which, beginning with two patients, now treats hundreds daily. On an average, the cases treated are of eleven years' standing; one individual, having suffered from lupus forty-five years, likewise showing marked improvement. But, as a matter of course, where the concentrated-light treatment is begun in the earlier stage, improvement and permanent cure follow much more rapidly.

With its removal to its present quarters in Rosenvaenget the Finsen Medical Light Institute has entered on its career of real stability. Every department is organized on a basis of best results. Professor Finsen has himself charge of the laboratory, with Dr. Forchhammer as chief physician, and Dr. Reyn the first assistant. The staff includes chemists of national renown, expert electricians, and nurses whose work is absolutely unique in the profession of healing.

# THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY AND ITS CHIEF.

BY JEREMIAH W. JENKS.

[Professor Jenks, of Cornell University, has returned to this country after a year spent in studying colonial administration in the Orient, with particular reference to Philippine problems; and he was engaged last month in putting the finishing touches upon a valuable report he is making to the Government at Washington. We are glad to print here Professor Jenks' tribute to the thoroughness and excellence of the new constabulary system of the Philippines as devised and carried on under the direction of one of our typical army officers. Next month we shall publish from Professor Jenks' pen a comparative *résumé* of the systems of civil administration now existing under the Dutch in Java, the British in the Straits Settlements, the French in Indo-China, and the Americans in the Philippines, with perhaps some other examples of colonial government.—THE EDITOR.]

THE attention of the American people has, for the last few years, been so steadily directed to the work of the American army in the Philippines, that few have thought of the native Filipino army loyal to the United States, which at the present time, practically throughout the islands, has largely taken the place of the American army. When the last work of the American army against organized opposition in the Philippines, "the chinking" after small scattered troops in the forests and mountains,—had ended, there fell to the new Philippine constabulary the work of seeking out and bringing to justice the small bands of brigands which lurk in the neighborhood of the larger places. Such bands flourished in certain localities in the Spanish days, and it was to be expected that they would be found in the Philippines, as in every country, following a period of disorder.

Realizing this fact, the Philippine Commission passed a bill on July 18, 1901, providing for an *armée constabulaire* under the supervision of the civil government, whose function it should be to maintain peace, law, and order in the several provinces. The body was to consist of not less than seven or more than one hundred and fifty *brigades* *compagnies*, properly officered, for each province together with an American chief, upon whom should rest the duty of organizing and commanding this body, and various American assistants, chiefs and inspectors. The minor officers, sergeants, corporals, etc., were to be natives selected from the provinces in which they were to do their work.

The plan of having order kept among a semi-lawless people by a military police selected from the neighborhood is distinctly contrary to that followed in most of the colonies of England and Holland in the far East. In those countries it is thought unsafe to trust natives to fight their own neighbors; and the native police who serve

in British or Netherlands India are invariably recruited from remote provinces. Our government, however, believed that plenty of recruits could be found loyal enough to the Americans and determined enough to secure good order, so that they could be trusted to quell disorder and bring criminals to justice, even in their own neighborhood, while their knowledge of local conditions would give them a decided advantage over any troops brought from a distance. Experience has justified this belief.

The task of organizing and commanding efficiently such a semi-military body,—whose work, nevertheless, was to be much more varied, no less dangerous, and no less important than that of the regular soldier,—demanded military and executive ability of the highest order. The selection of Capt. Henry T. Allen, of the Sixth United States Regular Cavalry, formerly senior major of the Forty-third Volunteer Infantry, showed the good judgment which has been so generally employed in filling positions of responsibility in the Philippines. Captain Allen is a distinguished example of the high type of men that have been placed at the disposal of our civil and military governors in the Philippines. His record shows also what opportunities are given to men of ability and character in our army.

Born in Kentucky in 1859, after completing his course at West Point, he served, during some period of his active service before going to the Philippines, in Idaho, Montana, and other parts of the West. In the years 1884-85, he was put in command of an exploring expedition in Alaska, where, amid what for ordinary men would seem to be insuperable obstacles of cold and ice, fatigue and starvation, he carried out against desperate odds the work assigned him by the government. His fellow officers, even to-day, say that nothing but the courage and resources of this young lieutenant of twenty-five years saved





CAPT. HENRY T. ALLEN, U.S.A.

the lives of the party. The simple, business-like narrative of this work in Alaska gives to any one who has power to read between the lines an insight into the possibilities for showing heroism and endurance that are called for from our soldiers in time of peace. Such work is a new kind of "victory of peace" that calls for courage and daring, physical as well as moral. The commendation of his commander, "for courage, fortitude, tenacity, and ability in exploring the unknown regions of Alaska," is the brief military compliment which most civilians would have expanded into a eulogy.

Owing to Captain Allen's uncommon gifts as a linguist, and to his attainments in military science, he was made one of the instructors at the Military Academy in the year 1890. Afterward he was sent to St. Petersburg as military *attaché* in the years 1890 to 1895; and later he was given a similar position in Berlin, where the Spanish war found him.

A man who is spoken of as "having a special knowledge of diplomacy," who reads and speaks readily "French, German, Russian, and Spanish," besides having "some knowledge of Swedish," and some experience in banking, as well

in scientific exploration, is a man peculiarly well fitted for the important semi-diplomatic position of military *attaché* in an important foreign embassy.

His more strictly military record is scarcely less striking than his scientific. In the Cuban war he was commended for his "great gallantry and his conspicuous example and energetic measures" at an attempt of the Spaniards to surprise our troops near Santiago de Cuba. He was recommended for promotion on account of "distinguished gallantry" at El Caney.

In the Philippines he was recommended for advancement for "distinguished and meritorious services, military and civil," while in command of the island of Samar, and similarly recommended, for like reasons, for his services while commanding the island of Leyte. In all these cases he was in command in arduous and dangerous expeditions against the enemy, showing everywhere energy, gallantry, and military skill. One of his superior officers speaks of him as "One of the best officers I know." Another says: "He is an officer of the highest qualifications, and a gentleman in the highest sense of the term."

From these brief military records it is seen how well fitted a man our governors of the Philippines found to put in charge of the most important work of commanding the Philippine constabulary.

He organized the force from the bottom up. Through gradual enlistments this has become a regular body of about five thousand men, scattered throughout the islands. Under its general supervision is placed to a considerable extent the local police, so that indirectly the chief of con-

stabulary has under his oversight in the neighborhood of twenty thousand men. Under the same officer falls the distribution of supplies to the constabulary as well as to the insular and provincial officers of the islands. The constabulary administers in certain provinces the provincial jails, together with all telephone and postal lines, and practically, in certain quarters, the telegraph lines as well. The necessity of keeping track of all movements against the public peace compels the higher officers to follow the press of the archipelago, in order to keep in touch with the various movements of dangerous agitators, as well as to do the more direct work of watching well-known criminals. Attempts are made from time to time by some of the more ambitious of the criminal leaders to organize not merely a local band of brigands, but also a widespread outbreak, in order that their opportunities for plunder may be increased. These attempts, for the last year or two, have been practically all discovered by the constabulary and promptly suppressed by the arrest of one or two leaders long before they have reached the stage of any serious disturbance of the peace.

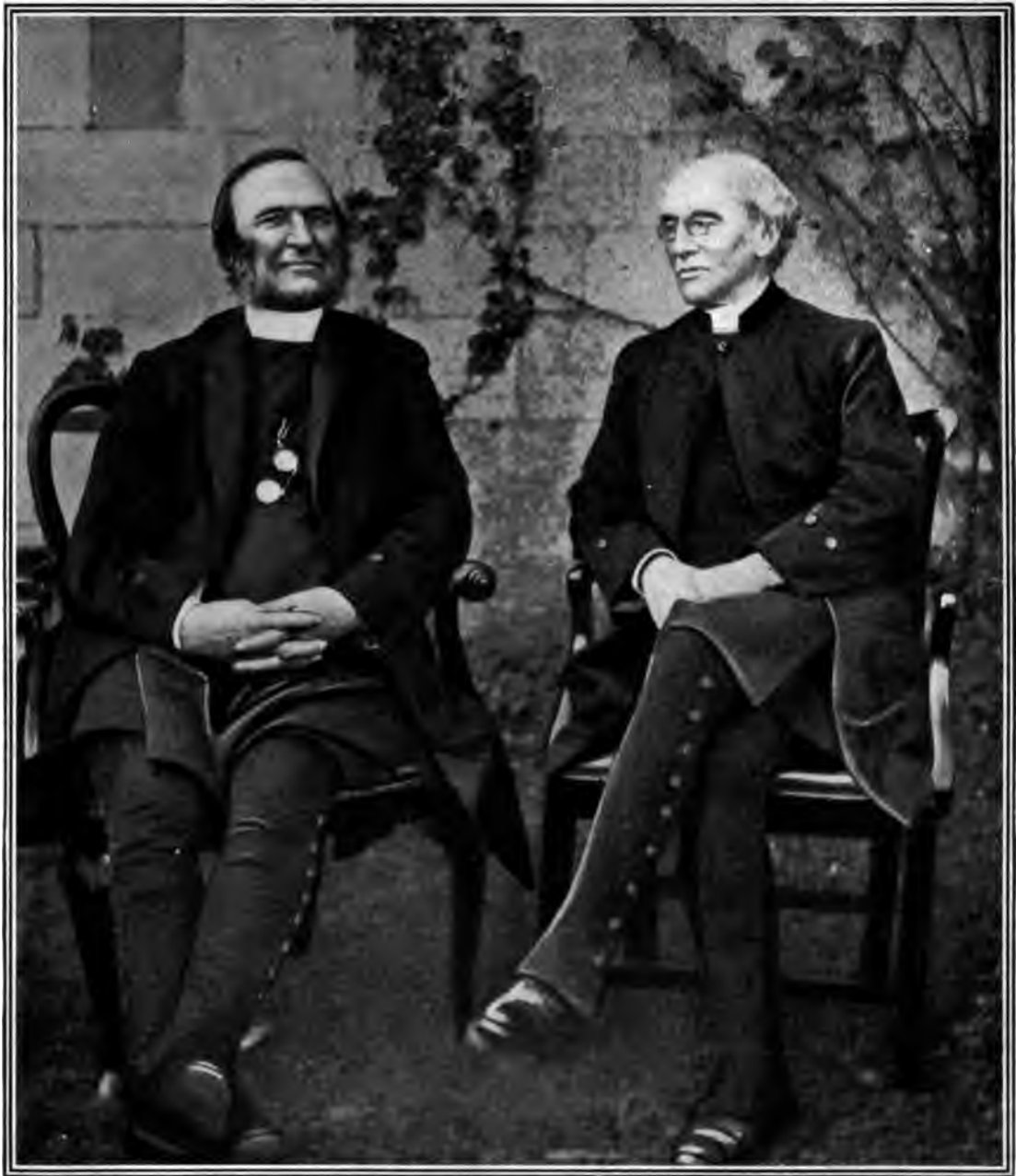
No one can appreciate the difficulties of our new work in the Philippine Islands, and the skill and boldness with which those difficulties are met and overcome, who does not look carefully into the working of this scheme of organizing and managing what is practically a loyal native army enlisted, to a considerable extent, from the ranks of the insurrectos themselves. So, too, nothing can make an American prouder of his country than to see that, serving modestly in inconspicuous places in our public service, we have men like Captain Allen.

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## THE ARCHBISHOPS WHO CROWNED THE KING AND QUEEN.

THE Primate of the English Church, the Most Reverend Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was so prominent, and, in his touching physical weakness, so pathetic a figure at the recent Coronation of King Edward, has been a power in the religious life of the English Church for well-nigh half a century. He is the son of Major Octavius Temple, who, at the time of his birth, November, 1821, was resident in the Ionian Islands, then part of the British Empire. They were ceded to Greece in 1864. The future archbishop's education, however, was entirely English,—first at Tiverton, in

Devon; then at Balliol College, Oxford, which in those days, as now, was distinctively the resort of honor-men, among whom Frederick Temple won distinction, gaining a first class in classics and mathematics, and as a result of this, a fellowship, which he held from 1843 to 1848. The educational career then attracted him. He became principal of Kneller Hall, and, after eight years of growing distinction, was appointed inspector of training colleges in 1856, and headmaster of Rugby,—a school that had attained world-wide renown under Dr. Arnold,—two years later. This office he held for eleven years with



THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

distinction. Then the Church reclaimed her own, and he was consecrated Lord Bishop of Exeter in 1869, whence he was translated to London in 1895, and to the primacy in 1896. The future archbishop bore a brave part in the controversy that centered around "Essays and Reviews," which in the religious thought of the

60's took much the same place that "Lux Mundi" was to do thirty years later. Though a distinguished and forceful preacher, the archbishop has published little. A volume of sermons at Rugby, and a series of Bampton lectures on the "Relations between Religion and Science," may be noted.

His colleague of York, the Most Reverend William Dalrymple Maclagan, is five years the junior of Archbishop Temple, and the son of an army physician. Of Scottish birth and training, a graduate with mathematical honors of Peterhouse College, Cambridge, he served for five years in the Indian army, from which he retired with the grade of lieutenant in 1852. It was not until four years later that he took his first clerical orders. In 1869 he was appointed rector of Newington, and vicar of Kensington, a part of

London in 1875. Three years later he was appointed Bishop of Litchfield, and in 1891 translated to the Archbishopric of York. He shared in the editorship of "The Church and the Age," two volumes which thirty years ago attracted much attention, and collected, in 1891, a volume of "Pastoral Letters and Synodal Charges." It was his traditional prerogative to crown the Queen after the Archbishop of Canterbury had completed the more elaborate ritual that marks the consecration of the sovereign.

## THE WORLD'S FICTION FOR A YEAR.

BY TALCOTT WILLIAMS.

FROM 8,000 to 10,000 novels yearly appear the world over. They are but a share of the earth's great stream of print, but they are the largest share. Japan contributes a round half thousand,—in 1895, 462. There are a couple of hundred in India,—letters in India still turning to verse in preference to prose, as in primitive Vedic days. The Arab world has its scattering scores; in Egypt, three to five yearly; in Syria, a few dozen. Strange works they are. Some Presbyterian friends of mine aided to equip a reading room for Arab immigrants, and were aghast at the new novels when a neat typewritten translation of a few pages was spread before them. It was odd—for a Presbyterian reading room. Not in Arabic. The East is open-minded and open-speeched, and ever its fiction harks back to the plain-spoken men who sit in the curving ring of listeners in the market place, telling tales as old as Hammu Rabbi and as new as the Arabian Nights in the hands of a child. Japanese fiction is passing from the interminable Chinese romance to fiction modeled on the European novel. In north-west India, Moslem Lucknow, on the appointed day, fills the street where the monthly numbers of the last romance come fresh from the press. One which had a prodigious vogue a dozen years ago carried a modern hero through prodigies of valor in the Russo-Turkish war. For a decade past in India vernacular fiction, as in Arabic, is taking the place of the tale modeled on old classic examples. The world of the novel, like all worlds, is coming to be alike the world over.

Italy and Spain, between them, issue from 500 to 600 novels in a year, the larger country the larger half. France, the world's school-

master in fiction, prints 600 volumes a year. Scandinavian Europe as many more, centering for publication at Copenhagen. Russia supplies, on an average, year by year, from 800 to 1,000. Its vast millions are unlettered, but the appetite of its small educated classes, social conditions, and the absence of libraries and newspapers, stimulate reading. When the copyrights on Pushkin's poems expired, the first twelve months saw 183 editions and a circulation of 2,000,000 copies. What English poet is likely to have this compliment? Each lesser tongue in Europe has its hundred or two of novels, but the editions are small. A sale of 8,000 to 10,000 copies is the limit of success for a new Hungarian novel.

### THE TEUTONIC RACE GIVES THE FLOOD OF FICTION.

The great flood of novels comes, after all, from the two great branches of the reading Teuton race,—from the 70,000,000 who speak German and the 120,000,000 who speak English. Together, these tongues yearly issue nigh 4,000 titles in fiction, juvenile and novels together,—half the world's stories. In 1901, there were issued in this country 914 novels and 434 juveniles. England had of both classes 1,513. Germany published, in 1901, 3,406 issues in belles-lettres, novels, drama, and verse. In 1898, out of 3,061 such works, an analysis showed that 1,856 were novels and juveniles. In 1901, there were about 2,000. Duplications reduce the new fiction of Great Britain and America to some 2,000 separate titles, about one-third written in this country and about two-thirds in England. German fiction, it must be remembered, includes all greater Germany,—Austria as well as the more northern empire; the German of Switzerland as well as of Russia and that outlying fringe in other

lands, where, as in Belgium or Holland, there has begun a German renaissance on the border. The fiction of the English tongue runs by strange streams, and the sheets on which its most original living genius first appeared in print were damped down by the Ganges.

No full list of the issues of English fiction in a year is ever known. No fiction compares with it in circulation or in audience. France once led all Europe in the circulation of its novels. It is barely thirty years since James Parton, in discussing literary earnings, pointed out that French men of letters alone gained a comfortable competence, because they alone wrote for all Europe. This has ceased. The growth of national spirit since 1848 has rendered literary consumption regional. A single French novel in a year may reach 100,000, as may this year M. Willy's "*Claudine en Ménage*;" but in the English-speaking world "*Audrey*" began last February with 100,000 copies. Miss Corelli's "*Temporal Power*" has just opened its sales with an edition of 125,000. At least four novels,—Mr. Wister's "*Virginian*," Miss Rives' "*Hearts Courageous*," Mr. Hough's "*Mississippi Bubble*," and Mr. Major's "*Dorothy Vernon*," all American,—exceed any French or German novel of the year. Even in the circulation of "*Sir Richard Calmady*," estimated at 30,000, "*Lucas Malet*" (Mrs. Mary K. Harrison), probably exceeds the demand for M. Bazin's "*Les Oberlé*," the second French success of the year. In Belgium a run of four editions excites remark, and M. Maeterlinck has not improbably had a far larger circulation in translation in English than in his own country in the original.

#### FICTION EDITIONS SECOND ONLY TO SCHOOLBOOKS.

Short of schoolbooks, no editions in any land equal those of fiction, and their titles average a fifth of those published of substantial books. Only those who check the various returns which appear from time to time of the "books" published in various countries are aware how illusory these are and how misleading in comparison. Nothing awakes confidence like an erroneous statement carried out to units, or, still better, worked out in a percentage to the fourth decimal. In countries like Japan and Germany, where a record is made of all issues not periodical, though of only four pages, the yearly number of publications of all orders will rise to 25,331 in Germany in 1901, and 26,965 in Japan in 1895. German university theses alone,—most under 100 pages,—give 5,000 to 6,000 titles in this list yearly. If only new "books" of a substantial size, excluding directories, almanacs, annuals, and mere routine

lists, like college catalogues, be included in the tale, as is the habit here and in England, the number of "books" issued in 1901 will be,—United States, 5,496; Great Britain, 4,955. On this basis there are from 45,000 to 55,000 new volumes issued yearly from the presses of the world. Germany has of these 9,000; England and the United States as many more, deducting duplicates separately noted in each; France and Russia 6,000 each; Italy and the Norse lands, 3,000, and the rest of the world's lands run at about 2,000 each. India, a continent in itself, has about 7,000 a year, though no one presidency and no one tongue has over a third of this number. The world's publications would in a decade fill the largest library in this country, and in twenty exhaust the shelf-room of any library abroad. The flood grows, but at a varying speed. In seventy years ours has deepened twentyfold, doubling every twenty years. In 1833, there were 274 works by Americans and 206 by foreigners published in this country, old and new. The number, old and new, American and foreign, in 1901, was 8,141; but the proportion was altered slightly,—4,701 were by American authors, new and reprints, and 3,440 by foreign writers, old and new, English and European.

National initiative has, after all, made but slow progress. A little over half of our book consumption came from abroad two generations ago. A little less than half now. Germany, like the United States, has doubled its book output in two decades; in Japan it has grown some fivefold; but the total has remained substantially unchanged in England and France. Here, as in so much else, these two lands have reached the top of their progress curve, and maintain a fixed norm. The average yearly output of letters and of books has not changed 10 per cent. in either in twenty years. Russia, like the United States, has doubled. So has India. Italy has grown a third. This record of the annual issue of books is a singularly accurate and penetrating measure of the relative movement of lands in the world current of national evolution and devolution.

#### TRANSLATED FICTION RARELY SELLS.

Novels are the largest single group in this great flood of volumes. They are the only interchangeable form of the higher letters. No good poems translate. Some translations are better than others, but no man born to a tongue ever saw its better verse in translation without a qualm. Even plays call for "adaptation." Novels translate. Yet the fewest novels have had a notable circulation outside of the tongue of origin. From 50 to 100 novels are yearly published in translation here and in England. Out of 500 or

so issued in the last five years, only one, "Quo Vadis," has won a place among the "best-selling" books. Zola's books are prodigiously talked about in the papers. After the first one, "L'Assomoir," none has sold. The sales of even Tolstoy are small measured against the native novel. But foreign translations have a visible and immediate effect on the native novelist. These exotics cross-fertilize the native bloom, and it sets to fruit of a new flavor. Zola gave realism. Tolstoy modified Howells' methods, and dull pages came, absent from "Their Wedding Journey." "Quo Vadis" began,—though "Ben Hur" should and did not,—the sacred novel, half a dozen appearing this year. The influence of French models is on every page of younger men who write with care. But, as every bookseller will tell you, and as every publisher knows, the translated novel may lend dignity to a list; it does not add thousands to the aggregate circulation of the issues of a firm.

NATIONAL TASTE DEMANDS A LOCAL COLOR FOR NOVELS.

In nothing is the national taste more local than in fiction. The ultimate method of the higher verse is alike in all tongues. If you are fortunate enough to be born to more than one tongue,—and no laborious linguistic acquirement in later years equals this in illuminating literary pleasure,—there is no witchery more inexplicable than the fashion in which higher verse will



HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ.

charm and yet refuse transfer to another tongue as familiar. As with Hindu caste, salt sea and boundary line deprive verse of its incommunicable superiority. Great poems are essentially one. Novels, like a local flora, reflect soil and climate. With all modern communication, the novels of various lands not only have inflected differences of tongue and temperament, they occupy separate fields, and address themselves to different tastes. French novels, so easily foremost in form, address themselves to definite social and personal problems. Where else does novelist after novelist find readers willing to follow him through a cycle, as has almost every Frenchman of the first rank in fiction. Empty "Gyp's" fiction may be and full of bald suggestion, which the most brazen of American bookstalls would not put on sale; but even the Comtesse de Martel is full of purpose, and never forgets her kinship to Mirabeau. When Mrs. Atherton implies a political creed and propaganda in "The Conqueror" it strikes the American as slightly humorous. Zola led France. Could any American novelist or English do as much in his land? What porridge had Thackeray?

The Spanish novel as distinctly deals with local, regional, and provincial life taken as a whole and treated as a unit. Was ever the integral life of a provincial town so completely set before the reader as in the "Fourth Estate" by Armando Palacio Valdes? The isolation of the



MAXIM GORKY.

Peninsula, its early kingdoms still showing their boundaries across the map of the monarchy, the fixed social life of a community which lost its initiative when it burned the Protestant in the north, slew the Moor in the south, and expelled the Jew from both, these all unite to breed the defined study of definite types. As D'Annunzio illustrates in "*Gioconda*," or Matilde Serao in the "*Ballet Dancer*" and "*On Guard*," two authors poles apart in style and method, the Italian has as distinctly the distinct power of making a detached mood live,—the same power to isolate emotion and use it to personal ends which has given the Italian his detachment from faith, his attitude toward religious emotion, and his dominance in the affairs of the Church. The German novel is as clearly domestic. Its pages reek with personal relations. The first novel in the tongue is, after all, an educational treatise. When a newly-awakened tongue like Magyar turns to the novel, it runs in the last half of the last century, as other lands had earlier, through the long and descriptive historic cycle,—as in Jokai's two hundred novels,—accomplishing what Scott did for his land, not only for the annals, but the scenery of Hungary. In similar fashion, in Bohemia, under the Czech renaissance, Alois Jiráček has passed down the history of his land in a long series, "*U Nás*" ("*With Us*"), which has in the past year's issue reached modern times. The Polish novel oscillates between the historic revival in fiction, as in a familiar series, in a land permitted no historic revival in fact, and the introspective speculation of the Pole, which always prevented national decision, as by Sienkiewicz in "*Without Dogma*" or Eliza Orzeszko's "*Argonauts*," a study of social conditions. Turgenieff, Tolstoy, Gorky,—what are these but the successive awakening in Russia of the educated, the noble, and the serf? Pontoppidan, in Denmark, now at the end of a long life, has given his great work to the awakening of Denmark half a century ago, which has turned starving sandy tracts into the most profit-yielding farms in Europe, and no Danish novel but reflects this singular victory of the high school and this singular defeat of liberalism by the directing class. Nor need one, to complete the picture, remind the reader how completely the ordinary English novel has become a mere social chronicle, while the American still flounders, its field undiscovered, vibrating, when popular, between a picture of folk life and historical romance.

With this world flood of fiction no critic, however great his industry or wide his knowledge, can expect to have even a paper-knife acquaintance. It taxes any man's efforts to maintain a direct and personal knowledge of the

notable novels in his own tongue. The usual acquaintance of an educated man with the tongues of the East and West will permit him to report,—it would be dishonest to criticise,—the general direction of this fiction, frankly using those secondary sources by which the journalist, through a wide, if distant view, brings within the range of his reader the affairs and the politics of other lands.

#### FRENCH NOVELS OF THE YEAR.

M. Zola has lived to see his method, proposed as final in French fiction, already abandoned, though the philosophic teacher who gave him his first impulse,—Taine,—inspires M. Bourget. It was apparent a year ago in "*Un Homme d'Affaires*." It is as plain in "*L'Étape*," a novel in which he has sought to show how useless it is to hope to build a stable French life, save on the foundation once laid by the monarchy. M. Édouard Estaunié, in "*L'Épave*," the life of a small town, continues in the narrow compass of a cabinet piece his pitiless pictures of the provincial life of republican France. He, like M. Bourget, is carrying on a political polemic. Popular interest turns rather to the sentimental appeal of M. Bazin's picture of Alsatian life under German rule in "*Les Oberlé*," the young Alsatian still enamored of a France from which he has been sundered, a work with that singular power of sketching a region rather than characters peculiar to French letters. M. Jules Claretie makes another appeal to the wounds of the past in "*Le Sang Français*." The sons of a Metz general, M. Paul and Victor Marguerite, continue their cycle on 1870 in "*Le Désastre*," a minute study, while M. Paul Adam turns an earlier page and recalls a note struck by Musset, in "*L'Enfant d'Austerlitz*." Books like these are reviewed. The book which is read is the flagrant but skilled record of the nether depths, by M. Willy, in "*Claudine en Ménage*," the success of the year so far as popular circulation goes.

#### THE NOVEL SECOND TO THE DRAMA IN GERMANY.

German letters to-day live in the drama. In leading the day's future, it has taken the place once held by France. The novel has become a secondary matter in which the long conflict over old and new romanticists is stilled. What interest can the foreign observer take in Adolf Wilbrandt's development of the value of work as the great teacher in "*Ein Mecklenburger*," the slow growth of the "noble character," the old maid, "*Cäcilie von Sarryn*," of Georg von Ompfeda, the musical schoolboy genius of Emil Strauss' "*Freund Hein*," or the two philanthropists, one of the alley and the other of the field, in "*Aus der Triumphgasse*," by Riccarda Huch.





Photo by the Misses Lally, New York.

MISS HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES.

and "Jorn Uhl," by Gustav Frenssen, a Protestant clergyman? These all do credit to the German heart. How little do they move a foreign attention.

The ideal is the only universal national solvent, and Maeterlinck's "Le Temple Euseveli," translated as "The Buried Temple," on the dividing line between essay and self-revealing fiction, is perhaps the first use of the subliminal self in higher letters, a fact of life and a principle of analysis destined to decide the current of the humanities for the next half-century.

#### THE SITUATION IN SPAIN, ITALY, AND RUSSIA.

Spain has this year but a group of rising young men, whose names as yet mean nothing. In Italy, Gabriele d'Annunzio has given himself to a play, "Francesca," of dubious success, and the only other novelist known to those without, Matilde Serao, has turned from the task of defending herself and her newspaper from the charge of complicity in the Neapolitan Tammany, to publish "Lettere d'Amore." So wide a shadow may the ill success of an "English-woman's Love Letters" cast, though their fame has not helped to success "A Modern Antaeus," by their author, Laurence Housman, one of those books in which the hero is slowly made by hand, page by page, from school to his death-bed. Russia has a new man of short stories, Leonid Andreev, whose first volume has sold like Gorky's, to-day leading Russian sales.

#### IN AMERICA,—"THE VIRGINIAN."

Novels, like all the works of men in the field of letters, have two tests—the demand of the general and the judgment of the trained; but there is this difference, that while it is really of no consequence to the man who writes great verse whether it is read or not,—he can wait,—the novel, like the newspaper, is written to be read. The novel of the year, like Owen Wister's "The Virginian," sometimes bears both tests, and sometimes, like Mrs. Edith Wharton's "The Valley of Decision," it bears but one. Of American novels this stands alone for distinction of style, for sheer architectonic quality. The average reader found it dull. If you know your Italian eighteenth century, following it to its unsavory lairs in Goldoni and him of Seingalt, if scenery appeals, and you love both the things of the outer life and the inner soul, you will wonder that every one has not read a book which has indeed had, in proportion to its importance, but a moderate sale, handicapped besides by its two volumes.

"The Virginian" has sold. It began years ago in the honest attempt to preserve to the future a fading Western life. This gives it the flavor of the document. The Virginian is the best thing we have done on this side the water; but he will not work, and it is a happy



MISS ANNA DOUGLAS SEDGWICK.



CHARLES MAJOR.

idea to put him, as so many of his class and kind have put themselves, where he has about him deserts of idle hours. Episodes interest the American. There has come, too, if one trace Mr. Wister's stories through the years, an access of philosophic insight. He thinks. This is not common in novels. Given these and a careful habit of writing, and there follows the one book of the year which has marched to great though not record-breaking success under the suffrage of buyers.

#### AN ABRUPT PAUSE IN BIG SALES OF NOVELS.

The year of American novels is without its array of vast circulation, because it has been without any books deserving it. Three years of big sales had bred the comfortable impression that everybody will buy anything. Everybody will not. The Booklovers' Library and the Tabard Inn may play their part, but there has been an abrupt pause to the big sales of the past. These are of two kinds,—sales to the trade and sales to buyers. It is too early to say whether Marie Corelli's "Temporal Power," which begins with the first, will go on to the second. Miss Corelli, who stands in her vogue for the same sort of thing which breeds Christian Science,—inability to know a fact when you see it or to have a logical idea,—will sell in England. Her sales

here are less. In this book she has left spiritism for politics, and turns a king into a leader of impossible men in an impossible realm, with evident conviction that she is it.

These three books have, for widely different reasons, a distinct place in the year's fiction. The other novels of the year group themselves. Two authors of great vogue in the close past,—Miss Mary Johnston in "Audrey" and Mr. Charles Major in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall,"—have tested fate once more. Both began with great editions, and both have sold, but neither book has cast any shadow. Miss Johnston has written rather better than before, is more skillful, and all the reviewers agree that it is quite wonderful,—this picture of old Virginia and the eerie maiden,—but the new book lacks the touch that moves. Mr. Major is "dramatic." He too has taken more pains than before. There are the same tempests, and this young woman, like the other, tears passion and her clothes to tatters. Mr. Henry Harland, in trying, on his part, to repeat a past success, has the advantage that it was based not on plot, romance, and a capacity for incident, but on the power to write with skill on picturesque subjects, used as the setting for a shrewd knowledge, not of human nature, but of human types. While Mr. Harland writes in English, he thinks in French, and "The Lady Paramount," one might almost say, was painted on the lid of the "Cardinal's Snuff-box."



OWEN WISTER.

## THE SUCCESSORS OF SUCCESSFUL STORIES.

The American public is in nothing more alike in all its acts than in the fashion in which it requires each new plea for favor to rest on its merits. In England, an author who has once



"JOSIAH FLYNT."

sold, sells again; not here. "Castle Cranecrow" does not gain because its author, Mr. G. B. McCutcheon, wrote "Graustark." Mr. Will N. Harben in "Abner Daniel" has improved on "Westerfelt," but it is doubtful if this close study of Georgia life wins a like attention, with its evident realism. This local chronicle is still at the point where it is more anxious to spread local color over the picture than to make the picture. Miss Nancy Huston Banks has taken Kentucky for "Oldfield." "The Desert and the Sown" adds the skill of the story-teller to the vision of the Western mountain, but lacks the substance of Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote's past work.

Two novels, "Hearts Courageous," by Miss Hallie Erminie Rives, and "The Mississippi Bubble," by Mr. Emerson Hough, are fitted to large sales and lavish advertising as a coat is fitted to a man. They are chosen for their purpose with unerring judgment. The Revolution in Miss Rives' book, an earlier period in Mr. Hough's, a clear style, much movement, action, familiar figures given life, a fresh hand,—out of these a year's success comes. Of a very different sort is Mrs. Gertrude F. Atherton's "The Con-

queror." Here there is the direct attempt to reconstruct an historic character, Alexander Hamilton. It is not Hamilton, but a figure full of Greek fire, a sort of woman's statesman. True or not, it has made its mark on its readers. This was scarcely true of two historical novels by practiced hands, one suddenly stilled by death,—"Kate Bonnet" (piracy story), by Frank R. Stockton, and "Dorothy South" (Virginia before the war), by George Cary Eggleston. Neither has here the characteristic quality of its author. Nearly three score of these historical novels have this year appeared, and their number has been swollen by the notable increase of publication at the author's expense.

## HOWELLS AND HENRY JAMES.

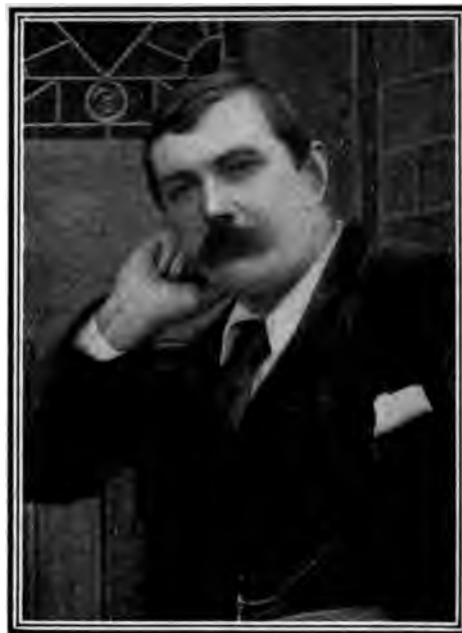
In the recognized group of novelists who yearly make their appearances, Mr. Howells and Mr. James lead. To one equally interested in the vote of the many and the verdict of the few, there is something pathetic in the middle-aged novel like "The Kentons," with the atmosphere of the seventies on every page and a Dutch capacity for painting in the round the arid annals of this Ohio family, whose daughter falls in love in the right way with the wrong man and in the wrong way with the right one. "The Wings of the Dove" returns to Mr. James' earlier subjects and retains his newer method. How amazing and how exasperating that a man can write like this, produce this unique effect of woven words, and yet leave you, so far as reality is concerned, in this picture of the contact between the American and English, with the shimmering sense of the cinematograph, which always seems to be and never is the real thing.

In "Captain Macklin," Mr. Richard Harding Davis has the precise fighting hero who stirs and wins. This man has blood in his veins, not ink. With him, "Ranson's Folly," and "In the Fog," Mr. Davis has suddenly emerged again, and readers swarm once more. Sir A. Conan Doyle has recurred to an earlier popularity in the "Hound of the Baskervilles," in which the method of an episode is applied to a longer span. Mr. Fergus W. Hume has repeated his past, "The Pagan's Cup" brimming with artificial mystery.

## NO NEW POPULAR AUTHOR THIS YEAR.

No one new author has made a sudden sweep this year to the first rank. Several suggest a future by a present. Miss Anne Douglas Sedgwick bloomed unseen until the *Century* published "The Rescue" and the Century Co. brought out the "Confounding of Camelia" and the "Dull Miss Archinard." These three novels have had no run, but they have added Miss Sedgwick to

those who so write that their work is literature. The canary-bird loves of "Hezekiah's Wives," by Miss L. H. French, go in this short list. Yet the atmosphere is of the English novel list, not the American. Not so the "Story of Mary MacLane." It would have been published nowhere else. Many think it should not have been possible anywhere. But if you are catholic you can admire both, for this, too, is a document which lays bare the dumb misery of platoons of American girls, none the less real because imaginary, grotesque. This and the "Confessions of a Wife" are really the only books of sex this year. Women detest this feminine revelation. They feel it a betrayal. It began well. It broke down after marriage, it being easier for most people to articulate affection before than after wedlock. Our plain-spoken English speech does not express what is easier in Latin tongues and Eastern languages. For myself, I would rather be one of the "Misdemeanors of Nancy," by Miss Eleanor Hoyt, than the object of these letters. "Nancy" is nearly perfect,—too finely framed for a big sale. Of first books, turned out by three and twenty, is "The Late Returning," by Miss Margery Williams, a vivid tropical story, short, hot, and penetrating, which prefigures surprising work in the future. "The Decoy" is another first book, by a man, Mr. Francis Dana, which wrestles awkwardly, but with



SIR A. CONAN DOYLE.

effect, with New England spiritualism. It has a definite purpose. This appears in the "Things that Are Cæsar's," of Mr. Reginald Kauffmann, whose "Jarvis of Harvard" gave no hint of the very serious treatment of the difficulties which environ the convict seeking work and finding none.

These two belong to a growing group of American novels,—for the most part, however, without definite aim,—which seek to give the moving show. Journalism has a large share of this attention, because journalists are men trying to write, some of whom write. "Many Waters," by Mr. R. Shackleton, photographs a paper like the *Journal* just as Mr. John Graham, in the "Great God Success," took his man into the New York *Sun* office. Neither get anywhere. This is the difficulty with the mining family which have struck it rich in "The Spenders" (Mr. H. L. Wilson), the "Russells in Chicago"—Boston in the West—"The Minority" (Frederick Trevor Hill), a novel of trusts, the "Thirteenth District" (Brand Whitlock), an Illinois political fight and failure,—these all describe. They do nothing more. Reportage does not make a novel.

When "Josiah Flynt"—Mr. Josiah Flynt Willard—gives the tramp as he has never been given before and probably never will be again, it is of small moment that "The Little Brother" has a rudimentary plot. Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith has the same advantage added to long training



M. MAETERLINCK.

the conduct and contents of a story when he brings "Oliver Horn," a Southern boy, to New York forty years ago and sets him at work studying art. Exaggerated as his method is, Mr. Fuller gives the distinctly local habitation and name of "art" in Chicago "Under the Skylights." Clara Morris' (Mrs. Harriott) "A Pasteboard Crown" compensates for crude story by accurate knowledge, and, as is the habit of the feminine author, says boldly what men hesitate to express. "Sir Richard Calmady" had this characteristic, but it has also that power of continuous consecutive characterization which lifts a story out of the ordinary. It may almost be said to share alone with "The Valley of Decision" the elevation of manner which belongs to the higher walk of the novel. "Scarlet and Hyssop," for all its moralizing, lacks this altogether, and Mr. E. F. Benson is still left with "Dodo" as the only work for which he will be remembered.

Two paths of past success each year sees trodden anew—sacred and historical. Few see that the technical difficulties of the storyteller increase as his framework is fixed. Mr. Aaron Dwight Baldwin turns into dullness itself the "Gospel of Judas Iscariot," and Mrs. Rosamond D. Rhone has retold, with patient minute care, "The Days of the Son of Man." Dr. Paul Carus touches with sentiment the "Crown of Thorns."

"Belshazzar" has been done with archaeological accuracy by Mr. William Stearns Davis, but while it is well to be accurate, it is indispensable to be interesting. This lacks. "Hohenzollern" has this, though Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady lacks knowledge, and is now and then bumptious

in his note. "Jezebel" has about it no shred of the original, except the proper names; but Mr. Lafayette McLaws keeps his story moving, and that is more than to have your gods and weapons of the right date. There is nothing after all quite so unreal as an historical novel like "The Assassins,"—Mr. Nevill Myers Meakin,—which is worked by machinery instead of imagination.

#### THE ENGLISH STORY WRITER'S STYLE IS BEST.

The advantage which the English novel has in the same task is that it almost always is better written. The journalist, Mr. Hugh S. Scott, who issues a novel or two a year as "Henry Seton Merriman," has no special power in the Polish story, "The Vultures," or in its Spanish companion, "The Velvet Glove." These are both carefully studied; though no more than a round dozen of American stories; but they are well written. They read well. They have not the slips which even men of note have with us. So with the very commonplace stories of a princely Italian family, "A Roman Mystery," and of English society, "The Just and Unjust," which Mr. Richard Bagot has added to his list—they enjoy a certain level of expression unknown in the average American novel.

Throughout the American fiction of the year this lack is apparent. Whether it be the newspaper or the absence of a certain selection in speech bred by a highly organized society, through all the round of prose expression the American lacks style, something which the Englishman,—more stupid, less facile,—manages to acquire.

## EDWARD EGGLESTON.

BY ROSSITER JOHNSON.

WHEN the Authors' Club gave a reception to Edward Eggleston, on the occasion of the publication of the first volume of his most important work, "The Beginners of a Nation," one of the speakers said Dr. Eggleston had discovered the perfect way to write history. This was, to write first all the fiction that he possibly could, and after that, by logical necessity, whatever he wrote would be truth. The jest was in reality more than a jest; for, in fact, Dr. Eggleston, after writing a great deal of fiction—some of which has a world-wide reputation, and had been translated into several foreign languages,—set himself at work upon those early periods of

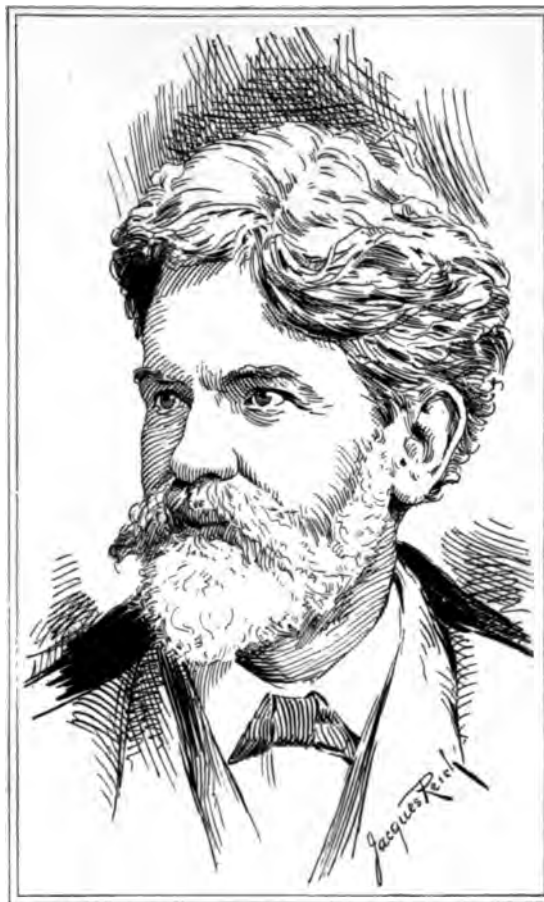
American history about which the least is known, and was so skillful and conscientious in his research that he has come closer to the truth, and revealed more of it than was before unknown to the general reader, than any of his predecessors.

He was born in Vevay, Indiana, in 1837. His father was a lawyer from Virginia, who died when Edward was very young. Delicate health prevented the boy from going to college, but did not prevent him from acquiring a fine and thorough education. At the age of twenty he became a Methodist preacher in Indiana, riding circuit, after the fashion of those days. A little later he was the general agent of the Bible Society in

Minnesota. The nature of his work there, or at least some of its incidents, is indicated by a story that he once told me of being overtaken in his travels on foot by a snowstorm, and wandering about the prairie until he was lost and sat down in despair, but, rousing himself to one more effort, succeeded in reaching a house, and found that he had traveled in a circle. These vocations were not very remunerative, and he was obliged to do something in addition to support his family, the additional pursuits being, as he expressed it, "always honest, but sometimes undignified." From this work he advanced naturally to the profession of an editor, and was so successful from the first that when he edited the *Sunday School Teacher*, in Chicago, its circulation rose quickly from 5,000 to 35,000. A little later he had some connection with the *New York Independent*, but passed from that to the editorship of the newly established *Hearth and Home*. Here, when a serial story was wanted, he recalled his boyhood days in Indiana, and partly from memory, partly from imagination, produced "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," which was published, with realistic illustrations, and made an immediate success. "The End of the World," "The Circuit Rider," and other stories followed rapidly. It was not alone the Western picture that made the strength of his first novel, but the peculiar shrewdness of old Mrs. Means, and the striking originality of the boy who wished to "belong to the church of the best licks," that gave it a Dickens-like distinctness that fixed it in the memory of every reader. He told me, when I asked him, that his account of the device by which the schoolmaster drove out the boys who had barred the door against him was imaginary. But it is a curious fact that Horace Greeley, in his "Recollections," tells exactly the same thing as actually happening in his boyhood. I believe Dr. Eggleston had not read the "Recollections."

It has been laid down as almost an axiom that only a rich man can write history effectively, because of the costly research and the slow returns. But Dr. Eggleston, in that work to which he was most devoted, showed once more that some things can be done as well as others. He did not hesitate to expend freely whatever he had for the necessary research, and when funds were giving out, he laid the history aside and wrote something that would bring immediate returns. This was his reason, for instance, for writing "The Faith Doctor."

The doctor had all the qualifications for an admirable talker; a genial personality, a pleasant voice, a picturesque head and mobile face, a vast abundance of interesting facts at command, including a great many that were new even to



DR. EDWARD EGGLESTON.

(Who died at Lake George on September 2.)

the best educated of us, and a command of language that gave a rhythmic flow to his words. While the object of his search was solid and significant fact, he had a keen sense of humor and an eye for the picturesque which caused him to pick up all the incidental plums by the way.

Of that which he considered his crowning work, two volumes have appeared: "The Beginners of a Nation" and "The Transit of Civilization." Something had been done on a third, but how much I do not know. I fear we shall look in vain for the man to take up the work and continue it in the spirit and manner with which he had so far carried it on.

"In seclusion and remote from men  
The wizard hand lies cold,  
Which at its topmost speed let fall the pen,  
And left the tale half told.  
Ah! who shall lift that wand of magic power,  
And the lost clew regain?  
The unfinished window in Aladdin's tower  
Unfinished must remain!"

## TYPICAL PARTY PLATFORMS OF 1902.

[The Massachusetts Democratic platform, as adopted last month, was written by Hon. Josiah Quincy, and is a document of exceptional merit and value from the party standpoint. We therefore reprint it herewith. The Connecticut Republican platform, as supplemented by the speech of Senator O. H. Platt before the Connecticut convention, in exposition of current Republican doctrines and claims, may well be reprinted also, to give the other side its turn.—THE EDITOR.]

### I.—THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

**T**HE Democrats of Massachusetts in convention assembled, reaffirming their allegiance to the fundamental principles of Democracy, invite the support of all opponents of modern Republican policies, and make the following declarations upon questions which now demand public attention and require speedy legislative action.

In the place of the Republican policy of fostering and protecting great monopolies by legislation, at the expense of the people, we demand protection for the people against the abuses and exactions of monopoly. We make no warfare upon any legitimate corporate business which is willing to sustain itself without governmental favors, and to submit to reasonable governmental supervision and regulation, but the supremacy of the State over its corporate creatures must be asserted and maintained, and they must conduct their business with due regard to the vast public interests in their charge.

Exorbitant tariff duties are producing a surplus which is to-day locking up in the Treasury money which our business needs urgently require; these should be reduced to a reasonable revenue basis.

Free raw material is the only sound foundation for the manufacturing supremacy which this country is seeking; we again demand that the duties upon such material, so injurious and unfair to the industrial development of this commonwealth, shall be wholly removed. We demand particularly free coal, free iron ore, free wool, and free hides, and we condemn the Republican policy of sacrificing great New England interests to its political exigencies. We favor any honest policy of reciprocity with other nations, and we particularly demand the passage of a liberal measure of reciprocity with Canada.

The present tariff is protecting great trusts and making exorbitant profits upon the necessities of our people, while selling their products to foreign markets at much lower prices than the prices exacted here. We demand the repeal of all tariff duties upon articles whose production is controlled by trusts. This is the one simple, practical, and immediate remedy which will at

least limit the exactions of monopoly; it can be applied while further legislation is being formulated and discussed. The Federal Government can at least allow the people to purchase their coal and their meat, which have been rising toward prohibitive prices, without paying tribute to the coal trusts and the meat trusts.

A decent regard for the interests of the people requires that both sides to a great industrial controversy should accept the principle of arbitration. We condemn the arrogant refusal of the representatives of the anthracite coal combination to submit to arbitration their differences with their employees as the cause of vast loss and injury to the general public.

As we declared a year ago, "The people of Cuba, for whose welfare we have made ourselves trustees, are plainly entitled to the most favored commercial relations with this country." The refusal of the present Republican Congress, under the dictation of selfish special interests, to give Cuba, through proper tariff concessions, a living chance of establishing a stable and efficient government, under her own flag, was a shameful betrayal of our national honor. While she is entitled, whenever it is her own desire, to enjoy the advantages of a full political union with this country, and consequently freedom of trade with us, such a union should never be forced upon her by bankruptcy deliberately created by our actions. We denounce the small measure of relief which some Republicans were willing to grant as utterly inadequate to meet the situation in which their representatives left Cuba.

We are opposed to all forms of governmental subsidies to favored interests or classes, whether on land or on the sea.

We reaffirm our opposition to colonial imperialism in every form, and again demand that our government shall declare its purpose to give to the people of the Philippine Islands, at the earliest possible date, their independence under the protection of this country.

The action of the Federal Government has proved inadequate to adapt Boston Harbor to the rapidly growing requirements of commerce, and



to maintain its relative position with other ports ; we believe that the business interests of this State now require that the commonwealth, in conjunction with the city of Boston, should join in this work of improvement, and hasten and extend it.

We favor stringent laws to prevent the use of the patronage of corporations to influence legislation and political action ; corporations should be prohibited from giving employment to persons recommended by office-holders or members of political committees, and recommendations by them for such employment should also be forbidden.

Emphasizing the above matters as those now demanding most immediate consideration, while reaffirming our support of the reforms in State government and legislation embodied in our last platform, including responsible executive government, restriction of special legislation, proper system of referendum, primary elections, direct nominations, elections of the United States Senators by the people, progressive labor legislation, including an eight-hour law, home rule for cities, we confidently appeal to the people to support our candidates.

## II.—THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, WITH SENATOR O. H. PLATT'S STATEMENT OF REPUBLICAN POLICY AND DOCTRINE.

We heartily approve and applaud President Roosevelt's vigilant care of the country's interests, domestic and foreign. We share his pride in the magnificent work of the American soldier and sailor and the American administrator in the country's new dependencies, and his resentment against their unpatriotic traducers, and we favor his nomination for the Presidency by the National Republican Convention of 1904.

We believe, with Lincoln, Garfield, Blaine, McKinley, and Roosevelt, in a protective tariff that wisely fosters American industries and safeguards American wages. We oppose a general revision of the tariff at this time as both inopportune and unnecessary. If, in any schedule, import duties are found that have been notoriously perverted from their true purpose to the inordinate enrichment of corporations, monopolistic in fact or in tendency, we look to a Republican Congress to apply, in its wisdom, the needed corrective without impairing the principle of protection.

We believe, with William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, in the policy of trade reciprocity as the natural supplement of tariff protection, and the key with which to unlock the world's markets for the surplus products of American fields and American mills. Especially we commend the President's efforts to perform a plain duty, and obtain for this country a lucrative commerce by arranging a judicious reciprocity treaty with Cuba. And we also commend and thank the chairman of the Committee on Relations with Cuba, our honored and beloved Senator O. H. Platt, for his earnest support of the President in these efforts.

The Republican party has ever recognized the value and dignity of labor, which is the founda-

tion of our national wealth, prosperity, and happiness, and sought to enact such legislation as would safeguard the true interests of labor, and it will continue to favor all measures justly calculated to secure that end.

We believe that great aggregations of capital commonly called "trusts," while necessary for the economic conduct of large business and commercial enterprises, should be subject to such supervision, State or national, as will safeguard public and private interests.

[The above are all the planks of the platform that relate to national issues. Those paragraphs of Senator Platt's speech before the convention that deal with questions of national interest are printed below.]

### SENATOR PLATT'S CONVENTION SPEECH AT HARTFORD.

Let us, then, turn our attention to the wider field. Shall we endorse or condemn the Republican administration so gloriously begun by William McKinley, so grandly continued by Theodore Roosevelt? The United States has enjoyed six years of unexampled prosperity. That prosperity has been coincident with Republican administration. During that period our career has been one of uninterrupted development, progress, and glory. In whatever contributes to domestic prosperity and happiness, and to international influence and helpfulness the United States has, under Republican administration, reached high-water mark. Six years ago the business of the country was in the depths of depression. National credit was shaken to its foundations. Its people were largely unemployed, discontented, and unhappy. We were

lightly esteemed by the nations of the earth. A short six years, and what do we behold?—prosperity in business surpassing all former periods, unequalled national credit, all our workmen employed at better wages than ever before in our history, the people contented and happy, our voices the most persuasive and potent in the councils of the nations. In wise administration, in substantial development, in international influence, we lead the world to-day. What other issue does the Republican party need to present? How can it better commend itself to the support of the people of the United States than by patient continuance in this well-doing? Nor is our national prosperity and glory accidental. Our country has always prospered under Republican rule; it has always languished when so unfortunate as to come under the sway of the Democratic party. The one overwhelming issue of this campaign is the endorsement of the Republican administration of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

Recognizing the force of this, our opponents are indulging in a most frantic hunt for some other issue on which to go before the people. There is a fascination in hunting when there is game to be found and secured, but it is dull and tiresome sport where there is no game to be either found or secured, and this hunt of the Democratic party for a new issue must be both dull and tiresome. When we restored the gold standard and reestablished the credit of the nation on solid foundation, its free-silver issue disappeared with the clouds. When we gave Porto Rico popular and representative government, when we put down rebellion in the Philippines, established civil government there, clothed its inhabitants with all the rights guaranteed to our own citizens by the Constitution, we started it on the road to popular and representative government; its paramount issue of imperialism became but a dissipated fog.

We have wrought a grand and glorious work in the Philippines, and the people now know it. No nation in the long annals of history has ever accomplished so much for justice, for civilization, for the advancement of humanity, in a conquered territory as we in the Philippines. It is marvelous beyond the dream of the philosopher or the prediction of the prophet. The example of a semi-barbarous and warlike people pacified, and in four years transformed into a people seeking to regulate their own affairs under the sovereignty of the United States, and under our promise of self-government to the full limit of their capacity, is not to be found elsewhere in the world's history. That it has been accomplished against virulent opposition and attack

upon both our military and civil administration only attests the wonder of its consummation.

For once in its history it is apparent that the Democratic party is ashamed of the issues upon which it has so recently sought power. The mere mention of free silver, anti-expansion, and anti-imperialism, which but a few short years since constituted the entire stock in trade of the Democratic and Populistic partnership, is most distasteful, and so it now has started on its vain and vexing hunt for other issues with which to delude voters into its support. Thus in all Democratic journals, and from all Democratic platforms, we now hear the cry "revise the tariff, down with the trusts." On this subject the Republican party has something to say, and says it frankly.

The Republican party stands for a protective tariff. The Democratic party is against a protective tariff. Protection has brought prosperity and filled our land with happiness, and when the time comes for either a complete or partial revision of the tariff, the interests of the country require that it shall be revised along the lines of protection and not for the establishment of free trade. Whenever and however there shall be tariff revision, it should be a revision which will not destroy our home market or take away work from our own workmen to give it to the workmen of foreign countries. Tariff revision should be attempted only when it will not seriously disturb the business of the country, or check our developing activities. When that time shall come, and the need shall be apparent, the Republican party may be relied upon to undertake this work. Tariff schedules are not sacred. The principle of protection should be held sacred in the United States. The Democratic cry for tariff revision which is sounding through the country is pitched upon one key: the destruction of protection, which is the main factor of our prosperity.

With regard to great aggregations of capital, indefinitely called trusts, all men know that business cannot now be conducted successfully in the United States with the limited capital of former times; that to attempt it would result in wide-spread disaster and misery, and that even if it were possible to reestablish old trade conditions the consumers would necessarily be compelled to pay enhanced prices for the needed articles of consumption. Other nations were first to seize the opportunities which steam and electricity offered in extending business operations throughout the field of the world which had been previously limited by slow correspondence and transportation. The United States was forced by the changed conditions of trade to do business upon a larger scale, and that could only be done with augmented capital. Business thus con-

ducted, honestly and fairly according to the common judgment of mankind, is not only a necessity, but a blessing.

But great aggregations of capital result in enormous power, and there comes with that power the temptation to do business unfairly, and without due regard to the rights and interests of the great body of our people. The difference between the Republican and Democratic parties in the matter of trusts may be stated thus: The Democratic party proposes to destroy trusts and the business conducted by them; the Republican party proposes to regulate trusts and the business conducted by them, so that no unfair advantage shall be taken of the people of the United States, and to the full limit of its constitutional power it will carry out this policy. The Republican party does not set itself against business or the capital needed to develop business; it does set itself against capitalistic monopoly or extortion. The Democratic party, true to its traditional policy of destruction, has apparently but one, and only one, remedy for evils arising from the improper management of business carried on by great corporations, and that is to put all articles manufactured by corporations which have the supposed ability to control prices on the free list, thus destroying at one blow protection to our industries and the business pursued by the trusts.

No more fatuous policy could be conceived. We deny that the tariff is the mother of trusts, we affirm that the tariff is the parent of prosperity. Upon the Republican policy of regulation as against the Democratic policy of destruction, we appeal confidently to the good sense and sober judgment of the thinking people of the United States. It will be a sad day for our workmen if ever in an attempt to punish and destroy our trusts the work now performed by them shall be transformed to the workmen employed by foreign trusts. And right here it may be observed that no plan has ever been proposed by the Democratic party relating either to tariffs or trusts which would result in the employment of an additional workman in the United States, or in the enhancement of the wages of labor. What then can be said of Democratic profession of sympathy for wage-earners but that it is a hollow pretense,—in a word, demagoguery. Upon this subject the Republican party has no more courageous, intelligent, or honest exponent of its principles and policies than Theodore Roosevelt. Read his utterances upon this subject and be assured that he speaks for the Republican party. From the at-

tempt to sway the people of the United States by appeals to prejudice, the Republican party appeals to reason.

Right alongside the policy of protection, going hand and hand with it, is the policy of reciprocity, a reciprocity which shall extend and not curtail our trade; which, on the whole, will give us wider markets without seriously crippling our own. This reciprocity has been aptly denominated the handmaid of protection, and whenever and wherever reciprocal trade arrangements with foreign countries can be made which will result in more widely extended markets without serious injury to the business of this country, the Republican party is bound by the expressed views of its late President, in what may be termed his farewell address to the American people, as well as in the explicit declarations of President Roosevelt, to sanction and ratify such arrangements. Democratic reciprocity is but another name for free trade. Republican reciprocity is entirely consistent with protection.

I must speak to you feelingly in behalf of reciprocal trade arrangements with our nearest neighbor, Cuba. I would make such arrangements along the lines which I have indicated,—a reciprocity in trade between the two countries mutually advantageous to each, a reciprocity whereby we would extend our own trade and at the same time benefit the industrial interests of Cuba. That this is entirely practicable I do not for a moment doubt. Cuba, more than any other nation, is related to us. It is a child rescued and adopted by us. We are both its liberator and its sponsor. It is neither for her interests nor for ours that Cuba should become a part of our nation; it is both for her interests and ours that she should find prosperity in independence, and stability growing out of that prosperity. If ever one nation was obligated to deal justly and liberally with another, we are obligated to deal justly and liberally with Cuba. We can help Cuba in the maintenance of her independence with great benefit to ourselves. We can enable her to start on a career of self-supporting nationality without perceptible injury to any American industry and with manifest benefit to all. There are times when popular prejudices and fear obscures the most important issues and prevents wise legislation, but the second sober thought of the American people sweeps away the barriers erected by prejudice and fear, and allows the voice of conscience, and justice, and wise policy, to be heard. I believe that the time of dealing justly with Cuba has only been delayed, and will surely come.



Photographed for *Cotton's Weekly*.

THE NEW UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP "MAINE," OUR FASTEST BATTLESHIP.

## TWENTIETH-CENTURY TYPES OF SHIPBUILDING.

**ON** September 17, Secretary Moody accepted the new battleship *Maine*, a vessel specially interesting to Americans in the historic associations with her name, as well as from the fact that it was demonstrated, by a trial trip in the last of August, that this latest addition to the American navy is the speediest battleship we have ever had, and one of the most powerful in the world.

The new *Maine* was built by the Cramps, of Philadelphia. The contract requirements for speed were more exacting than for any battleship previously ordered by the United States Government, and the finally revised figures show that the fine vessel exactly reached the necessary speed, —18 knots an hour. It is necessary to remember, in comparing this speed trial with the figures given out for European battleships, that an American battleship has a very different task in proving its pace from that set for an English or German fighter. The latter are equipped with picked coal, and the speed made over a mile of smooth water is credited to the vessel. The United States requires the new fighter to steam out to sea and speed over a triangular course of 40 miles of blue water, with the run of coal in its bunkers, and under service conditions generally.

This battleship is a much more powerful vessel than her unfortunate predecessor. She is 388 feet long, with 72 feet of beam, and 12,300 tons

displacement. Her coal bunkers carry normally 1,000 tons of coal, which can be doubled on occasion. The tremendous main battery consists of fourteen 12-inch rifles and sixteen 6-inch rapid-fire guns, while the secondary battery has twenty-four rapid-fire guns of smaller caliber, and two torpedo tubes are provided below the water line; the armor reaches 12 inches in thickness on the turrets and barbettes. There is provision for a crew of 40 officers and 511 men.

On an opposite page is shown, by way of contrast with this twentieth-century type of naval unit, Lord Nelson's famous battleship *Victory* as she appeared in the Coronation Naval Review. Great Britain has reconsidered her unfavorable judgment on the very last experiment in naval warfare, the submarine boat; a third illustration shows the trial of a new English vessel of this type, as presented in *Black and White*.

THE YACHT "ARROW": THE SWIFTEST VESSEL AFLOAT.

A wonderful exhibition of speed was given on the Hudson on September 6, by Mr. Charles R. Flint's yacht *Arrow*. The little vessel surpassed, indeed, any speed previously made for a nautical mile, and may fairly be put on record as the fastest vessel the world has seen to this day. Mr. Flint was desirous of putting the *Arrow* to her best paces, and the trial was made



From *Black & White* (London)

**THE OLD "VICTORY," LORD NELSON'S BATTLESHIP - A STRIKING CONTRAST WITH THE "MAINE."**

(As she appeared in the Coronation Naval Review on June 26. The yards are manned in the old-fashioned salute, to welcome the arrival of Edward VII.)



THE NEW ENGLISH SUBMARINE

A NEW ENGLISH SUBMARINE TOGGING AHEAD ON ITS TRIAL TRIP IN STOKES BAY.

under the fairest conditions, and with a care that gives it an official accuracy, the course having been marked out by the experts of the Coast Survey.

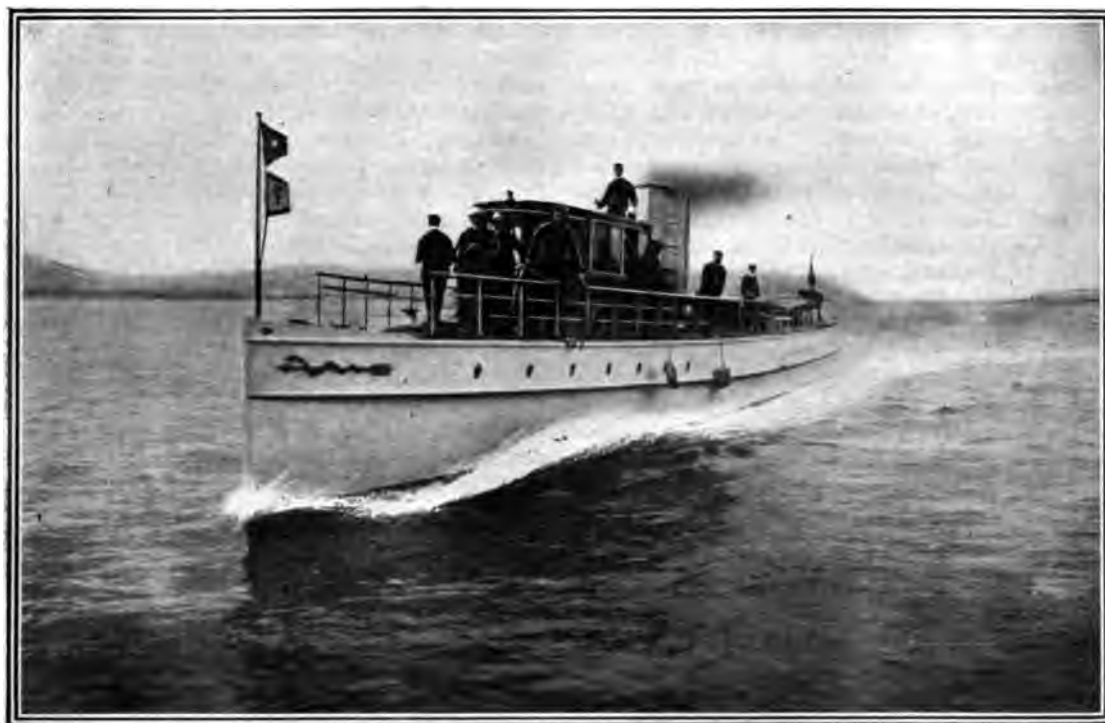
The best previous performance of the *Arrow* was a sprint at the rate of 36 statute miles an hour. In this country the yacht *Vamoose* had made a speed of 24 miles an hour, the torpedo boat *Porter* a speed of 33 miles, and in England, the turbine boat *Viper* had reached 42 miles in a private trial; while the swiftest German torpedo boat had come within a fraction of this speed.

On September 6, the *Arrow* was stripped for the fray, and fed with several tons of the finest anthracite egg coal, in order that no power might be lost in imperfect combustion. Both of her boilers were utilized, instead of the single one ordinarily used. At the stage of the tide known to maritime people as "high water slack," the vessel dashed into the course, and covered the nautical mile in the astonishing time of 1 minute

and 32 seconds, or at the rate of 44.13 statute miles an hour.

Mr. Flint's wonderful boat is a twin-screw yacht 130 feet long, with a beam of only 12½ feet; the displacement is 78 tons, and the two engines can develop 4,000 horse power. What such a power means in this slip of a boat can be imagined when one remembers that the screw engines of the *Great Eastern* of over 20,000 tons displacement, and therefore more than 250 times the displacement of the *Arrow*, developed only 4,000 horse power.

One of the most gratifying features of this remarkable exhibition, so far as it had any practical significance as to torpedo-boat possibilities, was the excellent behavior of the little vessel under the fearful strain. She ran straight and true, with comparatively little vibration, and no ominous wake. With such an enormous power driving so light a vessel this is perhaps the most remarkable feature of the trial.



Photographed for *Collier's Weekly*.

MR. CHARLES H. FLINT'S BOAT "ARROW," THE FASTEST BOAT AFLOAT.

(On September 6, the *Arrow* steamed over a measured course of a nautical mile in 92 seconds, or at the rate of 44.13 statute miles an hour.)



# OUR PUBLIC PLEASURE GROUNDS.

BY M. O. STONE.

(Secretary Park Commission, Rochester, N. Y.)

**F**IFTY years ago there were no great public parks in this country, and most of the large park systems have been developed within the last twenty-five years. Of the 159 cities of the United States, each having a population of 25,000 or more, there are 37 that have no public parks. The population of these cities ranges from 25,000 to 42,000. Forty-three cities with from 30,000 to 102,000 inhabitants have parks, the smallest park area being three-fourths of an acre, the largest 48 acres, and the average park area for each of these 43 cities is 10 acres.

The number of cities having parks and park systems varying in size from 50 acres up to Greater New York's grand system of parks, comprising about 7,000 acres, is 79. Up to about 1866, when Central Park began to show some degree of finish and beauty under the wise direction of park commissioners of high character and intelligence and the almost magic touch of those great landscape gardeners, Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, public pleasure grounds were generally considered undesirable, if not unattainable, luxuries. But at this time the question of park making was not being seriously considered in many cities. Soon after Central Park was opened to the public it became immensely popular, and was visited by thousands from all parts of the country. From this time municipalities seemed to gradually realize that liberal expenditures for the purchase and improvement of public pleasure grounds were not only legitimate, but were demanded in the interests of public welfare. In some cities a few strong men worked persistently for parks, contending in many cases against local newspapers, prominent business men, and a united saloon influence.

## PARKS ENHANCE REAL ESTATE VALUES.

But in the end the park promoters were successful. Probably not one of the cities that did not take kindly to the creation of public parks when the agitation was at its height, but finally accepted the idea, would, if it were possible, part with its parks for twice their total cost. It has been found in some cities that the parks have earned money for the taxpayers, and from a financial point of view are good investments. Attractive parks now occupy large areas that for

years were obstructions to the extension and material prosperity of many cities; and, as these unsightly and waste places were gradually improved and beautified, the value of land in those neighborhoods soon began to rise. Twenty-two officials, representing parks in thirty-three cities, state that real estate near their park territory has increased in valuation greatly beyond the average increase in other parts of their cities. Ten years ago the Board of Park Commissioners of Boston reported that the increase in the value of lands near the "Back Bay" system had been over 300 per cent.; during the same time the value of lands in the rest of the city had increased in value but 18 per cent. Land values have also risen enormously near Central and other New York parks; and everywhere, though perhaps not to such an extent as in Boston and New York, appreciation in the value of real estate near parks has steadily increased, and must continue to do so as parks are developed and grow more beautiful. Many park systems are but partially improved, and some years may be necessary to show their value in this direction.

The improvement and beautifying of any section of a city by the erection of handsome buildings, especially when surrounded by beautiful grounds, immediately causes surrounding property to become more valuable, and attractive public parks in a still greater degree have the same effect. The phenomenal growth of our cities during the last ten years should arouse municipalities to the necessity of securing land for park purposes before the most desirable tracts are taken for residential and manufacturing purposes. There is little reason to fear that rapidly growing cities will obtain more park lands than will be required, and the danger of delay in buying is illustrated in many cities which find, when they are forced to consider the question of providing public parks, that the cost of procuring suitable land has increased enormously; in some cases the most desirable tracts, that could have been bought at reasonable figures a few years ago, cannot now be secured at prices that will permit of their acquisition for park purposes. There are in many cities large open spaces near poor and overcrowded sections which should be taken at once for park purposes and for great playgrounds.

## PRIVATE GIFTS FOR PUBLIC PLEASURE GROUNDS.

Perhaps there is no way in which men of wealth could so directly benefit so large a number of people as by gifts of land for public pleasure grounds. Magnificent sums are given to colleges, libraries, and other public institutions. Why should not money be as freely given to create great parks for the betterment of "all sorts and conditions of men"? The accumulation of great fortunes has been made possible only through the toil of those who most need the pure air and rest afforded by large rural parks. The largest gift of land in this country for park purposes was that of 3,717 acres to the city of Los Angeles, Cal. Hartford has received by gift 830 acres; Minneapolis, 790 acres; St. Louis, 435 acres; Cleveland, 395 acres; Springfield, Mass., 360 acres; Allegheny, 313 acres; Toronto, Ont., 225 acres; Detroit, 194 acres; Worcester, 150 acres; Peoria, 140 acres; Omaha, 130 acres, and Providence, 121 acres. A few other cities have received donations of land for parks varying in amounts from 2 to 90 acres.

## MUNICIPAL PARK FINANCE SYSTEMS.

It would be impossible to overestimate the value of public parks to the physical and moral health of the people. The great urban pleasure grounds are coming to be considered as essential to a city's welfare as are pure water, well-lighted streets, public baths, and public schools, and the park officials of three-fourths of the cities which have public parks say that the greater part of their taxpapers favor liberal appropriations for the purchase of park lands, their improvement and proper maintenance. The legislative branches of nearly all city governments grant appropriations for the maintenance of their parks, the park departments annually stating to them the amounts deemed necessary. In some cases maximum amounts have been fixed by State legislatures beyond which appropriations cannot be made for parks in those cities. The parks of Hartford and San Francisco are annually provided with funds raised by a tax of not less than one-half of a mill on each dollar of value of all property taxable for municipal purposes. Paterson, N. J., maintains her parks with an annual appropriation obtained from a tax of two-fifths of a mill levied on assessed valuation of taxable property. Minneapolis receives her annual appropriation for parks through a "Board of Tax Levy," with a limit of one mill on the assessed valuation of property to be taxed.

The parks of Peoria, Ill., are maintained from an annual tax levy of six mills, which provides her parks with the most liberal appropriation

granted in this country. There are 330 acres in the four parks of Peoria. The method by which the parks of Paterson are annually maintained would undoubtedly be the best one for nearly all cities. The fixing of annual park appropriations would cease to be subject to the caprice or political bias of city councils, and park boards would be assured of certain amounts annually, thus being in a position to act intelligently and upon business methods.

## EFFICIENCY IN PARK ADMINISTRATION.

The wonderful results in making and maintaining parks that have been accomplished everywhere by park commissions when entirely free from hurtful political influences, have attracted general attention and praise. In many cases large park areas have been secured, while funds necessary for their development and annual maintenance have been quite inadequate. But, fortunately, nearly all park boards have succeeded in conducting their departments on business principles.

Competent superintendents have usually been secured and retained. These superintendents have employed and discharged park laborers with little dictation from any source, and honest, intelligent service has been the natural result. Men employed in planting and caring for trees, shrubs, and flowers ought to be something more than ordinary unskilled laborers, and should be trained to do special work.

A very large proportion of the money expended for the improvement and maintenance of parks is used for labor, and this labor cannot be honestly and carefully performed when partially under the direction of outside influences. If the same degree of efficiency and application of business principles had always been found in the various departments of our city governments as has prevailed in most of the park boards of this country, many municipalities would not now be carrying burdens of indebtedness so great as to suggest the possibility of bankruptcy. Of the thirty largest park systems in the United States, twenty-five are under strictly non-partisan commissions; in the other five cities the administration of park work is less under the control of political organizations than any other departments of the city government, and but two of these have park commissions.

## ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT BY COMMISSIONS.

The management of park affairs under commissions largely accounts for the economical and satisfactory development of our largest park systems, and the feeling is general that full value has been received for all park expenditures. In

30 cities representing the finest parks of this country, the average annual tax rate per \$1,000 for park improvement and maintenance has been, for the last five years, 40 cents. The rate for each of these cities varies from 13 cents in Cincinnati, with 422 acres of parks, to \$1.33 in Peoria, with but 330 acres of parks. Choosing 10 cities that have especially fine park systems, and whose park commissions have been independent of corrupting influences, we find that their tax rate on \$1,000 has been but 30 cents. In these 30 cities the average annual cost per capita for improving and maintaining parks during the last five years has been 34 cents. It should be remembered that park commissioners, usually busy men of affairs, have given years of gratuitous service in this work, but have often received harsh and unjust criticism. While the position of park commissioner is everywhere considered an honorable one, and the organizers and members of park boards are generally men of broad and philanthropic aim, their official lives have been filled with many vexations.

The work of laying out and improving parks is being done in nearly all cities under the direction of efficient landscape gardeners. Commissioners accept the plans made by these men and endeavor to acquire lands and improve them as directed by their retained advisers. These plans require large expenditures of public money, and as years are necessary for plans to materialize, partly because of lack of funds and because trees and shrubs and good roads will not spring into existence in a year or two, some citizens are unreasonable and demand results that only time and fair appropriations of money can accomplish.

#### SIMPLICITY AND RESTFULNESS IN LANDSCAPE EFFECTS.

Because of the constantly increasing expenses of modern municipalities, and through an imperfect and crude understanding of legitimate park needs, it is difficult in many cities to secure annual appropriations large enough for anything beyond the bare maintenance of the parks. This condition of things in so many cities should lead to the making of parks where the strong features are quiet landscapes with great stretches of meadow, and where the naturalistic planting is restful to all the senses. The cost of developing and maintaining great urban pleasure grounds where the pastoral idea is uppermost is very much less than for the making of those that are more pretentious and artificial. Park roads and walks must be made and a few buildings erected; but the true artist limits their number to the bare necessities of the case, and conceals them as far as possible by skillful planting. Rare trees,

shrubs, and plants in profusion are costly and too frequently are out of harmony with their surroundings. Large plantings of a limited variety of hardy trees and shrubs, naturalistic in their broad effects, cost very much less to grow and properly care for than the rare and striking ones. In some of our most attractive parks effective plantings have been made of great masses of dogwoods, viburnums, sumacs, and other native shrubs; these are easily, quickly, and cheaply grown, and are always pleasing. The parks that the American public enjoy best are those that have cost the least to improve and sustain.

#### HARMONY IN DESIGN THE GREAT DESIDERATUM.

These are the great public pleasure grounds created by men who have worked lovingly and wisely on Nature's canvas, having clearly in their minds pictures of one harmonious whole that could only be realized after many years. In some cities it has been difficult to prevent the placing of many things in public parks that were not considered in the original designs, and the question is continually arising as to whether there shall be a strict adherence to the carefully prepared plans of those who have for years studied the essentials of great parks. There should be no difference of opinion in this matter. When plans drawn by professional landscape gardeners of acknowledged ability are accepted, they should be closely followed. From a business point of view, nothing less can be done.

#### THE POLICING OF PUBLIC PARKS.

In many large park systems the police forces are small. On Sundays, holidays, and special occasions immense throngs gather in the parks, yet the order generally maintained is good and the harm done to everything that beautifies is slight. The development of a strong public sentiment which frowns upon depredations and hoodlumism in public parks has apparently kept pace with the growth and embellishment of the parks. When park property has been injured, the offenders have not always been found among the so-called "lower classes." Women riding through parks in their luxurious carriages have been known to order their coachmen to gather flowers, and have calmly directed the despoiling of shrubs and trees.

A little more than one-half of the parks of this country are policed by men under the control of and paid by the park departments. In the other cities regular policemen are detailed for park duty. In four good-sized park systems there are no regularly detailed police, but from the employees of each park are chosen a sufficient number who are commissioned as special peace officers.

# THE SOUTH AND HER HISTORY.

BY DAVID Y. THOMAS.

AT the last meeting of the American Historical Association that body was invited to meet in Nashville next time, whereupon the question was at once raised, "What interest is there in history in the South?" The question was put in all sincerity, and some members of the association manifested a desire to go South for one of the annual meetings, if only assured that the interest there would justify it. However, it was felt that the rule of rotation laid down for the locality of the meetings, "East, West, Washington," could not be departed from to the disadvantage of the East, and that Nashville would have to take her chances with the West in future. In the meantime the writer would like to put forward a few facts in answer to the above inquiry.

The question is one which had already presented itself to the writer, himself a Southerner, nor had he found the most satisfactory answer. He had often heard the complaint that the South had been misrepresented and misunderstood by some historians; that the part she played in the formation and building of the nation had been minimized, while that of the North had been magnified; and that the representation of her course in the events leading up to the Civil War had been grossly unjust. Of late a protest has been heard from a State so far north as New York against the partiality of writers from a section still farther east. If the charge is true, where lies the fault? Why has no one come forward with a scientific array of cold and convincing facts? Not all historians are lineal descendants of the unjust judge; they seek the truth and endeavor to confine themselves to it. Unfortunately, however, a few men who, mainly for purposes of revenue, have essayed to write histories, the smaller histories concerning which the charge referred to is most frequently heard, will need to clear themselves of the suspicion that they are related to the person just mentioned. When men, North or South, for that matter, in any age or clime, start out with preconceived notions and pet theories, and ruthlessly reject everything which tends to subvert them, or with a determination to please a particular constituency, they will never become historians, no matter how many so-called "histories" they may write. The muse of history is the companion of Truth, whatever the cost of

keeping her company. But the truth with regard to history is not always an open book, seen and read of all men; it must be sought in the byways and hedges. Dropping the metaphor, history is a matter of record, made up of facts, not opinions and theories alone. If the historian cannot find the record, his account must be mythical; if he finds only a part, his account is likely to be distorted, be his intentions ever so honest. If the South should be bidden by the oracle, as was Phæon, the Sophist, to consult the dead, whither could she turn for the record of their wisdom? What has she done to put that record before the world?

In explanation, but not justification, of the paucity of historical works in the South, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page has said, in substance, that she has been too busy making history to stop to write it. Then, if the schoolboy is perfectly familiar with the *Mayflower*, but never heard of the *Discovery* or the *Good-Speed*, who is to blame for it? For many years the South studied the problems of government with a passion, and consequently has left a lasting impress on the constitutional law of the nation, but her work in writing the story of those studies and their application, and of her struggle with nature and the savages, is yet to be done. Unfortunately, the materials necessary for this work have not always been carefully preserved, and many of those still in existence have not been made easily accessible to the student. What is more natural, then, than that occasional mistakes should be made by those attempting the story? But a brighter day is dawning.

In a few instances sufficient interest has been aroused to induce the State governments to lend a helping hand. As far back as 1882, the Legislature of Maryland began to make biennial appropriations of \$4,000 for the publication of her Colonial and Revolutionary Archives. The appropriations have amounted to \$36,000, and have resulted in the publication of nineteen volumes. In 1896, \$15,000 was given for the work of preparing a roster of her volunteers in the Civil War. Virginia has published a calendar of her "State Papers." One might reasonably have expected their publication in full from a State which played so important a rôle. She also has copies of the documents in the Public Record Office,

London, relating to her history in the seventeenth century. Besides this, copies of the records of some of her early and more important counties have been made and deposited in the State Library at Richmond. North Carolina has published seventeen volumes of her Colonial Records; also, a "Complete Legislative Manual and Political Register" of the State, and a pretty full military roster down to, and including, 1898. In 1892, South Carolina appropriated \$6,500 to secure copies of her Colonial Records in England, of which there are now thirty-six folio volumes in the office of the Secretary of State. It is to be hoped that they will be printed soon. Her military history has been brought down to the Mexican War, and a roster of her Confederate soldiers is now being prepared. A "Roster and Itinerary" of her soldiers in the Spanish-American War has already appeared. An Historical Commission, to serve without pay, has been appointed to collect material from any available source. Georgia has spent about \$10,000 for collection, but nothing for printing. Unfortunately, the copy of her Colonial Records was burned in 1893. An appeal will be made to the Legislature to have them copied again.

Some of the newer States also are waking up to the importance of their records. Alabama was the first to begin the preservation of the history of the Civil War. A Superintendent of Army Records was appointed in 1863; but the end of the war, and the consequent change of government, left matters in great confusion. A part of the work already done was lost, but some of it has been recovered. A few years since a commission was appointed to report upon historical material. February 27, 1901, a Department of Archives and History was created by the Legislature, and a director appointed, with a salary of \$1,800, and \$700 for contingent expenses. Mississippi has appropriated \$2,000 to be used for publication under the direction of the Historical Commission appointed by the president of the Historical Society. Texas has sent a commission to the city of Mexico to look after documents there.

It is doubtful if the Solons who have been so busy making history would have found time to do even this much, had not the members of the historical societies proved their relationship to a certain widow by their importunities. Just what credit is due to them in each particular case cannot easily be determined, but several societies have been untiring in their efforts. The Maryland society edits and looks after the publication of the archives mentioned above. In addition to this, it has done good work in the publication of documents and of careful

on sources. The "Calvert Papers" are the most important published so far. The society now has more than thirty volumes to its credit. The Society for the History of Germans in Maryland has issued two volumes. The Johns Hopkins University "Studies in Historical and Political Science" are too well known to need comment.

The Virginia Historical Society was founded in 1831, and was chartered three years later, but in 1882 it had published only thirteen volumes. Since then it has taken on new life. In the decade 1882-92 eleven volumes appeared. In 1894 the society began the publication of the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, a quarterly of one hundred and twelve pages. It is largely devoted to documents, but considerable space is given to genealogies of only local interest. A catalogue of the manuscripts in the possession of the society has lately been published. The *William and Mary (College) Quarterly*, edited by President Lyon G. Tyler, is doing much to supplement the work of the *Virginia Magazine of History*. The *Lower Norfolk, Virginia, Antiquarian*, and the *John P. Branch Historical Society Papers* of Randolph-Macon College, are publications worthy of note.

From 1857 to 1883 the South Carolina Historical Society published four volumes. In 1891 new life was infused into the society, and it is now pushing its work before the Legislature. January, 1900, witnessed the birth of its official organ, *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*. The most commendable feature about this quarterly is that it is largely devoted to documents. One might prefer to have such papers in volumes devoted to nothing else, but when they cannot be had that way, it is better to have them in a magazine than not at all.

The Georgia Historical Society was founded in 1839, "for the purpose of preserving and diffusing information relating to the history of the State of Georgia in particular, and of American history in general." It has done something in the way of collecting, but very little in the way of diffusing this information. Only five volumes can be set down to its credit. These, however, contain pages of considerable importance. The last, issued under the auspices of the Savannah Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, contains the Proceedings of the first Provincial Congress, and of the Georgia Council of Safety, 1775-77. The society is fortunate in having for its librarian Mr. Hardin, a member of the Legislature, who will press upon that body the imperative need of funds.

The Alabama Historical Society was organized in 1850, but up to 1876 had published only a few pamphlets. The *Alabama Historical Regis-*

ter was published under its auspices, 1879-84, with a total of twenty-nine numbers. In 1898 the society took on new life, and now issues *Publications*, the third volume of which is out. These consist, for the most part, of prepared papers, but some documents are included.

The Mississippi Society was organized in 1890, but did nothing much except in the way of collecting until reorganized in 1897. It now enrolls a large and enthusiastic membership. Annual publications will be issued, three volumes of which have already appeared. It is the policy of the society to foster local affiliated organizations to facilitate the work of collecting material, and to arouse a more general interest in historical study. The contemplated work of the commission already alluded to is, judging by the tentative outline of its report, the most extensive of any that has come to the notice of the writer. Manuscripts, papers, and documents pertaining in any way to the history of Mississippi, such as archives and political papers, whether foreign, federal, of other States, or domestic, records of counties, municipalities, churches, colleges, benevolent institutions, industrial organizations, and literary remains of distinguished men, will receive attention. Prehistoric works, Indian remains, and places of historic interest, such as forts, battlefields, and historic houses, also will fall within its scope. In collecting manuscripts, pamphlets, etc., an effort will be made to index and bind them in such a way that they will be "available for almost immediate consultation by all interested parties." It is hardly necessary to add that the commission does not expect to finish its work in a day, nor in a year.

Apparently the youngest society is that of Texas, which dates only from 1897. Several gentlemen, long prominent in the political and educational life of the State, were instrumental in effecting its organization, and under their inspiration the society has developed rapidly. Its official organ, the *Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Society*, is of about the same scope as the magazines already mentioned. The regents of the State University have provided a fireproof vault in the university library for the use of the society.

Several other States have organizations, in name at least. That of Louisiana published two volumes about fifty years ago. Since then it appears to have remained inactive most of the time, but is now said to be "in a state of hopeful vigor." It has recently undertaken to interest Congress in the publication of the documents now in Paris relating to Louisiana and the Mississippi Valley, a work which should elicit the sympathetic help of all interested in history. Since its birth, in 1858, the Tennessee Historical

Society has published only a few pamphlets of minor importance, but it has done a valuable work in the way of collecting. A catalogue of the manuscripts in its possession reveals the whereabouts of some important ones which, it is to be hoped, will soon be laid before the public. The *American Historical Magazine*, published at Nashville under the auspices of the Department of History in the Peabody Normal College, will devote one number annually to the interests of the society. The Kentucky society does not appear to have published anything since 1882. The Filson Club, of Louisville, has done an invaluable service to Kentucky history, mainly in the way of collecting material. Its last publication, No. 16, relates to Boonesboro. The Missouri society has recently secured the valuable collection of Mr. F. H. Sampson, of Sedalia, who for nearly thirty years has been engaged gathering historical material relating to Missouri, chiefly since Louisiana was purchased. The collection numbers over seven thousand, and will be made the nucleus of a great historical library which the society hopes to build up.

Two other societies deserve special mention. The Southern Historical Society, with headquarters at Richmond, began the publication of its *Papers* in January, 1876, and has issued twenty-eight volumes, all of which are concerned with the Civil War. Some of the later ones are of special value, being made up largely of reprints from Southern daily and weekly papers. The Southern Historical Association was organized at Washington City, April 24, 1896, by a number of distinguished gentlemen, statesmen and educators in particular being prominent. Its *Publications* are issued bi-monthly, and make a very interesting volume.

Very few of these societies have libraries of any consequence, though two or three number as many as five thousand volumes to their credit. In this respect Georgia leads. The society occupies Hodgson Hall, a brick stuccoed building fronting Forsyth Place in Savannah. The ground floor is used for the meetings of the society; the second is given up to the library, and contains twenty-three thousand volumes, besides many pictures, curios, old newspapers, and several valuable manuscripts. The society also has an endowment of \$2,100, the income from which is not to be expended until the endowment reaches \$50,000. Unfortunately, however, there has never been any income. It is due to two noble women, Mrs. Hodgson and her sister, Miss Telfair, to say that Hodgson Hall was erected by them and presented to the society as a memorial to the former's husband.

A few comparisons may be of interest, though

not very much to our credit, and may prove an incentive to better things. A bibliography of the historical societies in the Southern States in 1890-92 covered only 38 pages in the Report of the American Historical Association. That of Rhode Island alone covered 13; Pennsylvania, 44; New York, 55; and Massachusetts, 155. Whether the relative amount would be changed now the writer cannot say, but the Southern societies certainly could make a more creditable showing than they did ten years ago. However, this is not intended to encourage them to judge of the value of their material by its mass.

One of the most potent forces which have brought about this increased interest is the position taken by our colleges and universities in regard to historical study. Ten years ago the instruction given in this subject was shamefully deficient. The writer could name colleges of acknowledged respectability, with enrollments of from two to three hundred, and with property worth several hundred thousand dollars, which gave little or no attention whatever to it. Where it was noticed at all, the work generally was made a side issue to other departments. But happily those very colleges now have full departments of history and political economy, and others are following their lead as rapidly as their limited means will allow. The interest in several has become so great that the students maintain historical societies and issue publications. Those published by the Southern History Society of the Vanderbilt University have taken high rank as historical papers. A similar work is being done by several colleges in North Carolina.

Thirty years ago, in an address before the Georgia Historical Society, Dr. Richard M. Arnold said: "While it was and is our duty to collect material for the history of the late great contest between the North and South, this is not the time for publication. . . . Those who come after us have a high and holy task to perform. May they worthily fulfill it." If, as Professor Burgess says, the history of the United States from 1817 to 1858 can be written only by a Northerner, because the victor can and will be more liberal, generous, and sympathetic than the vanquished, and because the Northern view is, in the main, correct, it follows, for those very reasons, that the history of reconstruction must be written by Southerners, who were the ultimate victors in that life-and-death struggle. It is for that work, now one of the richest fields for investigation in American history, that the younger generation is being trained. The scientific spirit of the universities has largely di-

vested them of inherited passions and prejudices, and they are going at the task of writing history with a simple desire to discover and tell the truth. At least one such book, "The Reconstruction of Mississippi," by James Wilford Garner, 1901, has already appeared. That it is fair and adequate in its treatment is attested by both Northern and Southern reviewers. A similar work is waiting to be done in several other States. Doctors' theses dealing with such subjects are appearing every year.

The writer does not mean to convey the impression that no historical works of importance were produced by the old South. A few books of this kind, which deserve to rank with the best of their class, may be set down to her credit. But of late there has been a greater awakening to the importance of historical study, and within the last few years several notable books have appeared dealing with some period of Southern history. Dr. Alexander Brown's services in bringing to light the records relating to the settlement of Virginia have already met with deserved recognition at the hands of scholars. Of the regular State histories, perhaps the most important is that by Mr. Edward McCrady, of Charleston, whose third volume brings the story of South Carolina down to 1780. A history of the Southern Confederacy on the diplomatic side, first given by Dr. J. M. Callahan as the Albert Shaw lectures on Diplomatic History at the Johns Hopkins University, was published last year. Another, dealing with the same subject on the financial and industrial side, by Prof. J. C. Schwab, was issued as one of the Yale Bi-centennial Publications. From which it appears that the interest in Southern history is not altogether local.

For another proof that the South is interested in history the writer would call attention to the fact that for several years Southern men, as fellows and scholars, have been prominent as historical students at some of the best Northern universities. The Justin Winsor prize, given by the American Historical Association for the encouragement of historical research, was awarded last year to a Southerner at Columbia University, Mr. U. B. Phillips, for his study on "Georgia and State Rights." And when the daily papers in the South devote columns, and even whole pages, to matters purely historical, as do the *Nashville American*, the *Chattanooga Times*, and the *Charleston News and Courier*, we must believe that the interest is not confined to a few students, but that it is more or less general.



## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### BRITISH CRITICISMS OF THE BALFOUR CABINET.

MR. BALFOUR'S reconstruction of his cabinet seems to have given very small satisfaction to his own party, or indeed to any one else. The most angry complaints are to be found in the *National Review*, the one Unionist organ. The editor gives a prominent position to an article by a contributor who signs himself "A Conservative," and who speaks his mind with emphasis. His chief complaint is that Mr. Austen Chamberlain has not been made Chancellor of the Exchequer in order that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the one statesman of commanding influence in the ministry, should have the powerful support of his son in the plans which he cherishes for drawing closer the bonds of empire. Instead of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie is Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Ritchie is inert, a believer in shibboleths, and incapable of thinking out for the nation a new course of economic policy. Mr. Balfour's zeal for reform has evaporated at the first obstacle. Lord Halsbury and Lord Ashbourne have defied his wishes. It counts eighteen ministers, practically the same ministers, against twenty of Lord Salisbury's cabinet. It remains unwieldy, incapable of vigorous action, and out of touch with the country and the party, which is beginning to resent the appropriation of all offices by the members of a small clique.

#### THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The changes that have been made are by no means for the better. Lord Londonderry's appointment as President of the Board of Education affords the exact measure of Mr. Balfour's zeal for efficiency. The appointment was made as if to illustrate the absolute defiance of tradition and experience which is characteristic of Mr. Balfour's changes. Mr. Gerald Balfour has been allowed to remain at the Board of Trade, where his record may be summed up as one of apathy and inaction. Mr. Wyndham, who is full of promise, but who never gives any performance, enters the cabinet. Lord Selborne, under whom the navy has gone backward, and Mr. Brodrick, who has done little for army reform, retain their respective offices. Lord Cadogan has returned from Ireland without adding to his reputation, and the government's policy continues to be the negation of strength and determination. At the best, the new government will be a government of stagna-



LORD LONDONDERRY.  
(President of the Board of Education.)

tion, tempered by such jobbery as its refusal to intervene in the London and Globe scandal. At its worst, if severely tried, it may wreck the party. Mr. Balfour's lack of foresight in foreign policy is proved by the permission which he has given to Mr. Brodrick and Lord Roberts to attend the German manoeuvres, which are being held in Poland under circumstances peculiarly distasteful to every Pole. The nation is weary, not of the policy of the government, but of its inadequate performance.

#### AN EDITOR'S VIEWS.

The editor of the *National* is quite as emphatic. New blood, he says, is conspicuous by its absence. The age of the members of the new cabinet averages fifty-four and one-half, as against fifty-seven in its predecessor. There is no reason to suppose that the new cabinet will be stronger and bolder in its policy than its two predecessors, and it has been received by the country with indifference or aversion. At least half a dozen of the old cabinet might have been dispensed with, without any loss to the ministry or to the coun-

try. North Leeds indicates the discontent with which the great constituencies see the choice of Mr. Balfour as premier, and the complete indifference of the ministry to administrative reform. There is a fixed belief in Ulster that slowly but surely the government of Ireland is being surrendered to the Roman Catholics. Mr. Wyndham and Lord Cadogan have managed to make Ulster believe that loyalty does not pay, and all classes and sections are united in opposition to the government. Mr. Sloan's election is a spoke in Mr. Balfour's wheel. It is a thousand pities that Mr. Brodrick and Lord Roberts should be brought into a local quarrel in the German Emperor's train. The Russian heir-apparent refused to attend the manoeuvres, although he was first asked. This visit will not add to the popularity of the government in the country, and it will probably result in dust being thrown into the eyes of the British war minister and the commander-in-chief.

#### The Test of Efficiency.

"Calchas," in the *Fortnightly Review* for September, reviews in a very hostile spirit the changes which Mr. Balfour has made in his ministry. Apart from the appointment of Mr.

Austen Chamberlain, his readjustments are commonplace, pointless, and inept. The present opposition, even without Mr. Morley, Sir William Harcourt, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, would supply a ministry with a larger number of efficient than are to be found in Mr. Balfour's cabinet. "Calchas" deals faithfully with Lord Rosebery's absurdly inadequate speech on the North Leeds election, which "Calchas" says was a stupefying surprise to the victors hardly less than to the vanquished. After long immobility in national conviction, there can be little doubt that the nation is now prepared, as it has never been before, to change, and to change constantly, until it gets a ministry to its mind. A new political world has come into existence since 1900. The war has destroyed much which was in the national repute, the prestige of British shipping has been almost extinguished, and on the diplomatic side it has been discovered that the German Empire as the bed rock of England's external relations is a rotten foundation. England has completely lost the reputation of technical preëminence in industry and commerce. For the first time, perhaps, for two or three centuries there is no longer a department of national life in which anything like the old leadership of English intellect is recognized by the world.

#### THE ATLANTIC SHIPPING COMBINE.

THE "Morganeering" of British shipping is still a subject of discussion in the English reviews.

Mr. Edmund Robertson, M.P., contributes to the *Pall Mall Magazine* for September a lucid exposition of the shipping "combine." The following is his brief summary of the gigantic deal:

"The new company then will become the owner of all the shares in all the companies, and will, through its ownership of the shares, direct and control the combined fleets of all these concerns. It is important that this peculiarity of the 'combine' should be kept steadily in mind, for a good deal depends upon it. The flag of each company, whether British or American, will be the same as before, but a foreign corporation will be the owner of all the shares in all the companies."

The great difference between the British-American and the German-American mergers,—the retention of the control of the German companies in German hands,—is one of necessity rather than choice. Mr. Robertson says that the German companies were prevented by their subsidies from entering the combine on the same terms as the English companies.



MR. GEORGE WYNDHAM.  
(Chief Secretary for Ireland.)

## AMERICAN RAILROAD INTERESTS.

The motive for the deal was simply that the venders thought it to their advantage to sell, and the purchasers to theirs to buy. Nothing more occult than this. The advantages of the combine were truly stated by Mr. Russell Rea, M.P., who said that the origin of the movement was in the business necessities of the great American railroads deriving their revenue mainly from carrying American produce across the continent to be shipped to Europe.

"The old system, under which each railroad company made its own arrangements with the various steamship companies, is said to have produced intolerable confusion and embarrassment in the handling of cargo. When, some time ago, certain of the trunk lines pooled their interests and became one association with one mind and one policy, the organization of sea traffic, on lines corresponding with the organization of the land traffic, became a business necessity. It was a vital matter for them—the associated railroads—'to be able to direct the movements of freight steamers, to allot their ports, and fix the dates of their sailing.'"

## THE FIRST STEP IN TRUST REGULATION.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S utterances on the trust question have been approved by many conservative journals which have offered scant encouragement to the ordinary anti-trust propaganda. Thus, the *Bankers' Magazine* for September, which has no sympathy with those who seek to "make a political issue of an evolution in economic science," strongly endorses the policy of publicity advocated by the President as a first step in the regulation of the trusts. The inventors and promoters of the trust system, it declares, are themselves largely responsible for the darkness covering their operations. It is undeniable that the trust managers gained temporary advantages, in many cases, by keeping secret many details of organization.

Public hostility was excited, according to the *Bankers' Magazine* writer, more by the prospect of great profits under the trust system than by any real or supposed faults in the system itself. This brought about the interference of the state for purposes of taxation. It was a spirit of greed that dictated much of the anti-trust legislation now on the statute books, and the trusts have resisted the attack in a similar spirit. They have often appeared to defy the law.

The narrow motive of securing information, for the state or for individuals, as to the money-making capacity of particular trusts is no part of the President's purpose in advocating publicity.

"It is to show the effect on the industries of the country and the general welfare of the people of a system of business which seeks to do away with competition. The public ought to take very little interest as a whole in the individuals or cliques of speculators who happen to be in control or to be quarreling over some money-making proposition. The real question is of the general or universal effect of a business system on the prosperity of the whole people. It is a waste of time to call attention to exceptional financial success on the part of individuals when it is the underlying system that should be examined.

## WHY PUBLICITY IS DEMANDED.

"Those who manage trusts have, no doubt, in a great measure, pursued a policy of concealment. They have been excusable on account of the manner in which they have been attacked. Public prosecutors, often excited by demagogical motives, with the desire of popularity, have attacked corporations and trusts without preliminary investigation of the ground or knowledge of the law. Most of these suits by public prosecutors have resulted in ridiculous failure. But in consequence it has been given out as an excuse for failure, which was in most cases anticipated, that trusts have a mysterious capacity of resistance impervious to the weapons of the law. Like the mediæval dragon, they are armed at all points. But all this is nonsensical. It is no doubt true that as new conditions arise in any branch of human activity old laws become inadequate, but there never has yet been a time when legislators have failed to adapt the law to new conditions when these conditions were understood. The first step is to understand them.

## PUBLICITY IN THE CASE OF BANKS.

"To discover the real nature and purpose and meaning of such an economical activity as a trust, it would appear to be better to study it in its ordinary normal existence, and not when stirred up to an unusual kind of life by hostile attacks. The publicity which the President refers to is the publicity of the general operations of a trust, similar to that now required by law as to the general operations of a national bank. The legitimate business of a bank is not hampered by the publicity, nor is any secrecy necessary to the inception of business or as to private dealings necessarily revealed. Publicity of this kind is the trail which shows that business, secret enough while doing, after it is finished, was done according to law. This trail is so complete in the case of a bank that if it indicates violations of law, it becomes impossible to deny or evade sequences of them. But it was many years

a code of laws suitable for the guidance of the banking business was formulated. The perfection of this code is the result of continual amendment. In regard to so recent a development of industrial method as trusts and combined corporations, it cannot be expected that suitable laws will be enacted in a moment. Time and trial will be necessary. But, as the President says, the people must learn what these so-called monsters really are, and not suffer themselves to be misled by the scare utterances of the enemies of the trust, or of those who seek to use them as a political issue.

"The utterances of the President are far in advance of the usual party platform which, lacking real knowledge, joins in the scare outcry as the easiest and safest political course."

#### WHAT ORGANIZED LABOR HAS LEARNED.

UNDER this title Mr. Raiph M. Easley, secretary of the National Civic Federation, sketches in the October *McClure's* the progress of trades-unionism in the United States, and sums up the most important lessons that have come to the organizers of labor through hard experience. The first system of regular annual conferences and joint agreements was arranged in the year 1865 by the United Sons of Vulcan, employed in boiling pig iron. The present rapid advance of organized labor is shown by a doubling in membership within the past three years. Mr. Easley sees, too, a marked improvement in the character of the unions, their broadening policies, the conservatism of their leaders, and the resulting joint conferences and agreements with employers based on mutual concessions. He gives many recent evidences of this improvement in the situation, such as the recent joint agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and the International Typographical Union, and the Printing Pressmen's Union, for five years. He shows how the president of the International Longshoremen's Union, Mr. Daniel J. Keefe, actually hired non-union men to replace strikers who had broken a union contract. Mr. Easley says that non-union prejudice is dying out. In the Iron Moulders' Union, for instance, only twenty-five of the thirteen hundred agreements to-day restrict employment to union men. The characteristics of the walking delegates are improving, the best labor leaders are resolutely opposing any breaking of labor contracts, and they are, too, denouncing the sympathetic strike.

#### A LABOR CREED.

Mr. Easley gives what he calls "the revised creed of organized labor," constructed from the lessons of practical experience.

"1. Strikes are bad, and should be a last resort.

"2. Scales of wages should be determined by mutual concessions in conferences with employers rather than by a demand submitted by the union as an ultimatum.

"3. When thus determined, this scale becomes a contract, which is not only as sacred as any business contract, but the violation of which by the union is also the most disastrous blow that can be struck at the principle of unionism.

"4. Sympathetic strikes are unwise, because they violate contracts, bring injury to friendly employers and the friendly public, and arouse public opinion against the organization.

"5. It is not essential to a contract that non-union men should be excluded from employment along with union men, provided they receive the same pay.

"6. The union should attract the non-unionist by persuasion, not force, into membership.

"Violence in conducting a strike alienates the public, brings the courts and the militia to the support of employers, and reacts disastrously upon the union.

"8. Unionists should welcome new machinery.

"9. Unions should abandon arbitrary restrictions on output, and direct their attention to questions of hours of labor and rates of pay.

#### THE RELIEF SYSTEM OF THE MINE WORKERS.

MANY contradictory statements have appeared in the newspapers relating to the distribution of the relief fund among the striking anthracite mine workers. Very few attempts have been made, however, to ascertain just what system of accounting is employed in this distribution. The clearest statement of the matter that has come to our notice is contributed by Dr. Walter E. Weyl to *Charities* for September 6.

As Dr. Weyl points out, the relief system of the miners differs from that of charitable organizations in that its central idea is "militant rather than charitable." That is to say, the object in view is the winning of the strike, rather than the prevention of suffering. The principle of absolute equality in the distribution of the fund has been discarded for the principle of distribution in accordance with the needs of the applicants.

"The funds received by the national organization were divided among the three districts of the anthracite regions in proportion to the number of mine workers in each, but each of these districts redistributed its quota according to the

requirements of the various locals composing it. Even here a rough approximation seems to have been made to the number of mine workers in the various locals, although some of the locals demanded less than their share, while others, it is claimed, have hitherto refused all aid whatsoever. In the distribution of relief no discrimination has been made against non-union miners, who receive the same amount of aid as the union miners.

#### PAYMENT IN GROCERY ORDERS.

"The system of accounting appears to be both simple and effective. The district officers have printed order books in the shape of check books, with detachable orders and stubs. A local makes a requisition for one or more of these books, and when relief is granted the name of the recipient and the amount granted are written upon the order and upon the remaining stub. The order which the miner receives is not convertible into cash, but is accepted by the local grocer in payment for flour, potatoes, meat, canned goods, etc. The grocer fills out the amounts and prices of the goods received upon the obverse of the order, and both grocer and miner sign this statement, thus minimizing the danger of allowing the grocer and miner in collusion to convert the order into cash and subsequently into whiskey. The grocer or other small local merchant surrenders the filled-out order and receives his payment in the form of a check. The local union thus retains the original stub, the order accepted by the miner, the miner's receipt for the groceries purchased, and the stub of the check paid to the grocer. The local auditing committee reviews the workings of the system, and the district officials have equally the right to inquire into the distribution of the funds.

#### FOOD THE CHIEF ITEM.

"The reduction of the expense of relief is carried to a fine point, and relief is granted in a manner faintly suggesting Becky Sharp's famous plan of living on nothing a year. There are many men in the district who will not accept relief, and many others to whom it is not granted. The great army of those who have left do not, of course, receive relief, and men who have obtained work in the region also go without assistance. A corresponding reduction is made for miners or other mine workers who receive aid from relatives or friends, or whose daughters are employed as servants, mill hands, or otherwise."

After making such deductions, the amount granted bears an approximate proportion to the food requirements of the striking population. A

certain sum is allowed each single man, an additional sum for a wife, and still another sum for each child or other dependent, varying according to the age and requirements of each. Relief rarely takes the form of rent or clothing, and nothing is paid on account of fuel, since coal for that purpose may be picked from the culm heap.

#### EGYPT FOR THE EGYPTIANS.

ENGLAND'S administration of Egypt has been so frequently cited as an object lesson of what colonial government should be, that the observations of an American traveler just now have a peculiar interest to all American citizens who are concerned, as we all should be, in the successful administration of our newly acquired American dependencies. There is, therefore, a special timeliness in the article on "The Egypt of To-day" contributed by Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, to the first number of the *International Quarterly*, the successor of the *International Monthly*. Professor Jenks briefly relates the disasters of the political and financial history of Egypt as a Turkish province, and describes the ingenious system under which, since 1882, the country, while nominally under the authority of the Khedive, has been virtually a British protectorate, if not actually a British dependency. The Khedive pays to his master, the Sultan of Turkey, an annual tribute of about \$3,375,000. An advisory cabinet of six ministers, each in charge of a department, is nominally, in the name of the Khedive, the law-making body. There is also the legislative council, to which proposed laws are submitted for advice. There is a general assembly meeting every two years, but the only power possessed by this body is that of making suggestions relating to the welfare of the country. The most important official of all, however, is an English financial adviser, who, without a vote, sits with the cabinet, must be given full information, and must be allowed to give advice. In each department there is also either an English adviser or an English permanent secretary, who must be given full knowledge of the working of the government, and must be permitted to make suggestions. These all act under the leadership of Lord Cromer, England's diplomatic agent and consul-general. There is an English army of occupation of some five thousand troops holding the citadel whose guns command the Khedive's capital, and this, it may well be believed, lends effective support to the advice of the English officials. Furthermore, the Egyptian army itself is trained and com-



carry the burden, through the various works mentioned, as well as through various other helpful measures, educative and otherwise, has also been very greatly strengthened. The principal of the debt has been comparatively little lessened, but there have been greatly added expenditures in works of public improvement, while the strength to carry it has been doubled.

#### SOCIAL BETTERMENT.

The improved financial situation, however, was not the only phase of the Egyptian question that interested Professor Jenks. Since 1894 the surplus revenues have enabled the government to take measures of social reform which, in his opinion, may in future be dwelt upon by writers with even more emphasis than questions of finance. Lord Cromer and Lord Milner have both insisted that their government of Egypt is for the benefit of the Egyptians, and that their intention is to teach the Egyptians as rapidly as possible how to govern themselves. Professor Jenks is convinced that this training in self-government is actually being effected, and apparently as rapidly as possible.

Take, for instance, the training in the schools. Before the English occupation great masses of Egyptians remained ignorant. Over 91 per cent. of the males and almost 99½ per cent. of the females could neither read nor write. Until within the last five years public primary education for the poorer classes, aside from the mere learning of the Koran, was almost unknown. At the present time public schools are being established everywhere, and grants in aid of these schools are paid in proportion to the attendance and the records made by the pupils. Likewise, certain positions in the civil service can be filled only by those who hold certificates from schools of certain grades. As a consequence there has been a great awakening of interest. Most of the teachers of these public schools are Mohammedan, and the schools are non-Christian in their instruction. The Koran is still used as a text-book for many purposes, but the education is practical in its general nature. The children are taught, besides reading and writing, the elements of the sciences, and they choose either French or English as the foreign language which they will learn, and that in which they will receive instruction in the more advanced studies where Arabic text-books cannot readily be provided. It is a noteworthy fact that while, in the earlier days, French was the language more frequently chosen, nearly all the pupils are now selecting English. There are also provisions for training in law, medicine, agriculture, engineering, etc. The law school is the most popular,

while the agricultural college,—although the basis of Egyptian wealth and prosperity is and must always be agriculture,—suffers from lack of pupils. Female education has not been neglected, and Professor Jenks says that we may expect in the near future that instead of 99½ per cent. of the women being unable to write, a very large per cent. of the mothers of the country will be able to give their children the rudiments of education at home, and with the added intelligence and wider outlook on the world's affairs that will come from their own reading, they will be able to start their children in the direction of the higher civilization.

#### THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The relations of the official class to the peasantry have greatly improved in the score of years that have elapsed under English occupation. Professor Jenks alludes to the former practice of collecting taxes from the villagers before the crops were ready for harvest and compelling them to borrow the money from a lender who went about with the tax collector expressly for the purpose, the coming crops being assigned to this Shylock. Furthermore, when the cultivator had paid his tax, he was never certain that there might not be further assessments during the year. As a rule he had no tax receipt, which was a quit-claim for any specified time, and with his ignorance and lack of support from the government officials, he simply paid what he could when the tax-gatherer appeared, and paid again when the proper official made a second demand. All this has been changed. The taxes, while being reduced, have been fixed; the amount is absolutely determined from year to year, and the time of payment is known. When the peasant has paid the tax, he is given a receipt which secures him from further demands until the next regular period.

Similar results, he says, are found in connection with the courts. In former times the judges had their private rooms, where they received suitors bearing gifts before the case was tried. The larger present usually decided the case in the giver's favor. Some of the more conscientious judges received equal amounts from both sides, and then paid back the bribe to the suitor losing the case, thus insuring impartiality, as they thought. But this qualified system of bribing was rare; ordinarily the larger purse won. While among the native judges and the lower courts there are still traces of this system, Professor Jenks finds that, on the whole, corruption is dying out, and, to a considerable extent, has already vanished. He said there is never any accusation brought against the fair dealing of the European judges in th



higher courts, save that it is thought that they are at times slightly swayed by prejudice in favor of the Europeans or in favor of Christians. This is, however, admitted by the Egyptians themselves to be not corruption, but only a natural prejudice, and even this is not charged except in the rarest cases. So far as the Egyptian judges are concerned, there is a rigid system of inspection of cases in the lower courts by English officials; and unjust judgments are now very likely to be discovered. If discovered, they are certain to be upset; and the unjust judge, if there is evidence of corruption, is punished. This even-handed justice between rich and poor is another one of the boons of liberty for which Egypt thanks the Englishman.

In dealing with criminals, many reforms have been introduced. Whereas formerly prisoners of all grades, first offenders and hardened criminals, were placed together and worked together, the prisoners are now classified, with the idea of protecting the younger from the evil influence of the hardened criminal. Lighter sentences are provided for first offenders, and there are other suitable gradations of punishment. A reform school for child offenders has been established, which educates the children in trades.

#### ALFRED BEIT, THE CRÆSUS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

A BRIEF character sketch of Alfred Beit, the associate of Cecil Rhodes, and the largest diamond merchant in the world, appears in *Everybody's Magazine* for October, from the pen of Chalmers Roberts. Alfred Beit is only about forty-five years old, and a bachelor. People say he is worth \$375,000,000. He came of a Hebrew family in Hamburg, went to college, and served an apprenticeship in a Hamburg bank. After this apprenticeship he went to Kimberley and rapidly built up a fortune in the diamond fields. From the time that Rhodes consummated his great consolidation of the Kimberley diamond mines in 1889, he and Beit were in close business association, and Beit is one of the executors of the famous Rhodes will. The South African millionaire is also much the largest shareholder in the Rand Mines, Limited. He has never been at Johannesburg but three or four times, and on one of these visits he gave a great ball to three hundred friends, one of the most sumptuous entertainments ever seen, where every lady present was given a valuable diamond as a souvenir. This is entirely apart from his usual character, for he is a modest, retiring man. Mr. Roberts says he can be sometimes seen sipping a lemonade in one of the great restaurants in a quiet manner; and that although the newspapers have

much to say about him in the matter of his purchase of old masters, his subscriptions to the opera, his gifts to charity, there is remarkably little gossip about him personally.

Mr. Beit is very small in stature, and when he was seen, as it often happened, in company with



MR. ALFRED BEIT.

Mr. Rhodes, the contrast was almost ludicrous. He is as thorough and precise as Mr. Rhodes was general and heedless of details. He is very blonde, with prominent eyes of steel blue, and is almost dandyish in his dress. Both Rhodes and Beit began their fortunes with the consolidation of the diamond mines; but while Mr. Rhodes left off fortune-making, and began imperial schemes, Mr. Beit will never reach the point where he has money enough. He seems to have no social ambition, and is perfectly satisfied with the work of adding to his immense possessions in every country of the world. These are generally mining properties, but he possesses controlling interests in many street-railway systems in South Africa, Mexico, Chile, and Portugal. The actual figures of Mr. Beit's wealth are probably known to no man; but it is certain that he is one of the richest men in the world, and almost the only man to whom the Rothschilds are willing to play second fiddle, as in the great De Beers Company, where

his holdings much exceed their own. "Those who do come to know him find him personally a very sunny-tempered man, well read, well traveled, well groomed, by no means the typical millionaire of fiction or the stage. He has keen artistic tastes, as his house well proves. His picture gallery is supposed to contain one of the best collections in London. The house, which is in no way overdone, as London mansions so often are, holds a collection of Louis Seize furniture which is said to be unequalled."

#### AUSTRIAN EXPERIMENTS IN STATE SOCIALISM.

THE state socialistic work which is undertaken by Austria in Bosnia and Herzegovina is described in the *Monthly Review* for September by Mr. L. Villari. This activity shows itself in many ways. It has increased, by means of loans advanced by the Landesbank, the number of peasant proprietors to 15,000. It is also making every effort to institute agricultural improvements, and to establish a number of model farms, which are schools of agriculture. But the most curious experiment that has been made is the establishment of government hotels. Herr Von Kallay was very anxious to attract tourists to Bosnia, and as the ordinary landlords would not take the risk of building hotels, the government has built them on its own account. These hotels are plain, comfortable, and well managed, and are sufficiently popular at certain seasons to be crowded by tourists, who have come chiefly from Austria-Hungary. Where there are no hotels, board and lodging are provided at the gendarme stations. Herr Von Kallay has even created a state watering-place, Ilidze, with three good hotels, a casino, and charming grounds; a narrow-gauge railway has been constructed throughout the country, and on the whole M. Villari thinks that the government has done very well in its experiments.

#### COLOMBIA THE VICTIM OF BAD FINANCE.

IN the September number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* (page 357) some account was given of the Colombian revolution. The wretched financial conditions that prevail in the country were outlined, and the writer (a contributor to the *Missionary Review of the World*) predicted that the attempt to return to a sound currency will be more trying to the Colombian people than any financial question that they have ever tried to solve in the past. A similar opinion is expressed by a writer in the *North American Review*

for September, Señor E. A. Morales, who is himself a citizen of Colombia.

Señor Morales shows that the annual revenues of the government (averaging about \$14,000,000 for a population of 4,500,000) were more than sufficient to save the country from ruin, if properly administered, but so seriously were the public funds misapplied that the judges and magistrates of the important Department of Panama were left without one cent on account of their salaries for a period of two years.

"The war budget, which in the administrations prior to 1886 never reached the amount of half a million of dollars yearly in time of peace, went on increasing until it aggregated the enormous sum of nine and a half million dollars (in round figures) in the two years' term of 1897-98, —say, more than one-third of the revenues, calculated at \$28,224,000, for the same term.

"While the War Department has been expending such a considerable portion of the revenues, other branches, like the external debt, have been completely obliterated from the budget, and the interests on said debt, which in years preceding 1886 were always considered as sacred engagements even in time of war, were entirely neglected. I consider it no exaggeration to assert that some have not been paid for over twenty years.

"The internal debt, the proper study of which would require much labor, because of the diversity of the forms under which it has been contracted, has increased extraordinarily by claims for recognized services which have not been covered, supplies, loans, and expropriations, and for military recompenses. That has been one of the means selected to give protection to the partisans of the government.

#### THE FLOOD OF IRREDEEMABLE PAPER.

"As I observed before, it was not possible to maintain this system with the ordinary revenue, and it became necessary to have recourse to the emission of irredeemable paper money and the institution of monopolies. The estimated deficit of \$1,312,016 for the period 1887-88 increased to \$3,435,498.70 in 1897-98, being one-eighth of the revenues. Although the persistence of an ever-growing deficit in the budget of the country would demand the application of the proper remedy or rigorous economy from any statesman, in Colombia these means were not adopted, because the provoking lithographic machines were ever and ever ready to cover the deficiencies.

"The terrible and inevitable consequence was not long in making itself felt, for the reason that the economic laws are not to be trifled with with impunity. The paper money of compul-

sory circulation suffered a depreciation ; and, as its exchange value fell, the government found itself obliged to issue a larger quantity in order to obtain the same benefit previously obtained for a smaller quantity ; for this new deficiency it was forced to make a new issue, which caused the same disastrous effect ; and this evil went on growing daily in alarming progression. On the other hand, as the taxes, rents, and contributions were payable, according to tariffs established by law, in the depreciated paper, the intrinsic value of these revenues dwindled in the proportion of the rise in exchange. So that the proceeds of the rents should maintain the intrinsic value estimated in the budget, it would have been requisite to change the tariffs daily in order that they might be always in accordance with the fluctuations of the paper money.

"The exchange which fluctuated ten points at the utmost when the system was established began to vary a hundred points in 1899, and by the year 1900 the fluctuations were counted by the thousand points.

"Commerce, all industries, and even the very life of the nation were highly affected by this situation, as may be easily understood when it is known that one American dollar is equivalent to fifty dollars in Colombian notes. Private credit completely disappeared on account of these violent fluctuations, and as it was and is still prohibited to stipulate any other currency but the notes in private contracts, commerce had to choose between inaction and bankruptcy."

#### AMERICAN DEMOCRACY VS. SCIENCE.

MR. CARL SNYDER'S recent article in the *North American Review* upon American inferiority in science has greatly impressed a French writer, M. Jean Jussieu, who, in *La Revue* for August, does what Mr. Snyder did not attempt,—namely, gives the reasons why America is inferior in scientific attainments. M. Jussieu has just returned from a lengthy stay in the United States, during which he paid special attention to American universities.

M. Jussieu will have none of the argument that America is too young a country to have attained distinction in science and art.

"It is not imagined, I presume, that the little European comes into the world with science in-born or infused? What is the cause, then? That the discoveries of European savants are not immediately made known in the United States? Not at all. There are quantities of European reviews in every university or library of any importance. Whether they are read or not is another matter. The opportunity is there. . . .

In America there are as many means of doing scientific work as in Europe, or more. The use is not made of them that might be made."

#### TOO MUCH DEMOCRACY THE CAUSE OF AMERICAN INFERIORITY.

The French writer has no doubt that the real cause of American scientific inferiority is the too great triumph of democracy.

"The idea of the moral equality of citizens . . . brings about in most minds the idea of intellectual equality, which is a profound error. The result is the *bourgeoisisme* (!) not only of a class, as in France, but of the whole nation. . . . Democracy insures the triumph of utilitarianism. The formula of both is the greatest happiness for the greatest number. Now, the value of a principle depends entirely upon the person who adopts it."

In the mouth of the majority this principle has merely come to mean : "So long as I do not interfere with another's action, there is no reason why I should work for him rather than for myself."

"It is easy to see what this means in the mouth of any one of average intelligence ; it is the end of all spirit of disinterestedness, not only in science, but in art and in morality."

#### THE CHILDREN RULE.

Men who will not sacrifice themselves for another man will hardly do so for an idea, a precept. Worldly success, the money-making ideal, has fettered and will fetter American science. The only scientist honored is he whose books sell in quantities ; as a consequence, the scientist must appeal to an inferior public, write "amusing" books, but not books of high scientific value. The professor must make his lessons amusing. Thoroughness is ignored. "There is never anything finished," nothing *soigné*, says M. Jussieu.

"In the United States, it may be said, the school governs science, the masters govern the school, the parents govern the masters, the children govern the parents,—therefore the children govern the science."

This he considers good neither for the children nor science.

#### OTHER CONSEQUENCES OF TOO MUCH DEMOCRACY.

All these millions "given" to American universities are often given because they have first been begged. There is a strong tendency to choose as university presidents men and women with large fortunes, nominally because any one in such a position ought not to be troubled about financial matters, but really because millionaires consort with other millionaires, and the wealthy

president will be better able to secure gifts and endowments for his university.

Again, there is far too much attention paid to athletics. A director of football at an American university gets \$6,000 a year; a coach, \$1,500 for ten to twelve weeks' work, with board and lodging. Sports occupy a preposterous amount of space in American papers. New York pays its teachers fairly well, but worse than any other form of work not purely mechanical. No other State pays them nearly so well.

#### AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC WORK MERELY ANALYTICAL.

The true scientific spirit, according to Herbert Spencer, is the synthetic spirit, which sees likenesses where the common mind only sees divergences. It is this which M. Jussieu considers is almost wholly lacking in America. Here scientific works are almost always merely analytical,—statistics, compilations, etc., requiring an altogether lower order of intelligence.

"Modern positivism has been little understood in America. Two very different propositions have been confounded: basing science on facts, and making science consist in facts."

M. Jussieu concludes by remarking that nothing is further from him than to wish to cast a stone at America. He merely tries to explain that the state of science here is a necessary result of the social conditions. In America "every one must, willingly or unwillingly, enter the unbearable democratic mill." The American professor must waste endless time on social distractions; the scientist can with difficulty avoid doing likewise. What waste of time! What strength spent in futile details!

#### TEACHING AGRICULTURE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE advantage of some form of agricultural instruction in the rural and village schools, to which is committed the training of about 70 per cent. of the public-school children of our land, hardly seems to require demonstration. It is a fact, nevertheless, that in many parts of the country next to nothing has been done in this direction. Educationists, however, are alive to the pedagogical value of this kind of training in elementary schools; a paper contributed by Superintendent Joseph Carter, of Champaign, Ill., to the September number of the *Kindergarten Magazine* gives many excellent reasons for the inclusion of the subject in school programmes and at the same time offers helpful suggestions to teachers.

Some of the latter we quote in the following paragraphs:

#### A HINT AS TO WHAT SHOULD BE TAUGHT.

"Teach the children the lessons of the soil. Tell them the wonderful story of its origin, or, better still, let them tell you what they have seen in the field, and by the brook, and then you give them the charming explanation. Tell them why men plow, and what are the reasons for cultivating the soil, and what methods of cultivation are beneficial and what are decidedly injurious. Tell them how the physical condition of the soil may affect its fertility; and tell them what elements have been taken from the soil when it is worn out, and how to replace them. Tell them the marvelous story of the important discovery of modern times, a discovery which places in the hands of every farmer a means, completely under his control, of drawing from the atmosphere the free nitrogen of the air, and of fixing it in any field he may wish to enrich.

"It is a story of minute organisms which are in the soil,—or if they are not there, the farmer can put them there,—which locate themselves upon the roots of certain plants, and give these plants power to store up in their roots, to be left in the soil, its most valuable constituent of plant food—nitrogen. Tell them what the tassel and the silk of the corn are, and why one is at the top of the stalk and the other very much below it. Tell them why the blossoms of corn, oats, rice, and wheat are colorless and odorless, and why the blossoms of cotton and the clover are so beautifully colored, and why they have such exquisite perfume. Tell them what the bees and the bumblebees are doing, and of what superlative importance they are to the existence of many plants, and how they are most industriously serving man a little by the honey they make, but vastly more in other ways; for they not only increase his apple, peach, and pear crop, but they also aid in adding fertility to the soil."

All of which presupposes, we fear, a richer equipment on the part of the instructor than is now possessed by the majority of our country school teachers.

#### EFFECT ON SOCIAL IDEALS.

Professor Carter is enthusiastic over the results to be hoped for when once the system is fairly at work:

"Who can doubt the practical value of teaching these things to those who are to be the future farmers of this land? Think how it would brighten the dull monotony of the lonesome little country school to teach the children to understand the things about them; the weeds by the roadside and the harm they do; the birds in the hedge and the good they do; the honeybee and

the white clover, the bumblebee and the red clover, and the great value of the work they accomplish; the angle worm in the field and its work. These things for the child, and more complex things for the young man and the young woman of the farm, how they would change the mental and spiritual attitude of the future farmer toward his vocation! Instead of being either the discontented drudge longing to get to town, as he so often is, or of being the hard-fisted, grasping land grabber, which some, alas! are, he would be a student working joyously and happily and successfully in that greatest of all laboratories—a well-kept farm."

#### WILL OUR CITIES BE A MASS OF SKY-SCRAPERS?

MR. BURTON J. HENDRICK contributes an article on "The Limitation of the Production of Sky-scrapers" to the October *Atlantic Monthly*. Mr. Hendrick says that the imaginative pictures of our great cities as they will appear twenty-five or fifty years hence, as masses of sky-scraper office buildings twenty to thirty stories high, is not a true one. He says that natural causes have brought a pause to the production of sky-scrapers in New York City at least, and that in future there will be rather a decrease, relatively, in their production.

This is brought about, he says, by the factors of light and air. The tenants that occupy great office buildings are willing to pay liberally for light and air, and it is readily seen that if a street is lined on both sides with twenty to thirty story buildings, a majority of the rooms in these buildings will not have their quota of light and air. This is so true that nowadays, when a company erects a huge structure in New York City, it finds it necessary to buy or lease the adjoining property to insure against the erection on this adjoining property of sky-scrapers similar to its own. Dr. Hendrick gives a number of examples where this has been done in New York City, and he shows that this process will prove a constantly growing limitation to the production of sky-scrapers. In other words, whenever a very tall building goes up nowadays, it is apt to make it certain that adjoining lands will be used for lower structures permanently.

#### PLAINNESS IN SKY-SCRAPER ARCHITECTURE.

This is, from an architectural point of view, highly desirable, because the constructors of sky-scrapers have found out by experience that it is practically useless to attempt ornamentation of the huge office buildings, and have come down to an absolutely plain and monotonous façade as the

most practical type. Formerly there were attempts at galleries and efforts to lessen the apparent height of a building by widening the windows. The later structures do not show such devices.



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THE FULLER BUILDING IN NEW YORK CITY.  
(One of the most striking examples of sky-scraper architecture.)

"It was found, among other things, that highly carved balconies at the eighteenth and twentieth stories were not additional attractions to tenants; and that Mansard roofs paid no rent. The sky-scraper, in its latest manifestation, therefore, con-

sists of a succession of prosaic stories, one upon another, the whole rising sheer from earth heavenward, its monotony unrelieved by the slightest ornamentation. The largest office building in the world, the Broad Exchange, at the southeast corner of Broad Street and Exchange Place, New York, rising to a height of twenty stories, and occupying 27,000 square feet of ground space, is the final word in what may be called the modern economic system of office construction. The building was erected by a syndicate of operators as a speculative enterprise, and represents invested capital of not far from \$7,500,000. Of that \$7,500,000 hardly a dollar has been spent in non-productive ornamentation; the whole operation has been conducted with an eye single to rental income."

#### A GREAT CATTLE KING OF MEXICO.

S. G. ANDRUS tells of the greatest of the Mexican ranch kings in the October *National Magazine*. Don Luis Terrazas, of Chihuahua, owns between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 acres of land, 8,000,000 acres of which are the finest grazing land in Mexico. His brand-marks are on a million head of cattle, half as many sheep, and several hundred thousand horses.

When one leaves El Paso on the Mexican Central train, he starts on the ranch of Terrazas, and rides through it for a hundred and fifty miles, gazing all day on Terrazas' cattle, sheep, and horses fattening on the rich para grass. On the ten mammoth ranches of the cattle king some 10,000 men are constantly employed, and something like 100,000 acres of his estate are under cultivation. Mr. Andrus says that Don Luis, it is estimated, is probably worth \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000, Mexican money, and has enormous holdings of bank stock and factory stock in addition to his pastoral wealth. He is a close friend of President Diaz, and a power financially and politically. Mr. Andrus says there is a great future for the grazing industry in Mexico, and that it will come into powerful competition with the cattle-raising in our Southwest. At present about 70 per cent. of the Mexican cattle are sent to the United States. Señor Terrazas has done a great deal to foster and promote the cattle industry of his country, inducing the government to remove the tax on blooded cattle, and importing blooded bulls from the States by the carload. He is teaching the Mexicans to use dressed meats. They are the greatest meat-eaters on earth, but kill their beef one hour and eat it the next. Don Luis has built in Chihuahua a large modern packing house, the only one in Mexico. This packing house is

manned by American workmen and superintendents.

Don Luis is a sturdy man of seventy-three, but still supervises personally his vast interests. He knows to the last detail the factors of income and outgo. Just now he is intent upon the problems of irrigation, and has recently spent \$300,000 in constructing four reservoirs to save the loss of cattle that always comes in a dry season.

#### THE NAVY'S GREATEST NEED.

IT is a strange but undeniable fact that what many naval officers and experts regard as the American navy's most urgent need at the present time is hardly understood at all by the general public. The press gives full information about the ships and guns, but very slight consideration is given to the manning and officering of these ships and guns,—or, as the French say, the *personnel*. It is the purpose of Lieut.-Com. Roy C. Smith, writing in the *North American Review* for September, to inform the public on this latter phase of the naval problem, and to show the need of men transcends in importance the need of material equipment.

Lieutenant-Commander Smith makes so strong a case that we wonder how Congress could so long have remained blind to the real seriousness of the situation. The facts of the matter, as stated by this officer, are briefly as follows: The number of officers and men in the navy is limited by law. While the tonnage of the navy has doubled and trebled, the number of sea-going officers has not been increased at all, and that of the enlisted men only to a limited extent. Each session of Congress, as a rule, sees an increase in the tonnage, while the increases in the men have come only at rare intervals, and there has been no increase of officers. The *personnel* act of 1899 made, it is true, a slight increase, but the vacancies thus created, owing to a lack of graduates, have never been filled. It is as if a line of merchant ships had ten vessels in its service, all suitably manned, and then gradually increased its fleet to thirty vessels; but as each new ship is added its officers and men were drawn from the older ships, without any increase of the total number. How long could this sort of thing go on?

It is a fact that Congress at its last session provided for an addition of 3,000 enlisted men, bringing up the total of enlisted men and boys to 28,000. It is explained, however, that this number was thought to be temporarily adequate only because it was expected that a number of ships would be out of commission or laid up for

repairs. The total completed tonnage of the navy on January 1, 1902, was 481,967 tons. This would give a ratio of 60 men per 1,000 tons of shipping. Taking into account the authorized tonnage as shown by the last Navy Register, this same ratio would require a force of 45,000 men and boys for the 750,000 tons.

#### HOW SHALL THE SHIPS BE OFFICERED?

The problem of officers is far more grave. As already stated, there has been no increase whatever in the number of sea-going officers since the days of wooden steamers. It is estimated that a period of twelve years is required to make an efficient lieutenant, beginning at boyhood. Commander Smith thus describes the difficulties in which the navy now finds itself:

"In the report of the chief of the Bureau of Navigation, already referred to, it is shown that 1,026 additional line officers will be needed by the time all the ships then authorized shall be finished, and the estimate is stated to be at least 30 per cent. smaller than the practice abroad for ships in commission. As the navy then consisted of 1,042 line officers, counting the cadets doing sea duty, it meant that the number of officers would have had to be doubled in about three years from that time, or in two years from now. The 1,042 officers then on the list had been in training anywhere from four to forty-eight years. In the next two years an equal number must be added to the list to bring up the total strength to a minimum of efficiency! The problem is an impossible one. It means that there has been great shortsightedness in the past, but with that we are not now concerned.

"For the future, while 1,026 trained officers cannot be provided in two years, still something may be done, and it should be done at once, for every year of delay means the chance of national humiliation, which may, however, possibly be avoided by acting now. From the figures quoted,—that is, 2,068 officers and 750,000 tons of shipping,—and as in the case of the enlisted men they are an exceedingly moderate estimate, made by considering the individual ships and the practice of foreign nations, the proper ratio of line officers to tons of shipping is seen to be about 3 officers per 1,000 tons. This does not mean that all the officers are required for sea duty. There are some technical duties in connection with administration and the preparation of ships that will always require some officers to be ashore. Also, a small reserve will be needed to allow for sickness, leave, and the interchange of duties. The total figure quoted above,—that is, 2,068 officers,—was made up of 1,479 officers, or 71 per cent., at sea; 425, or 21 per cent., on shore

duty; and 164, or 8 per cent., as a reserve. The total, as has been seen, amounts to 3 officers per 1,000 tons, which ratio should be authorized by law, as has been recommended in the case of the enlisted men, 1 officer for every 20 men, 3 officers and 60 men for every 1,000 tons of completed and authorized shipping, the tonnage to be ascertained at the beginning of each fiscal year, and the quotas of officers and men to hold for that year. The above refers only to line officers, though the same reasoning applies equally to the staff corps."

The only feasible means of relief would seem to be an immediate increase in the Naval Academy appointments. It is first of all necessary, however, that Congress and the people should be aroused to the urgency of the matter.

#### THE ENGINEER'S PLACE IN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVIES.

THE British Admiralty order of January 9 last, directing that in future certain machinery is to pass from the charge and control of the engineer officer to that of the gunnery or torpedo lieutenants, respectively, is the subject of an article by Mr. Charles M. Johnson in the *Engineering Magazine* for September.

#### THE ENGINEER'S GRIEVANCE.

Mr. Johnson thus sets forth the present state of things in the British navy:

"Every reading man knows that for many years the engineering department of the navy has been in a more than unsatisfactory condition; it has been in a state of partial collapse. It is not from one public paper alone that the trumpet sound of danger has come. Every correspondent who has been permitted to accompany the ships on the summer cruise or in the autumn manoeuvres, has to a greater or less extent, played on the same note. Some, like Mr. Rudyard Kipling, have not hesitated to 'call a spade a spade.' They have manfully and impartially endeavored to bring home to the 'man in the street' the deplorable weakness and inefficiency of this branch of the navy. Public men of all classes have joined in protest against this paralyzing state of affairs in Great Britain's first and only line of defense.

"And what has been the result, as far as the Admiralty is concerned, of all this great consensus of thought and opinion? Has it succeeded in removing one single disability from, or in adding even 1 per cent. of either officers or men to, this dangerously undermanned branch of the service? Has it strengthened the hands of the chief engineer by giving him a staff of



better-trained units, although no added numbers? Has it in any way met the need of the engineer for greater authority and more control over his staff? In fine, has the board done anything to meet this widespread and public demand for reformation in the engineering department of the navy?"

"If," says Mr. Johnson, "these questions were put to the Lords of the Admiralty, they would doubtless be answered in the affirmative, but "as a member of this overworked, undermanned, slighted, barely tolerated class, I not only answer it in the negative, but I must go further and charge the Admiralty with deliberately sacrificing the national interests and the empire's safety to the professional interests and prejudices of their own class—the sailor element."

#### NO REPRESENTATION AT HEADQUARTERS.

The reason, says Mr. Johnson, of the new order is not far to seek. All the four sea-lords belong to one or other of the sections to which by the new order is to be committed the care and maintenance of the machinery and weapons taken away from the engineer, who from their first introduction into the service has had them in charge.

"The Admiralty have for years set their faces resolutely against increasing the engineer staff. Why? Because if they permitted the engineer department to grow to its legitimate proportions, —proportions corresponding to the multifarious duties which naturally and properly belong to it, —it would quickly equal in numbers, if it did not surpass, the sailor element. When we remember that in the present day everything is done as far as may be by mechanical means,—that is, by the engineer, and that all the sailor is left to do is to fight the guns and keep the ship clean,—are we not naturally surprised to find that the ratio between the sailor and the engineer branches respectively is as 4 to 1? Again I ask, why? Because command of men means power, and needs authority to wield that power. The engineer has no executive or military authority,—he is a civilian! He can do nothing to reward or punish any member of his staff."

#### A VITAL QUESTION.

Mr. Johnson asks, "Is machinery of any sort likely to be as efficiently handled, to give as good results, or to last as long in the hands of amateurs as in those of experts?" A naval engineer, before he is considered competent to undertake the independent charge of machinery, must spend five or six years in the workshops at Keyham; then for some ten years he acts as as-

sistant engineer at sea under the orders of a superior engineer. After this he is considered eligible for an appointment in charge of the machinery of a gun or torpedo boat. This training cannot be contemplated for the executive officer in the new order.

#### A WELCOME CONTRAST.

It is pleasant to turn to Mr. Walter M. McFarland's paper upon "The Naval Engineer of the Future," which immediately precedes Mr. Johnson's gloomy article. Mr. McFarland was for a long time an engineer in the United States navy, and gives an account of the much happier state of things prevailing there. Criticising Mr. Johnson's article, he says:

"It seems to me that Mr. Johnson has missed the point that the Admiralty regulation transferring certain strictly engineering work to executive officers is really an admission that military titles are not inconsistent with engineering duty, and that consequently this move should be looked upon as an admission, although a half-hearted and very unsatisfactory one, that the claims of the engineers are just. In view of the outcome in the navy of the United States, which is well known to all students of the subject, it seems to me that this recent Admiralty regulation should really be a source of some satisfaction to British engineers, but it should not cause them to relax their efforts to secure their proper standing."

#### ONE REALLY STRONG CIVILIAN.

Mr. Johnson is always careful to exclude Lord Selborne and Mr. Arnold-Forster from his criticisms, on the ground that, being civilians, they cannot do anything except act on the advice of experts. The present fortunate state of things in the American navy is chiefly due to President Roosevelt's initiative when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. "A really strong civilian has no difficulty at all in getting at the facts of these technical matters," says Mr. McFarland.

#### AN AMALGAMATION.

The reform introduced by President Roosevelt is really an amalgamation between the engineer and the executive officer. To quote his own words:

"Every officer on a modern war vessel in reality has to be an engineer, whether he wants to or not. Everything on such a vessel goes by machinery, and every officer, whether dealing with the turrets or the engine-room, has to do engineer's work. There is no longer any reason for having a separate body of engineers, responsible for only a part of the machinery. What we need is one homogeneous body, all of whose

members are trained for the efficient performance of the duties of the modern line officer. The midshipman will be grounded in all these duties at Annapolis, and will be perfected likewise in all of them by actual work after graduation. We are not making a revolution; we are merely recognizing and giving shape to an evolution which has come slowly but surely and naturally, and we propose to reorganize the navy along the lines indicated by the course of the evolution itself."

#### THE SEA THE ONLY BATTLEFIELD.

**A** HITHERTO unsuspected corollary of M. Bloch's doctrine, that the improvement of weapons will render land war on a great scale practically impossible, is dwelt upon by Commander G. A. Ballard, R. N., in the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* for August. Every campaign, excepting those which are waged by overwhelming numbers against a comparatively few resolute combatants, will result in stalemate. Granting that this is so, says Commander Ballard, what follows? All future wars will be fought out at sea. Military men have brought their art or profession to such a pitch of perfection that, given forces of comparative equality, it is impossible to do more than bring matters to a deadlock. Therefore the deciding battles of the future will be fought out on the sea, where it is only too easy to fight to a finish. Commander Ballard thus summarizes his own conclusions:

"Firstly, if his ideas prove to be wholly correct, and hostile operations between equally matched armies reach at length a condition of deadlock, the influence of sea power as an alternative force in the mutual relations of states will become not only greater, but paramount. Secondly, if his ideas are only correct in a modified form, the reluctance to face the sufferings of land attack, even when it has prospects of ultimate success, will still heighten the advantages to be derived from resort to the alternative, although in a correspondingly modified form. In either case the results will be beneficial to Great Britain so long as she maintains her maritime strength unimpaired; and, paradoxical though it may seem, if M. de Bloch were even approximately correct in his views, her influence on European politics, although not herself a great military power, will be enhanced rather than diminished by scientific improvements in military weapons. But if his views are correct, the tendency of the future will be toward the development of the sea power of other countries as well; and if England is to maintain her self-

respect and imperial position, she must be prepared to face heavy sacrifices when necessary, or this influence will decay."

#### GENERAL VON GOLTZ ON THE BOER WAR.

**T**HE European reviews continue to discuss the military lessons of the Boer War. The *Deutsche Revue* for August opens with an article on this topic by General von Goltz, the famous soldier who reorganized the Turkish army, and who is looked upon as one of the greatest military authorities in Germany.

#### LESSONS FOR GERMANY.

The general discusses the war solely from the point of view of its teaching value for the German army. He, however, points out that there is much more to be learned from it than tactics and strategy. When a small nation of farmers and shepherds—numbering less than the inhabitants of Munich or Cologne—waged war for almost three years against the first world power, and forces it to put forth the greatest efforts, the matter deserves attention. The nature of the seat of war explains a good deal, but not all. The difficulties of transport, etc., should not be overlooked, but, after all, the area was not large enough to be the sole cause why such a huge army was needed.

How can the reported astonishing shooting of the Boers be the cause? An experienced European officer who went through the war told the general that the average shooting was no higher than in the German army. The tradition has also been long ago destroyed that the Boers met every danger fearlessly. Robust health and a good eye had a good deal to do with success. It is also wrong to seek the explanation in the abnormal unskillfulness of the English troops. While the strategy of the campaign is open to much criticism, the earlier leaders were almost obliged to divide their forces in order to save Ladysmith and Kimberley. As regards the behavior of the English troops, the above-mentioned officer said that they behaved, when attacking, just as did the Germans at manœuvres.

#### THE ARTILLERY.

The first fact which was noticeable is the comparative uselessness of the immense superiority of the English in artillery. This point is even more important than the infantry fights. The German field artillery has been greatly strengthened recently, and in consequence the matter has a double interest. The Napoleonic lesson was that artillery should be massed. The Boer War teaches the contrary. The numerically inferior

guns of the Boers again and again checked the British artillery attack, and the preparation for an infantry attack by concentrated artillery fire proved futile. The explanation is that with modern weapons the danger lies in having the guns too close together, and the lesson is that, unless there is a great deal of room, it is useless to increase the number of guns. An officer who fought at Beaugency—where the cannonade was particularly fierce—said that the noise of the guns at Colenso preceding the infantry attack made the row he heard in 1870 sink into insignificance. Every one thought that the Boers were annihilated, as the dust made by the bursting shells entirely covered the spot where they were. As a matter of fact, hardly any damage was done at all. "The only question is," said he, "if the nerves of German soldiers could stand the strain when such a rain of fire was descending on them. I rather doubt it; but the Boers, it is well known, have no nerves!"

#### THE INFANTRY.

The war has repeated the lesson that a defending army has all the advantage in a frontal attack, and that a bold defender in a good position can hold out against tremendous odds. The same lesson may be learned for infantry as for artillery,—namely, that the old massing methods must be abandoned. At last it has been clearly demonstrated that, with modern weapons, it is impossible to attack without cover. None of these points are new; they were only emphasized.

#### MOUNTED INFANTRY.

The use of mounted infantry was, however, quite new. The resistance which small mobile parties can offer to a huge orderly army, which overruns the land and occupies the towns, deserves close attention. Such a possibility could, however, hardly occur in Europe, as the necessary conditions are absent,—namely, huge space, sparsely-populated country, natural hiding-places, and an immobile enemy. Another point to be noted is that huge numbers are not so necessary in war as is at present considered to be the case. He points out that in the Franco-German War the "war madness" was even more dangerous than the foe to the Germans. It is on such occasions that men like Botha, De Wet, Delarey, and Beyers come to the front.

#### FAILURE AND SUCCESS.

The Boers failed, and one of the chief reasons he assigns is that they defended only, never attacked. Their object was to retain what they had, their opponents' object was to take their country. We learn, says General von Goltz, with

much greater pleasure from the Boers, but we must not overlook the lessons of the English. Why did they win? Because when they go in for a thing they stick to it, no matter how much it costs them. An Englishman wrote him, on the outbreak of the war:

"Africa is necessary for our future, and we cannot allow an enemy to be at the back of our colonies there. If, therefore, 100,000 men are not sufficient to overthrow the republic, we will send 200,000; and if 200,000 are not enough, we will send 300,000."

#### THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

"Leading English statesmen were of the same opinion, and took the right moment to begin. The American-Spanish war had been used by them very cleverly in order to get into good relations with their American cousins, so that they should not disturb things. The shrinking from war of the Continent, where the great powers kept the balance even by mutual mistrust, was plain to their eyes. The Eastern troubles of the last few years had proved how great powers, even when apparently united, can, nevertheless, paralyze one another. Russia, who could have vetoed the war the soonest of all, was not to be feared because of her peace-loving monarch. Such a moment was not likely to occur again for another hundred years, and Chamberlain and his colleagues were not only quick to see it, but resolved to use it regardless of consequences. That was, perhaps, morally not very beautiful, in any case not very magnanimously managed, but it was logical statesmanship."

#### TOLSTOY THROUGH FRENCH EYES.

"**T**H. BENTZON" (Madame Blanc) contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a charming paper on Tolstoy, with whom she spent a day during a recent visit to Russia. She describes with what eagerness she went forward to meet the great man who, "tall and vigorous, advanced to meet us; far more remarkable in appearance than any of his portraits would lead one to suppose, for no painter has been able to present adequately the leonine structure of the head, the quaint, powerful aspect of the flowing beard, the rough-hewn features gathered together under the broad forehead of the great imaginative thinker. . . . In the smile there is much kindness, and the homely blouse of the peasant cannot conceal the manners of the *grand seigneur*." She also gives a rapid word-picture of Countess Tolstoy: "One cannot help seeing that here is a woman of the world, affable, gifted with good sense, still youthful (she is twenty-five years

younger than her husband), and while quite able to hold her own with the great man, holding loyally to his side in the moment of peril. The whole woman is summed up in a phrase once attributed to her: "When I first married Count Tolstoy I was very simple in my habits, and I always traveled second class; but as his wife he compelled me to go first. Now he expects me to travel third; I myself prefer my old mode of going second class!"

#### LITERARY JUDGMENTS.

Tolstoy discussed with Madame Bentzon the literature of France. He spoke with bitter irony of the more extravagant symbolistic and naturalistic writers of the present day, but expressed great admiration of the philosophical authors of the nineteenth century, notably of Rousseau. Of comparatively modern French writers he prefers Balzac; and though full of enthusiasm concerning Maupassant, deplors his choice of subjects, considering that the feminine element influences far too much the modern French novelists. He spoke with respect and liking of the thoughtful and sincere work of Edouard Rod, and also of that of the brothers Margueritte. Tolstoy's favorite novelist is Charles Dickens. With him he feels in complete sympathy, for Dickens always took the side of the poor, the humble, and the unfortunate. He reserved all his anger and contempt for Kipling, to whom he even denied talent; but then it must be remembered that Tolstoy has an intense horror of warfare, and this although—or, perhaps, because—he himself took part as a combatant in the Crimean War.

#### RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

During the course of this interesting interview Tolstoy spoke at great length of religion. He is horrified to think that in France the school children are in future to be taught nothing concerning God. He is an ardent Christian, or rather an ardent Gospeller; the four Gospels alone, he says, should suffice for the conduct of life. Countess Tolstoy listens to her husband's religious views in silence; she has remained, in spite of her fine letter apropos of the excommunication of Tolstoy, sincerely Greek-Orthodox, and she refused to copy, when acting as her husband's secretary, a passage in "Resurrection," dealing with the Mass, of which she disapproved.

#### PETTY PERSECUTIONS.

Concerning Tolstoy's future plans, he informed Madame Bentzon that he intended to write a sequel to "Resurrection," but that before he did so he had much to write.—"Enough to take up my time for the next forty years," he said, smiling.

At the present time he is engaged in editing his diary, and he is also writing a "Manifesto on Liberty of Conscience." He spoke with indulgent kindness of those who persecuted him, but his wife, with indignation, read their French visitor a letter from the local pope, or priest, imploring her to insure Tolstoy's conversion before death supervened! In the neighborhood of whatever place they happen to be staying all the popes preach against Tolstoy and his works, and the Archbishop of Simferopol, in the course of a sermon delivered in his cathedral, declared him to be anti-Christ!

#### THE INFLUENCE OF DANTE ON ART.

ONE of the most interesting of the articles in the September number of the *Art Journal* is a discussion of the influence which Dante exercised on the art of his century. Mr. Addison McLeod writes:

"To all who know anything of Tuscan art, the names of Cimabue, Giotto, Orcagna, are household words. Yet the ideas connected with them are apt to be merely scattered and vague, or else the over-emphasized perceptions of some strong mind which has made one of them its especial study. Let it be allowed us to particularize in a general way.

"Cimabue was a painter of purely religious pieces, with no attempt at naturalism, but a very definite seeking after beauty. Giotto was both much wider in scope and intensely realistic in aim: striving by all his powers—imperfect though they were—to paint life as it is. His symbolism, when it comes, is plain and direct, usually expressed in single figures. Next after him comes Simone Memmi. He has made no advance as a craftsman, and has only become more introspective and thoughtful. Then comes the period with which we propose to deal.

#### THE WORK OF ORCAGNA.

"There is a spirit very clearly visible to the visitor in Florence, and though he may connect it with no very definite time, he does with one name, viz., that of Orcagna. It is a spirit, suggestive but unmistakable; betrayed rather by change of mood than change of subject, though it has to a large extent introduced, instead of the painting of life actual, the symbolical treatment of all that connects it with things beyond. Even subjects of a more ordinary kind, however, are given a mystic turn. We notice strange beasts about the fringes of the picture, stray uncouth demons intruding here and there, giving us the feeling that there are gentlemen of their kind in abundance lurking outside. What is the cause

of this new and hardly wholesome atmosphere? Where are we to realize it? Whence are we to trace it? As an artistic influence, how admirable is it?"

#### WHERE ART HAS FAILED.

These are the questions investigated in the article. Mr. McLeod says in conclusion:

"Lastly, why is it that art may never be by intention ugly? Ought she not to try and influence moral ideas, and must she not use all means needful for this?"

"I think all her acts must be ordered with reference to one great end, which is to inflame our spirits by the presentment of what is noble or beautiful. To lead us on by pointing to the heights above, not to the gulfs behind; to encourage us with the waving banner of hope, not flog us with our iniquities; by showing us the best, to inspire us to become the best. It is at once her limitation and her glory. We do not seek out physical ugliness in life; we tolerate it if need be, but we do not seek to perpetuate it, to people the isle with Calibans.

"Dante himself was not a happy man, and I sometimes wonder whether the world is happier for all he has written. But this is not the point. Perhaps the world ought not to be happier for him; but it ought to be happier for its pictures; and it is because of this that men like the Orcagnas have failed.

"It is because of this that modern art has failed, too. In aspiring to teach, she has forgotten how to praise. Her eye has fallen from the star of beauty that used to lead her, and her feet are floundering in muddy waves."

#### WHAT IS ELECTRICITY?

MR. CARL SNYDER gives an interesting account of the discussions concerning the nature of electricity in the October *Harper's*. It is one of the marvels of modern science that it is so impossible to decide definitely what is the nature of the force which is utilized so generally in modern life and industry. Benjamin Franklin thought electricity was a fluid. He assumed that all bodies were normally electrified at all times. If the quantity of electricity was increased, the body would be positively electrified; if decreased, negatively electrified. Electricity seemed to flow from a higher to a lower level, like water. The electric circuit was merely the passage of a quantity of electricity from a positive or negative to a more neutral stage.

Franklin's ideas of the fluid nature of electricity were not contradicted by the important discoveries of his immediate successors, Volta,

Davy, and Galvani. But with Faraday's discoveries of the relation of electricity to magnetism, Franklin's notions become rather crude. Then it was found that light and electricity traveled at the same speed, 184,000 miles a second, and Clerk-Maxwell, the Scotch physicist, came to the conclusion that electricity and light were at bottom identical, — light, short ether waves; electricity, long ones. Sir Isaac Newton had decided that light might best be considered as an incessant hail of bodies so minute as to escape all means of direct investigation. Recently Prof. J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge, England, has taken up again this corpuscular theory of electricity and light, and there is an active discussion among the scientists of the real nature and phenomena of electricity.

#### THE CORPUSCULAR THEORY.

"Prof. J. J. Thomson has found a way to measure the speed of these particules, their weight, or mass, as well,—in a word, to demonstrate that they are real. They seem to be wonderful as well, for they are the smallest things known to man, and it may be that out of them the universe is made. Taking a leaf from Newton's notebook, Professor Thomson calls them corpuscles. It is rather bewildering to be told that these corpuscles may turn out to be electricity, matter, light, the aurora borealis, magnetism, chemical affinity, and various other trifles, all at once.

"These corpuscles have introduced an utterly new conception into the domain of electricity,—that the latter is *atomic* in character, or, according to the new ideas, *atomic in structure*. In order to get at some sort of a working model of the processes which go on in his laboratory, the chemist was obliged to resort to the notion of ultimate units of matter, atoms,—literally, that which cannot be cut. Choosing the lightest of the atoms, that of hydrogen, as a basis, the chemist weighs and measures his atoms of gold or sulphur or iron as if they were so much sugar or salt in his scale pans."

Professor Crookes, studying the peculiar actions which go on in the Crookes tube, the source of the Roentgen rays, was led to believe that the beautiful, velvety, greenish glow inside the vacuum tube which comes when an electrical discharge passes is due to the incandescence of tiny fragments of matter.

#### THE ELECTRICAL UNIT, OR ELECTRON.

Professor Thomson found a way to count the number of corpuscles within a Crookes tube, and, knowing the total amount of electricity they bore, it was merely a problem of very long divi-

sion to calculate the charge on each corpuscle. No matter what the origin of the corpuscles, or the substances employed, this charge is always the same. It is nature's electrical unit. Professor Stoney has labelled it an electron. In studying the relation of the electron to the corpuscle, it seems that the former is only known when associated with the latter, and that matter and electricity are so indissolubly bound up together that they are to all intents one and the same.

"The chemist's atom, in the new view, becomes but an aggregation of electrified corpuscles. The mass of the latter is but a thousandth part of that of the lightest of atoms—that of hydrogen; but a hundred-thousandth part of that of an atom of silver or gold. Clusters of these corpuscles, varying in number and arrangement, but absolutely identical among themselves, build up the different kinds of matter—the eighty or ninety 'elements' known to the chemist. The corpuscles, in a word, constitute primal matter; they are the stuff of which all existing things, a starfish or a planet, a music-box or a mummy, are made.

"(On the other hand, the electrician is invited to see in the passage of a 10,000-kilowatt current but a drift of corpuscles."

Electricity, then, is supposed by these scientists to be a hail of these minute corpuscles, each forming an electron. Lord Kelvin computes the diameter of an atom at one twenty-five-millionth of an inch; a corpuscle is certainly not more than one one-thousandth so large as this, and probably is much less.

#### IS MARS INHABITED?

If we accept the dictum of some scientists, that life cannot be assumed to be anywhere possible under conditions that would render it impossible upon the earth, the problem of the existence of human life on the planet Mars is greatly simplified. This is the basis of Prof. D. G. Parker's reasoning in an article contributed to the current number of *Popular Astronomy*. He asks, "Could we live on any one of the other planets in our solar system without an environment of such conditions as would prove fatal?" As regards the planet Mercury and the sun, the admittedly high temperature seems to leave no other conclusion possible than that the burdens of human life would be simply unbearable. On the subject of Martian life, however, the evidence is not so convincing. Professor Parker disregards the "presumed possibilities" on which is based so much of the current reasoning on the problem, and confines himself to the actual dis-

coveries on which there is substantial agreement among astronomers.

#### THE "CANALS" AND "ICE CAPS" OF MARS.

"It is upon these admitted facts that we take the negative side. Passing over the fascinating philosophy of Flammarion, Proctor, and others, the discovery of Schiaparelli's canals were at first hailed as convincing proof of human workmanship, but this argument was dashed to pieces by micrometrical measurements which showed these lines to be from 20 to 70 miles wide, and in some cases more than 2,000 in length.

"That these are irrigated strips of land made green and productive by liberated waters of melting polar ice caps seems equally untenable. It is true that the changing colors give this theory a look of plausibility. But when we consider what such a theory really involves, one may well hesitate before accepting it.

"Who can seriously contemplate transformations the magnitude of which have no parallel upon this globe. How can we accept the proposition of winters so severe as to form ice caps 70 degrees of arc, followed by summers so tropical as to melt them all away, flooding vast regions far beyond the central zone. Not that the severity of the winter can be doubted, but that it should be followed by a season of so high temperature, while receiving only 43 per cent. of the sun rays which we enjoy, seems wholly improbable.

"The claims of those who picture such water supplies under so high temperature are irreconcilable with other known facts. It is admitted that the planet is without any large bodies of water such as our oceans and seas; that the atmosphere is very light,—less than half the density of ours, even at the highest mountain peaks. This cannot be doubted, as, unlike other planets, Mars is seen to the very surface of the ball. If there were water vapors they would condense into clouds, and these would obscure the observation.

"To create such polar snows and ice caps as are claimed presupposes an atmosphere freighted with aqueous vapors, and it would seem that such clouds could not fail to be detected.

"That such plentiful supplies of watery vapors do not exist is further proven by the fact that there is substantially nothing to originate them. It takes the evaporations of large bodies of water to distribute the needed moisture for sustaining plant and animal life. This is proven from our own experience.

"Three-fifths of our globe is deeply covered with water: evaporations from this are daily carried into the atmosphere in immense quantities and taken by the winds for distribution over

the planet. Even this is found to be insufficient, for vast deserts continue arid and parched, and yield no fruitage whatever.

"If this is our experience, what must it be upon Mars, where no such bodies of water exist to be vaporized."

#### REASONS FOR BELIEVING THAT MARS IS UNINHABITED.

Professor Parker rests his conclusion that the planet is not inhabited upon the following premises :

"1. The moisture, if any, is insufficient. It is admitted that there are no large bodies of water to be vaporized, and the telescope practically demonstrates that there are no clouds suggestive of either snow or rain precipitations.

"2. Without abundance of moisture there would be insufficient vegetation to sustain life.

"3. It is too cold. With a temperature presumably two and one-half times lower than our own, no life known to us could survive; nor does it help the matter to assume, as some have, that there is a blanketing process of heat storage, when facts demonstrate that there is no such blanket.

"4. Accepting the LaPlace theory of relative age, if man has ever dwelt upon that distant world, the period of his allotment has doubtless long since passed.

"5. But the most convincing proof lies in the fact of its greatly rarified atmosphere: being generally admitted to be 100 per cent. lighter than ours, even at the highest mountain peaks. Man lives substantially on nitrogen and oxygen, and here we find his supplies practically cut off.

"Professor Lowell, though an affirmative advocate, after reviewing conditions of the atmosphere, is impelled to admit that 'Beings physically constituted like ourselves would be liable to meet with severe discomforts.'

"Is not this a fatal admission? How can life be long perpetuated under conditions of unbrokenly 'severe discomforts?' To suppose that life exists at all under such dissimilar conditions is to speculate upon some sort of organism having no analogy to our own, and about which we know nothing.

"While it may hardly be consistent with the dignity of scientific investigation to rest a conclusion upon the opinion of others, it is nevertheless interesting to know that some of these reasons have had weight with many of the best minds of the present age. Want of space will forbid quotations, but we invite attention to recent utterances of Professors Newcomb, Young, Holman, and others."

#### WHY DISTASTEFUL FOOD IS UNWHOLESOME.

SOME remarkable experiments to show the comparative digestibility of different foods have recently been conducted by Professor Pawlow upon dogs. These experiments are described by Dr. Romme in *La Revue* for August :

The gullet of the animal was cut in sections and fixed to the neck, so that when it ate, the food merely fell to the ground, and the stomach was divided into two parts, one where no food was allowed to penetrate, the other into which was put the food necessary to keep the dog alive.

The results of the experiments proved that the mere offering to the dog of food which he liked caused an abundant secretion of gastric juice, although, of course, nothing had entered the stomach. If he were given a dainty,—not merely food which he liked,—the flow of gastric juice was much more abundant,—that is, food taken without appetite will fall into a stomach without any gastric juices ready for it. The work of digestion was formerly supposed to go on all right if only you could get the food to the stomach. The Pawlow experiments show that it is either not digested at all or very badly digested.

Again, the brain transmits its orders to the stomach by means of two pneumogastric nerves. Professor Pawlow cut these nerves on a specially "prepared" dog. Then he gave the dog some raw meat, which again, of course, did not reach the stomach; but no drop of gastric juice was secreted. No method of mechanical excitement produced any juice. And if, unknown to the dog, without arousing in him the idea of food, bread or cooked white of egg were introduced into the stomach, they remained hours without causing the least secretion of gastric juice. But after administering extract of meat or milk first, the secretion was provoked.

#### HOW MENTAL DISTRACTION MAY CAUSE DYSPEPSIA.

Clearly, says Dr. Romme, in the poorer classes a man lives far more from his muscles than from his brain,—i.e., the desire for food. It is not a bad thing to be mildly greedy. The reason for dyspepsia being so common among men of letters and the like is that their brain is so much occupied with their work that they sit down to table and eat without thinking of the food taken. The pneumogastric nerves are not called into action, and the gastric juice is badly secreted. Now it is easy to understand why it is bad to be absorbed in a book or newspaper at meals.

As for consumptives with no appetite, and mad folk who often refuse food, the gastric juice may be set in motion in their case by taking milk or broth an hour or so before a meal.



## NATURAL IMMUNITY.

SINCE the bacteria came into public notice, they have shown us that many old theories were fallacies. New problems have presented themselves, and most unexpected discoveries are constantly being made, until bacteriology has developed into a science that involves vital questions relating to both pure science and economic matters. In the last number of the *Centralblatt für Bakteriologie*, Dr. E. S. Loudon discusses current theories concerning the means by which any creature resists the action of injurious elements upon it, and describes experiments in confirmation of the theories.

The cells composing an organism are considered as living, microscopic laboratories, in which the material basis of immunity is produced. According to one theory, the phagocytes, or wandering cells, are the active agents of defense; according to another, immunity depends upon the properties of certain humors produced in the blood. Probably the individual conflict against foreign elements is carried on largely within the limits of the cell, although it cannot be denied that it also goes on outside, in the vicinity of the cells and in the intercellular substance as well.

## REMOVAL AND DESTRUCTION OF HARMFUL ELEMENTS.

The fluid which maintains the immunity of any animal may be resolved into three components, different in character and use, but each supplementing the action of the others. The first (*demon*) opens the attack, so to speak, upon the elements to be destroyed. It affects cell elements foreign to the organism, which have penetrated in any way from the outside, and it is the agent concerned with the removal of cell material which has belonged to the organism but has become useless. It cannot destroy useless cell material, but accomplishes the first step in its removal by uniting with it and converting it into a substance which can be acted upon destructively by another component of the fluid (*alexin*), which in itself is indifferent to cell material except when it previously has been made vulnerable. Besides these, there is a third component (*agglutin*), which cooperates with the other two. The degree of immunity of any animal depends upon the quantitative and qualitative relations of these components. By some it is held that the action of the first component is to stimulate the leucocytes to destroy the harmful elements, and another view of its mode of action is through the affinity existing between it and the alexin contained in the leucocyte.

It has been shown by the chemical reactions to staining fluids that leucocytes vary among them-

selves, but there is no method for isolating a single kind of leucocytes; and, if there were, it would hardly be possible to induce the formation in an animal of a specific solvent for a definite kind of leucocyte; but if an animal is inoculated with an exudate in which one kind of leucocyte predominates, a serum will be produced in response to the stimulus which will destroy all kinds of leucocytes.

Among the cell poisons there is one which is formed in animals if a piece of ciliated epithelium from an animal of a different species is introduced under the skin. The serum of such an animal acquires the power of stopping the movement of the cilia in corresponding cells.

If an emulsion made from the suprarenal body of the guinea pig is injected under the skin of a duck it calls forth a change in the nature of the serum of the duck; the emulsion apparently acts as a poison, and in defense the blood produces something that counteracts its effects. If the serum from such a duck is then injected into a normal guinea pig, it will kill it in a few hours.

It is maintained that man, and every animal as well, has a specific serum (*antihæmolysin*) in his blood which, to a certain extent, will resist the action of any poison tending to dissolve its red corpuscles. It is not supposed that the presence of the *antihæmolysin* lends any greater powers of resistance to the red corpuscles, but that it reacts upon the dissolving poison (*hæmolysin*) and weakens it. Normal serum can destroy the dissolving power of many bacterial poisons.

## ANIMAL LIFE AND CONDUCT.

AS Schiller said, "Hunger and love lead the world;" now hunger and love are simply other names for the fundamental systems of what the moralist calls egotism and altruism, and the most recent discoveries of science have thrown new light on the nature and reciprocal function of these two great motive forces. The question is one of capital importance, not only in biology, but also in sociology and ethics. Both in Germany and in England there is a "Struggle for Life" school, composed of more or less faithful disciples of Darwin, and on the other side various French philosophers who have never given up protesting against the theory which reduces the whole of life to a selfish struggle.

## MIGHT VS. RIGHT.

If it is true that brute force is really the basis of life, then it would be natural to find it exemplified especially in the animal kingdom. Their ethics ought in that case to be purely and simply

the law that might is right. This is the question which M. Fouillée investigates in his article on "The Conduct of Life Among Animals" contributed to the second August number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. It has been objected by some biologists that what Schiller said as to hunger, etc., should rather be regarded as the desire of the cell for its own work of reparation and division. A locomotive is not hungry because it requires coal and water to go on running. This is not the place to follow M. Fouillée through his extremely technical discussions on animal phenomena; but he goes on to consider what is the origin of what he calls "society" among animals, by which he means, it is to be supposed, those social habits and tendencies which are by some considered to be based on self-interest, and by others on sympathy.

#### INSTINCTIVE SYMPATHY.

Friendly association is, of course, to be found most highly developed among animals which resemble one another most closely,—indeed, an animal which sees another animal for the first time is troubled in proportion to the unlikeness of the other animal to itself,—provided that comparison is at all possible. Thus, a monkey in the presence of a chameleon exhibits a most ludicrous terror. M. Fouillée attributes the foundation of animal society to the desire that every animal has to have round it beings like itself, this pleasure, frequently repeated, ending in creating an absolute need. He considers, therefore, that it is instinctive sympathy and not selfish interest which plays the principal part in the social life of animals, utilitarian considerations merely strengthening bonds which have been established,—in fact, utilitarian motives, supposing them to exist, themselves presuppose the consideration of the advantages which social life gives.

#### TWO DOG STORIES.

A dog in his relations to man often does things which, if done by a human being, would have the character of moral actions. Thus, there is the story of Romanes' dog, which only stole once in his lifetime. "One day, when he was very hungry," says Romanes, "he seized a cutlet on the table and took it under the sofa. I had been a witness of the deed, but I pretended to see nothing, and the culprit remained for some minutes under the sofa, divided between the desire to assuage his hunger and a sentiment of duty. It was the latter which triumphed, and the dog came and put at my feet the cutlet he had stolen; that done, he returned and hid himself again under the sofa, whence nothing could persuade him to come out." As Romanes says, the par-

ticular value of this story lies in the fact that the dog had never been beaten, so that the fear of punishment could not have been a motive with him at all.

There is another story of a Newfoundland and a dog of another breed who were engaged in quarreling near a jetty. They fell into the sea, and the other dog, being a bad swimmer, began to drown, whereupon the Newfoundland, forgetting his anger, had all his life-saving instincts aroused, and proceeded to bring his late enemy to the bank. Another story is told of two Pyrenean dogs in whom the feeling of property was so highly developed that each of them would defend his plate of food with the utmost valor against any depredations on the part of the other. One of these dogs was cleverer than the other one, and knowing that his companion was very fond of barking and making a fuss when horses went by, would often pretend that something interesting was going on in the distance, and make off at great speed toward it; he would allow himself to be outstripped in the race, and, returning quickly, would eat the other's food.

#### THE PIGEON PUNISHED.

A French pigeon fancier tells a remarkable story of a pigeon collecting sticks for his nest and having been robbed during his absence by another pigeon. Each time, on his return, he would display signs of astonishment, looking all around in a vain search for any sign of the lost sticks. This went on for some time, and then the pigeon laid a trap for the thief; he put down a stick and then pretended to go away, but really watched the nest from a little distance off. When the thief came the lawful proprietor of the sticks fell upon him, and, with beak and wing, administered terrific punishment. The interesting part is that the robber only defended himself in a half-hearted manner, and seemed by his demeanor to admit the justice of his punishment.

#### FEELING TOWARD A NEW RELIGION.

"**ANTICIPATIONS**," by Mr. H. G. Wells, attracted so much attention that the author has been encouraged to begin a new series of articles in the *Fortnightly Review*, entitled "Mankind in the Making." The first paper, which appears in the September number, is called "The New Republic." Its proper title should have been "The New Religion," for almost all of it is devoted to a discussion of what general principle, leading idea, or standard can be found sufficiently comprehensive to be of real guiding value in social and political matters, and throughout the business of dealing with one's fellow-men. Mr. Wells describes his own enterprise as a

attempt to put in order, to reduce to principle, what is at present in countless instances a matter of inconsistent proceedings, to frame a general theory in accordance with modern conditions of social and political activity. He maintains that no religion which at present exists prescribes rules that can be immediately applied to every eventuality. Upon a thousand questions of great public importance religion as it is generally understood gives by itself no conclusive light. The foundation of his new religion, or starting-point, is the desire to leave the world better than we found it.

#### BIRTH AS A RELIGIOUS BASIS.

He then goes back to the foundation of all religions, the bedrock from which every religion has sprung, to which the Church bears witness in the supreme position which it has ever accorded to the Mother and the Child. His first basic doctrine is that the fundamental nature of life is a tissue and succession of births. Love, home, and children are the heart-words of life. The statement that life is a texture of births, he thinks, may be accepted by minds of the most divergent religious and philosophical profession. Life is a fabric woven of births, and struggles to maintain and develop and multiply lives. The departing generation of wisdom, which finds its expression in the meditations of Marcus Aurelius, is based upon a predominant desire for a perfected inconsequent egotism, whereas the new faith, of which he makes himself the prophet, protests against this accentuation of man's egotistic individuality. To the extraordinary and powerful mind of Schopenhauer this realization of the true form of life came with quite overwhelming force, although it seemed to him a detestable fact, because it happened he was a detestably egotistical man. To others less egotistical the recognition of our lives as passing phases of a greater life comes with a sense of relief and discovery. The discovery of the nineteenth century which has been its crowning glory has been to establish the fact that each generation is a step, a definite measurable step, toward improvement. Darwin, he thinks, has altered the perspective of every human affair. Social and political effort are seen from a new view point. Hence the need for formulating what he calls the new republic.

#### A REPUBLIC OF BETTER BIRTHS.

In future we have to judge of collective human enterprises from the standpoint of an attentive study of birth and development.

"Any collective human enterprise, institution, movement, party, or state is to be judged, as a

whole and completely, as it conduces more or less to wholesome and hopeful births, and according to the qualitative and quantitative advance due to its influence made by each generation of citizens born under its influence toward a higher and ampler standard of life."

The essential idea which the new republic is to personify and embody is that men are no longer unconsciously to build the future by individualistic self-seeking, but by a clear consciousness of our coöperative share in the process. Every question,—such, for instance, as the continuance of the existence of monarchy,—would be judged solely from the question whether it ministers or does not minister to the bettering of births and of the lives intervening between birth and birth. The new republican, in his inmost soul, will have no loyalty or submission to any kind and color save only if it conduces to the service of the future of the race.

#### THE FAILURE OF OUR PARTY SYSTEMS.

There is not in Great Britain or in America any party or section, any group, any single politician, whose policy is based upon the manifest trend and purpose of life as it appears in the modern view. Mr. Wells does not believe that any Liberal or Conservative has any comprehensive aim at all as we of the new generation measure comprehensiveness. Hence the new republican cannot be a thoroughgoing party man. We want reality because we have faith. We seek the beginning of realism in social and political life. We have to get better births and a better result from the births we get. Each one of us is going to set himself immediately to that, using whatever power he finds to his hand to attain that end.

#### LONDON'S SUNDAY.

ACCORDING to the symposium which is being conducted in the *Commonwealth* by Canon Scott Holland, Sunday in London is in a bad way. In the current number "A Printer" and a "Tram-Driver" give their views on the subject. "Sunday in the Metropolis," says the latter, "is becoming nothing more nor less than a weekly Bank Holiday:

"As I ride up and down the road I see drunkenness and debauchery on every side. Fathers and mothers unworthy of the name, young men and women with no sense of decency in them, while on every side my ears are assailed with profane language, cursing, and blasphemy.

"The effect on the masses of spending their Sunday as a Bank Holiday, instead of a holy day, is apparent to the most casual observer on Monday morning: they are in a state of bank-

ruptcy, and have to resort to the pawnshop to carry them on until pay-day. I see crowds of people waiting for the pawnshops to open, some of them most respectable people, but because of their manner of spending Sunday they have to resort to this ignominious manner of raising money to carry them on till the end of the week.

"To the tram-worker Sunday brings no cessation of labor. Sunday and week-day, feast-day and fast-day, it is the same; there is no day of rest to look forward to, consequently Sunday is the same as week-day to him and his wife. He having no regular meal-times, his wife has to prepare and take his food out to him, so she is never free to spend her Sunday as a day of rest.

"The London County Council, all honor to them, have, since they have acquired the tramway system in South London, arranged that every driver and conductor in their employ gets one day's rest in seven, one day in which they have nothing whatever to do with their work,—they have neither to ask if they can be spared or to show up for it,—but one day absolutely free, and every man knows which day of the week his rest-day falls upon, as it would be impossible under the existing conditions to have Sunday."

#### THE PRINTERS' SUNDAY.

"A Printer" says:

"I suppose there are still some people who delight in Sunday as a day of faith and worship and good works,—but such people are few and far between, something like Abraham's ten righteous men. I have been going about asking all sorts and conditions of men, 'What do you think about Sunday?' There has been a wonderful degree of unanimity in the answers. Nearly every one has said, in varying phrases, 'It all depends on the weather.' The shopkeeper sells more sweets if the Sunday is a fine day. He is nearly as many in number as the publican, and he keeps open on Sunday for even longer hours than the publican. 'Sunday' to him conveys no meaning except that of larger sales than on other days. And the boys and girls that buy the sweets and drink the ginger beer? For them a fine Sunday is merely a synonym for a fine Bank Holiday. The town publican prefers a wet Sunday. He is busier then. But, wet or fine, his doors are crowded at opening time, and the thirst of a neighborhood comes to be slaked.

"In the printing trade Sunday work is sometimes necessary. I have never heard a printer object to Sunday work on religious grounds. On the rare occasions when exception is taken, the reasons are either frankly economic or personal. The observance of Saturday afternoon is the printer's cult; and nothing else must come in

the way of its exercise. In exchange for the opportunity to attend a football match the Sunday's rest is freely bartered."

#### HOW MUNICIPAL THEATERS MIGHT BE MANAGED.

OUR readers may recall a reference in our August number (page 231) to Mr. William Archer's plea for publicly owned theaters. Mr. Charles Charrington contributes to the *Contemporary Review* for September an article in support of this movement. He says that it would be well if a national and municipal theater league were formed, which would set itself to secure the foundation of municipal theaters in the great towns, and especially in the London boroughs, as well as a great theater for all London. He maintains that in Great Britain, owing to the lack of municipal theaters, not only is the standard of dramatic work below that of other countries, but that it is dearer and less in quantity; above all, that so long as the theater lacks the organization, implicit in the control of the theater of every other country in Europe by the people themselves through their accredited representatives, so long will the weakness of our theatrical management remain inherent and inevitable. "It is not only that the number of times Shakespeare's plays are performed in German-speaking countries compared with the number in England is about sevenfold; but also that, in England, only the plays which admit of the opportunity of great star parts for the actor-manager are performed; whereas, among our neighbors, all the plays, including the great historical cycle, are constantly produced."

#### THEATERS TO BE LEASED.

Every municipal theater, he maintains, would be a repertory theater in which long runs would be impossible. The municipality would never manage the theater itself. It owns the theater and invites tenders for the lease, which is usually granted for five or seven years to a manager, who receives a subsidy and pays no rent. The manager, as a rule, does as he pleases, but he is prevented from using the theater as a mere means of speculation. Prices are kept low, and the programme must be brought out in advance for the whole season. The municipality also has a right of veto upon plays, and can, and does sometimes, stipulate upon the performance of a certain number of classical plays. It also insists upon the payment of standard wages to the employees. Of the great London theater upon which Mr. Charrington would spend \$2,500,000 in order to make

it a model for all subventioned theaters, he has many things to say. For instance :

"Since it would be in a sense a national institution, the King, who has never been lacking in generosity, might give the land, without making the building a court theater, an impossible institution in our democratic country, while the fact that it would be under the control of the London County Council should sufficiently guarantee its conduct on democratic lines as to seating and prices; finally, the subscriptions, which must be unconditional, so that the future of the concern may not be handicapped, will be some evidence of a real demand on the part of influential citizens."

#### THE ARGUMENT ON MORAL GROUNDS.

Mr. Charrington comments incidentally on the opposition to his scheme that may be looked for from "the Nonconformist conscience." He says :

"My own experience, if I may be pardoned an unavoidably egoistic tone, in speaking to a great number of Nonconformist ministers of various denominations, is, that in a great number of cases their repugnance to the theater is due to the scenes they see depicted upon the posters which garnish our hoardings. Now the coarse sensationalism and lubricity that these pictures frequently advertise are among the principal reasons which should lead us to press forward the establishment of a municipal theater ; for, while such a theater would necessarily produce plenty of farces and laughter-provoking plays and other works which would not rank high as artistic productions, an institution for which the people were collectively responsible would probably be as much superior to the average theater of private enterprise in moral tone as the municipal free library is superior to the little circulating library where the penny dreadful is the representative form of literature."

#### HOUSING OF THE RURAL POOR IN IRELAND.

MUCH has been done in Ireland through the agency of the local governing bodies to improve the housing of the laborers. Mr. Gilbert Slater, writing in the *Contemporary Review* for September, describes this work. He opens his article by quoting from Mr. W. W. Crotch's paper on the condition of housing in rural districts of England, in which it is declared that whole countrysides may be traversed without finding a single cottage with a watertight roof available for habitation, while the cottages which do exist are scandalously lacking in sanitary accommodation. Few new cottages are being erected, and the old ones, through lack of repair, have been allowed to become uninhabitable.

The remedy for this, in Mr. Slater's opinion, is to be found in an adaptation of a principle which has been successfully embodied in the Laborers' Dwellings Act of Ireland. He admits that it is socialistic. He says :

"If it is asserted that to provide lands and houses for wage-earners, at a cost that can hardly much more than pay for maintenance and management, leaving the interest and repayment of capital to be paid out of rates and grant, is nothing more nor less than outdoor relief in aid of wages, one cannot deny that, economically speaking, the accusation is true. But speaking ethically and psychologically, it does not follow that the tenant is pauperized, nor that his independence is undermined, nor that he will probably lose in wage an equivalent of what he gains in garden and house-room."

Irish legislation on this subject is a clear embodiment of the principle "that the Irish agricultural laborer is entitled to demand not only that he shall be housed in a manner consistent with human and not merely animal life, but also that with his house he shall be provided with a garden, which can, with proper culture, pay the rent of both house and garden. The laborer who has no cottage, or whose cottage is insanitary, with the help of the signatures of a few friends and neighbors sends his 'representation' to the District Council ; the District Council is required by law to provide the cottage, and encouraged by aid from the Treasury not to evade it duties ; if it does evade them, the laborer can appeal to the Local Government Board."

Next to nothing has been done in England and Wales by the local governing authorities in the way of improving the cottages of the rural poor. Up to May 31, 1900, there were only fourteen cottages built or building. In Ireland at the same date there were 14,888 cottages built or building. Since that date the Local Government Act of 1898 came into force, with the result that in the very first year loans were applied for for the purpose of providing 8,000 cottages. Up to the end of the financial year of 1901 over two millions sterling has been sanctioned for the purpose of rebuilding laborers' dwellings in Ireland. The cost is defrayed by a rate which may not exceed one shilling in the pound of the rateable value of the property. In Ireland the government grants under the Land Purchase acts £40,000 a year to cover cases in which purchasers fail to pay their interest on advances, but as the purchasers seem to have paid up punctually, this sum of £40,000 has been available for secondary purposes, among which that of housing stands first. Cottages with half-acre garden plots are let at from 6½d. to 1s. 6d. a week.

## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

### HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the October *Harper's* Dr. Richard T. Ely has a study of Amana, the religious communistic society on the Iowa River. "Outside of Amana, the only communistic settlements of any note now existing in the United States are those of the Shakers, and their thirty five communities do not altogether have as many members as are embraced in the Amana Society. Amana, then, comprises more than half the communists of the United States, and unless I am mistaken, in studying Amana we are examining the history of altogether the largest and strongest communistic settlement in the entire world." There are 1,800 souls in the community now, and they have added to their domain until it comprises some 26,000 acres.

Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson writes of the "Art Effort in British Cities," there is a nature study contribution from Mr. J. J. Ward, "Plant Battles," a beautifully illustrated light sketch of Monte Carlo by André Castaigne, and an account of the "Newest Definitions of Electricity," by Carl Snyder, which is reviewed among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

### THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

IN the October *Century* the opening articles deal in text and illustrations with the much-discussed relation of photography to the proper pictorial art of the painter. Mr. Alexander Black conducts a dialogue between the artist and the camera man, and Mr. Alfred Stieglitz writes on "Modern Pictorial Photography." Mr. Stieglitz is the founder of the Society of Photo-Secessionists, who were organized to develop and publish the true art value of photographic reproductions of beautiful things. Mr. Stieglitz tells us that the organization of artists known as the Munich Secession was the first officially to recognize the possibilities of pictorial photography. The art committee of the Glasgow Exhibition in 1901 received pictorial photography as a legitimate member of the family of the fine arts. In the spring of this year the artists of the Vienna Secession admitted photographs to the jury of selection on the same terms as paintings, drawings, and statuary. At the same time, the jury of the Paris Salon accepted for hanging ten photographs which had been submitted by E. J. Steichen, a young artist of Milwaukee. Large prices are being paid by connoisseurs for choice photographic prints, as much as three hundred dollars having been refused for a picture exhibited this year at the National Arts Club of New York.

### NEW YORK'S SUBWAY.

Mr. Arthur Ruhl describes "Building New York's Subway," and Mr. F. W. Skinner tells of the particularly difficult engineering problems in the subway. The longest solid tunnel in the subway system is that which dives into the solid rock at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. "At an average depth of 100 feet below the surface, it burrows through blackness for a distance of two miles, except at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Eighty-first streets, where elevators will carry passengers to and

from the tracks. Except for the Hoosac tunnel, there is no single tunnel so long in America."

### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Sylvester Baxter discusses "Art in Public Works," the aqueducts, water-towers, power-houses, reservoirs, and bridges of the modern cities, and Dr. James M. Buckley makes an interesting study of the founder of Zion City, under the title, "Dowie Analyzed and Classified." Dr. Buckley's analysis fits John Alexander Dowie, of course, into the class of fanatics, spiritual megalomaniacs. A much more sympathetic character sketch of Dowie follows from the pen of John Swain, who believes the founder of Zion City to be sincere. "Yet I must admit that he uses all the methods of the charlatan."

### MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

WE have quoted in another department from Mr. Ralph M. Easley's article in the October *McClure's*, "What Organized Labor has Learned."

A brief note on Woodrow Wilson, by Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams, emphasizes the fact that it is not as an academic personage that President Woodrow Wilson undertakes his task at Princeton, but as a man among men, realizing always that the students he is to lead are to be citizens and the world's servants, and the college must make men of them.

There is an eloquent appreciation of the actress Rachel by Miss Clara Morris. The actress gives many interesting anecdotes of the great Jewess. Miss Morris has an indignant account of the rapacious and humiliating tactics of Rachel's family. In her minority Felix, her father, allowed the brilliant girl only sixty dollars a month for her own use, to cover theatrical costumes, private wardrobes, and pocket money. When she finally broke away from her slavery to her own family, she gave them all her apartments contained, a pension of twelve thousand francs to her father, paid the debts of her sisters, and exerted herself to get good positions for her brother. The coffin of the great actress had barely settled in the grave when this precious family had a public sale of her belongings.

Mr. John La Farge closes his study of Velasquez with the opinion that of all artists he was the most of a painter, "as having most naturally expressed the special differences of painting from other forms of representation; the appearance of things and not their analysis being the special character of painting. His life is that of a modest, sincere, and honorable man."

### SCRIBNER'S.

MR. RUSSELL STURGIS describes in the October *Scribner's* the work of the sculptor J. Q. A. Ward, who now has in hand his greatest task, "and the most formidable piece of combined sculpture yet undertaken in America—the pediment for the Stock Exchange building, in Broad Street, New York." Mr. Sturgis thinks that "in Ward we have the first of American sculptors in this important matter of con-

structional, expressional, and harmonized design in the placing and grouping of human figures."

#### IMPROVEMENTS IN FIRE-FIGHTING.

In "Fire-Fighting To-day — and To-morrow," Mr. Phillip G. Hubert, Jr., says that our American system of fire-fighting is the most perfect in the world. Our fire force is nearly four times that of Germany or France in proportion to the population, and three times that of England. Fires now cost us \$150,000,000 a year, not counting insurance and expense of fire departments, which amounts to another hundred million. The immediate improvements hoped for are chiefly the substitution of electricity for horses,—that is, automobile fire-engines, more signal boxes, direct communication between the boxes and the fire houses, as well as with the central station, the greater use of chemical extinguishers, devices for fighting smoke, and the better education of the public in using the appliances provided for sending in the alarm.

#### OVERCROWDED LONDON.

Mr. Walter A. Wyckoff continues his articles "Among London Wage-Earners." He says that unsanitary and savage London has largely disappeared, but that overcrowded London remains a most urgent question of the hour. He describes the "Poor Men's Hotels," where sixpence procures a clean bed and room for the night in a comfortably appointed hostelry.

#### THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE.

A POSTHUMOUS essay by John Fiske on Alexander Hamilton begins the October *Cosmopolitan*. In the series of sketches of "Captains of Industry," Mr. James H. Bridge writes on Henry Clay Frick, and Mr. Edward Bok on Cyrus Curtis, the founder and publisher of *The Ladies' Home Journal* and *The Saturday Evening Post*. It was in 1883 that Mr. Curtis, then thirty-three years old, asked an artist to draw a heading for a paper to be called *The Ladies' Journal*. The artist inserted a domestic scene between the second and third words of the title, and labeled it "Home" in small letters. The first subscription received asked for "The Ladies' Home Journal," and the next, in short, the public renamed the paper, and Mr. Curtis accepted the amendment. The publisher had no money, and he asked the advertising agency of N. W. Ayer & Son for \$400 credit. The credit was allowed, and the entire \$400 was spent in one advertisement in one periodical. In answer to this announcement several thousand people sent 35 cents for a year's subscription. Nowadays, Mr. Bok says, *The Ladies' Home Journal* spends as much as \$800,000 in a single year to make its announcements to the public. Other captains of industry dealt with in this number are David H. Moffat, Woodrow Wilson, the new president of Princeton University, and H. H. Vreeland, president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York City.

#### "THE MISSING SCIENCE OF HEREDITY."

Mr. H. G. Wells has an interesting discussion of the problem of the birth-supply, a chapter in his series of contributions under the title, "Mankind in the Making." Mr. Wells examines the possibilities of carrying out the principle of Plato, Douglas Galton, and Vicarull Martin in the matter of improving the race by making those units which are best fitted to an improved order of mankind. But Mr.

Wells thinks that even if we had a very wise committee to decide on who should marry whom, we should probably soon vote them out of office and let things go on in the old way. The only thing we can do in this all-important enterprise of improving the birth-supply must come, according to Mr. Wells, through research. But he adds that if there is at present a man specially gifted and disposed for such inquiry, the world offers him no encouragement. "This missing science of heredity, this unworked mine of knowledge, on the borderland of biography and anthropology, which for all practical purposes is as unworked now as it was in the days of Plato, is in simple truth ten times more important to humanity than all of the chemistry and physics, all the technical and industrial science, that ever has been or ever will be discovered."

#### EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.

THE October number of *Everybody's* begins with a very dramatic account of "Old Steamboat Days on the Missouri," by J. W. Ogden. The last great commercial steamer to navigate the Missouri River went out of commission twenty years ago. The river traffic bred a tribe of hard men. A pilot was a king in those days. Almost three hundred steamers have been wrecked in the Missouri, and a thousand human beings were lost in the disasters of a half-century of river service. These great steamers were, after 1830, graceful, swift, and commodious. Some of them were over 200 feet long, with the beam of an ocean-going ship. But they were so shallow that their capacity was not more than 1,000 tons. They were capable of making about ten miles against the current. The innumerable treacheries of the Missouri required such an exhaustive knowledge and phenomenal memory on the part of a pilot that ten or even fifteen thousand dollars was not an unusual compensation for eight or nine months' service.

There is an excellent account of the experiences of a literary woman as a working girl by Miss Marie Van Vorst under the title, "The Woman That Toils." Her studies of the factory life of the girls in the Massachusetts towns are eminently practical and accurate. An article on "Light Cures, Old and New," by Dr. A. E. Bostwick, discusses the new remedial work which is best shown in the achievements of Dr. Finsen, of Copenhagen, whose career is described in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Besides Dr. Finsen, Dr. Bostwick tells of analogous work done by Dr. Kaiser, of the Vienna Medical Society, and by Drs. Gotthell and Franklin in New York. These endeavors to cure disease by photo-therapy are founded on the old idea that there is life and health in light, and are legitimate successors of the old theories of the once famous Dr. Dio Lewis, who introduced the sun baths that afterward came into general use.

We have quoted among the "Leading Articles of the Month" from Mr. Chalmers Roberts' sketch of Alfred Beit, "The Cressus of South Africa."

#### THE WORLD'S WORK.

IN an able article on the great modern life insurance companies, telling how they use their enormous surplus, it is stated in the October *World's Work* that there was a surplus last year of no less than \$120,000,000 in which policy holders did not participate at all.



What is done with such an enormous superfluous income? This writer shows that the insurance companies have added the functions of banking corporations, trust companies, safe-deposit concerns, and have, too, a powerful influence in the affairs of railroad corporations. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York owns a controlling interest in the \$2,000,000 capitalization of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as well as several million dollars' worth of the bonds of the same corporation. The New York Mutual owns almost control of the Guaranty Trust Company. A very considerable interest in the great Morton Trust Company is similarly controlled. Each of these companies has offices in the New York Mutual's building in the city of New York. Each is in close touch with the others. The resources of each are ready at any time to coöperate with those of the others. Notice the Equitable Life Assurance Society's report. This society—whose capital stock is \$100,000—owns absolute control of the Western National Bank, with its \$2,100,000 capitalization, and of the Mercantile Trust Company, with \$2,000,000 capitalization. Subsidiary to the Mercantile Trust Company, which is an exceedingly powerful concern, is the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, itself a most profitable organization.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., tells how he escaped the "horrors of city life" and found happiness in a country home on the shores of Chesapeake Bay. Mr. Dixon does not find it difficult to convince the reader that his historic house, with "modern conveniences" added, his five hundred acres of land, his horses, cows, dogs, game, and fish, are better than a city flat. All this, he says, with canvasback ducks, terrapin unlimited, fish, and historical associations, he got "for the price of nineteen feet of scorched mud in New York."

Under the title "The Organized Conscience of the Rich," Mr. Franklin Matthews tells of the many-sided activity of the New York Chamber of Commerce, from its present of \$35,000 for the relief of Savannah in 1865, to the last present of \$42,000 to the West Indians who suffered in the volcanic disaster. The Chamber has raised for public charities altogether \$2,800,000, of which \$1,044,000 was for the victims of the Chicago fire.

Mr. George Maxwell argues that a fixed wage is unjust, "because the producer has no real share or property in the article produced." William McAndrew describes "A Day's Work in a New York Public School," and M. G. Cuniff investigates "Labor Union Restriction of Industry," finding that in the building trades, at least, the union rules are a very real handicap to individual industry and ability and to the employer.

#### THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WE have reviewed among the "Leading Articles of the Month" the article in the October *Atlantic Monthly* on "Limitations of the Production of Sky-Scrapers," by Mr. Burton J. Hendrick.

Mr. Frank Foxcroft begins the magazine with "A Study of Local Option," largely occupied with investigation into the Massachusetts situation. Mr. Foxcroft thinks that in this State the local-option system, although it may not be perfect, is probably the best plan ever devised for dealing with the liquor traffic, and that it works better in harmony with American ideals of self-government. Mr. H. H. D. Pierce, in an article on "Russia," gives much attention to the social life in

St. Petersburg, and especially to the Russian opera. The favorite composers in Russia are Glinka and Tchaikowsky, the former's opera, "A Life for the Czar," being the favorite with all classes. There has been completed in St. Petersburg during the past year the new People's Theater, the gift of the Emperor to the people, where excellent dramatic and operatic works are given at prices within the reach of the poor. For the equivalent of five cents in our money an evening may be spent in this playhouse, and if desired the theater furnishes an excellent dinner before the performance at an equally moderate price. Two good literary essays are by H. D. Sedgwick, Jr., on "Montaigne,"—of whom it is said, "There have been greater men in literature, but none have been more successful,"—and by Harriet Waters Preston on George Meredith, under the title, "A Knightly Pen." Edward Atkinson writes on "Commercialism," there is an essay on "Democracy and the Church," by V. D. Scudder, Prof. I. N. Hollis discusses "Intercollegiate Athletics," and Edith B. Brown "Moral Hesitations of the Novelist."

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE September number of the *North American Review* opens with a discussion of the question "Will the Novel Disappear?" in which James Lane Allen, W. D. Howells, Hamlin Garland, Hamilton W. Mabie, and John Kendrick Bangs participate. The discussion was suggested by an interview with Jules Verne recently appearing in the London *Daily Mail*. In this interview the great French romancer affirmed his belief that in fifty or a hundred years from now there will not be any novels or romances, at all events, in volume form. In his opinion they will all be supplanted by the daily newspaper. These views of Jules Verne are strongly opposed by Messrs. Allen, Howells, Garland, and Mabie.

Mr. John Kendrick Bangs alone, of the five writers who contribute to this symposium, confesses to an agreement with M. Verne in his prophecy. Even Mr. Bangs, however, concedes that the same thirst for the story of of love and life which is inherent in our weak human nature would be as strong as ever, and it would be satisfied, he says, by the genius of the future, just as our present-day geniuses are satisfying all the immediate aspirations of men. "If wireless telegraphy, why not bookless romances, typeless novels, pageless poems? We already have jokeless comic papers. These things are surely coming, and I foresee the day when without novels, poetry, or drama the public will be surfeited with romances of the most stirring character; poems of stately measure and uplifting concept; psychological studies of the deepest dye; and dramas that will take the soul of man and twist it until it fairly shrieks for mercy,—and all of these things men and women will get while they sleep. It is my impression that the literature of that period will be induced by pills." Mr. Bangs then goes on to illustrate his ideas by such concrete examples as the "Alfred Austin Pellet," "Caine's Capsules for Creepy Creatures," the "Belasco Tabloid," and so forth. He concludes with a suggestion that "Some clever druggist will meet the literary necessities of the hour, and put up all the literature that anybody can possibly want in small doses, in every variety, and at a price which will bring it within the reach of all. It will be a great boon, and will enable thousands of men who might otherwise have been novelists, poets, or play-

wrights to turn their backs on letters and take up some really useful occupation."

#### THE NEW PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

The law of July 1, 1902, providing a temporary civil government for the Philippines, is analyzed in an article contributed by Mr. Sidney Webster. His examination of this and other legislation for our colonial possessions leads Mr. Webster to the conclusion that the theory upon which the Spanish treaty was negotiated,—that the new islands could be held indefinitely as colonies outside the Constitution,—has prevailed; that places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, but not incorporated into it, are not within the United States; that incorporation of territory acquired by a treaty of session in which there are conditions against the incorporation until Congress has provided therefor, will not take place until, in the wisdom of Congress, the acquired territory has come into the American family; that the article of the treaty with Spain by which it is declared that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants "shall be determined by the Congress" show a purpose not only to leave the status of the territory to be determined by Congress, but to prevent the treaty from operating to the contrary. Hence the Constitution does not yet control in the new islands.

#### AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

Mr. H. G. Dwight, formerly connected with the American consulate at Venice, writes an entertaining description of "Americans in Europe, as Seen From a Consulate." Mr. Dwight, from his vantage ground of consul's messenger, indulges in certain pointed observations on the globe-trotting propensities of his fellow countrymen. He says: "I often marvel at the tales of travel that are narrated to me, particularly when, as is frequently the case, my visitors affirm themselves to be abroad for recuperation. He of the seven-league boots was nothing to them. They mention the number of towns they have 'done' in as many days, and their reminiscences appear to be solely of accommodation. One wonders what idea they have in traveling. Their interest seems to be principally in motion; and when they find themselves outside of a railway car, they are at a loss for employment. It is then that they come to us for advice. St. Mark's and the ducal palace once hurried through, the satiated traveler comes to ask if there is anything else he should 'do' before going on? Certainly not; he should depart with all speed, and God be with him! What else can you say to a man whose sole interest in this enchanted town is that he finds in a café a trick of cooling beer that he has never seen? With regard to the Doge's Palace, the observation of many is that it lacks steam heat and has an elevator."

#### THE LAW OF PRIVACY.

Mr. Elbridge L. Adams, of Rochester, N. Y., who was counsel for the successful parties in the right of privacy case which recently came before the New York Court of Appeals, contributes an article in which the grounds of this decision are examined, together with certain legislation of other States on the same subject. The Court of Appeals decided, it will be remembered, that in the existing state of the law there is no right of privacy as a legal and actionable right. The case as it came before the court was this: a lithographic company had printed, and a milling company had circulated as an advertisement of its flour, some prints upon which appeared the likeness of a young woman, above

which were the words "Flour of the Family," and below, the name and address of the milling company. A young woman claiming to be the original of the portrait brought suit against both the maker and user of the advertising matter, claiming that she had been greatly humiliated by the scoffs and jeers of persons who had recognized her face and picture on the advertisement, and that she had been made sick, and had been put to the expense of employing a physician, by reason of which she had suffered damage. She prayed to be compensated in damages and for an injunction restraining the further circulation of the picture. The relief sought was granted solely upon the proposition that the circulation of the advertisement without the complainant's consent constituted an invasion of her right of privacy. For this contention, however, the Court of Appeals was not able to find any precedent. Mr. Adams thinks that he has found in recent statutes enacted by the State of California a basis for legislation which should remedy most of the evils complained of, and also holds that the distinction between public and private characters in this country has been virtually nullified. This California law makes it unlawful to publish the portrait of any living person a resident of the State, other than that of a person holding a public office, without the written consent of that person first had and obtained. It is provided, however, that the portrait of a person convicted of a crime may be lawfully published. It is further forbidden to publish a caricature of any person which "will in any manner reflect upon the honor, integrity, manhood, virtue, reputation, or business or political motives of the person so caricatured, or which tends to expose the person so caricatured to public hatred, ridicule, or contempt."

#### SANITARY PROBLEMS OF THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Surgeon-General Sternberg, U. S. A., retired, outlines some of the sanitary problems connected with the construction of the Isthmian canal. One of the first things to be looked after, in his opinion, should be the water-supply. A pure water-supply should be insured before the laborers are sent to any particular section of the line to begin work, and other necessary sanitary measures should be promptly executed. Dr. Sternberg accepts as fully demonstrated the mosquito theory of malarial and yellow fever. While the men cannot work under mosquito bars, Dr. Sternberg suggests that they can sleep under them, and that they should be compelled to do so. Mosquitoes seek their food chiefly at night, and a man when not protected by a mosquito bar is especially exposed to their attacks while asleep. It has long been understood that sleeping under a mosquito bar affords a certain amount of protection from malarial fever, although the explanation of this fact is of very recent date. Dr. Sternberg concludes by recommending the establishment of a sanitary service in connection with the Isthmian canal operations similar in character to the sanitary corps enlisted in the army.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Prof. E. W. Hilgard writes on "The Causes of the Development of Ancient Civilization in Arid Countries," Mr. A. M. Wergeland on "Grieg as a National Composer," Mr. Arthur Symons on "Casanova at Dux: An Unpublished Chapter of History," Mr. Herbert C. Howe on "Contradictions of Literary Criticism," Mr. G. F. Kunz on "The Management and Uses of Expositions," and Muggiorino Ferraris on "The Public Debt of Italy."

We have quoted in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" from Señor Morale's account of the situation in Colombia, and from Lieutenant-Commander Smith's exposition of "The Navy's Greatest Need."

#### THE ARENA.

IN the September *Arena*, Mr. Duane Mowry shows that the indiscriminate criticism and abuse of our public men in the newspaper press tends strongly to keep good men out of political service. Mr. Mowry pleads for "the erection of a line between just and unjust criticism, and for the emphasis of a marked difference between the rights of free speech and unbridled license."

#### PROSPECTS OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Although our title to the Danish West Indies is not yet perfected, it is not too early to begin taking an account of stock in the islands. Mr. Hrolf Wisby, in an article on "Our Duty in the Danish West Indies," makes much of the fact that negroes, and negroes only, can stand the climate of the islands in the long run, and he argues that the country must be thrown open to the native black population, while the colored population of our southern sea-coast States should be induced to immigrate to the islands. As to the agricultural possibilities, this writer thinks that hemp-growing would be more congenial and profitable than sugar-cane-growing. Hemp is a product suited to the capacities of the small farmer, and it will grow in soil that is now considered waste.

#### THE REDUCTION OF CRIME.

As the most important steps toward the extermination of the criminal classes, Adelle Williams Wright names the following:

- "First—The establishment of homes for convicts.
- "Second—The education of the young.
- "Third—The providing of proper dwellings for the poor.
- "Fourth—The prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors.
- "Fifth—The establishment of the curfew, or its equivalent."

#### A FLING AT ORGANIZED CHARITY.

Mr. Joseph Dana Miller denies to charity, as such, any place in the social relations of men. Society owes relief of distress as a matter of justice. For all attempts at the organization of private relief Mr. Miller has only this to say:

"Intellectually and morally deteriorating is this playing at charity. Better far the hard, calculating bent of mind, urged and animated by a sense of un pitying justice, than this toying with a great problem, this skimming the social surface for novelty, this wetting of dainty feet in idle dalliance in the great deep."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Editor Flower voices "The Cry of the Children" in a vigorous protest against the employment of children of tender years at factory labor. Mr. George F. Spinney contributes an interesting sketch of President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway system in New York City. Mr. Vreeland's career thus far is a good concrete illustration of "Humanity's Part in the Labor Problem"—the title of Mr. Spinney's article. There is a "conversation" with Prof. John Ward Stimson on the subject of "Art for America."

#### THE INTERNATIONAL QUARTERLY.

ONCE more we have an American counterpart of the British quarterly reviews. The *International Monthly*, a periodical very acceptably edited for the past two years by Mr. Frederick A. Richardson, of Burlington, Vt., is now succeeded by the *International Quarterly*, under the same editorship. In contents there is no material change noticeable, beyond the marked tendency to expansion. The average length of the articles, which has always been in excess of the average for other American reviews, remains about the same as formerly, but the number of articles making up an issue has been doubled.

As to the character of the contributions, our readers can form their own judgments from the list of contributors. As was notably the case in the old series of the *International*, these are all experts and authorities of the first rank in their respective fields. In the first issue of the *Quarterly*, for example, Mr. Elwood Mead, chief of the irrigation investigations conducted under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture, writes on "Property Rights in Water;" Prof. C. H. Toy on "Religious Fusion;" Mr. Will H. Low on "National Art in a National Metropolis;" Max Nordau on Zionism; Mr. Richard M. Meyer on Hermann Sudermann; Sir W. Lee-Warner on "The Native States of India;" and Prof. J. H. Robinson on "The Elective System, Historically Considered." Prof. George Santayana, of Harvard, recounts "A Dialogue in Limbo," and Mr. Robert Y. Tyrrell reports an "interview" with Cicero. Studies of Napoleon and Héloïse are contributed, respectively, by M. Mare Debrit and Mr. Henry O. Taylor.

The chronicle of events is written, as heretofore, by Mr. Joseph B. Bishop, the topics in the current issue being our work as a civilizer in Cuba and the national value of an Isthmian canal. The important article by Professor Jenks on "The Egypt of To-day" has been quoted at length elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. All of the *International's* articles are of the highest quality known to modern periodical literature, and this American review does not suffer by comparison with its European contemporaries.

#### GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

IN the September number of *Gunton's*, besides the editorial articles on such timely topics as "Politics and Business Prosperity," "The Misuse of Injunctions," and "Is the Coal Strike a Conspiracy?" there is a character sketch of Governor La Follette of Wisconsin, by Mr. Henry W. Wilbur, which has a special interest in connection with the political campaign now in progress. An address by Mr. Horace White, of the New York *Evening Post*, on "The Economies of Branch Banking" is printed in this number, and there is a paper on "The Rule of Force," by Mr. Albert R. Carman.

#### NEGROES AS COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

Prof. Jerome Dowd tells of a cotton mill in the Piedmont region of North Carolina which is owned and manned by colored people. It used to be thought in the South that negroes could never be employed in factory labor because the hum of the machinery would put them to sleep. Within the past twenty years, however, they have come into very general employment in certain manufacturing industries, notably tobacco factories and cotton-seed oil and fertilizer mills, and

it has been found that negro labor can be successfully and profitably utilized in cotton manufacturing. The mill has been running for more than a year, and only a few of the operatives have succumbed to the charms of Morpheus.

#### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

BARON A. VON MALTZAN writes, in the *Nineteenth Century* for September, a very interesting article describing his experiences as a German volunteer with the Boers in Natal. He confirms everything that has been said as to General Buller's monstrous exaggeration of the numbers of the troops opposed to him. He says that the Boer position at Colenso was absolutely impregnable, but General Buller had 20,000 men against 1,500. He lost 1,000, and the Boers lost 3 killed and 8 wounded. He vouches for the fact that at 3 o'clock in the afternoon orders were given to the Boers to cease firing, as it was an unchristian and inhuman thing to continue the slaughter of men who were helpless and defenseless. Buller was quite sure that he had 20,000 Boers against him at Colenso. In reality, in all Natal there were only 13,000 Boers at that time. The whole line from Colenso to Van Reenen's Pass, a distance of 23 miles, was held by 7,000 men. Baron von Maltzan says that the Boers made no trenches whatever at Colenso; they simply lay behind the boulders.

#### MR. TOM MANN ON NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Tom Mann has been seven months in New Zealand, and he is not enthusiastic about its climate. In some places fog is more general than in London. Wages are higher than at home, but 25 per cent. of this must be deducted as decreased purchasing power. Rent is very high, and the climate is by no means so idyllic as people represent. On the other hand, there are fewer stoppages of work from strikes than in any other country, thanks chiefly to the principle of compulsory arbitration, which, however, he says, is by no means working quite smoothly. It is quite on the cards that the men may take action for its repeal, and that the employers may be found defending it. He is pleased with the New Zealand Factory Act, chiefly because it forbids any boy or girl with a less wage than \$1.25 a week being employed, and also because it fixes the hours of adult males at forty-eight per week, and those of women at forty-five. He is glad to find that the railways are in the hands of the state, and that the people having one person, one vote, and all elections on one day, have government under better control than is the case in England.

#### AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL CHARACTER.

Mr. Percy F. Rowland is rather enthusiastic about the Australian national character, although he admits that there is a tendency to great cruelty on the part of the Australians. This, he says, is due to their climate, to their familiarity with the horrors of drought in the bush, their habit of thinking of the sheep and kine as mere wool and meat,—the counters with which they play the game of life,—long warfare with rabbits and kangaroos for means of sustenance,—these have rendered the normal Australian countryman callous to animal suffering. The Australian woman is less prolific than her European relatives. The number of illegitimate births is double that of Ireland, and the divorce rate is thirteen times higher than that of England. Yet with all these

defects Mr. Rowland maintains that there is a good ground-work for building up such a noble national type that the proudest boast of Englishmen may some day be that they had a share in building up the Australian character. For among the Australians "you will find determination, pluck, sportsmanship, good humor, religion without theology, civility without servility, and an uncommon power of common sense."

#### LORD NELSON ON THE IDEAL HYMN-BOOK.

Lord Nelson writes an interesting article upon "Hymns Ancient and Modern." He thinks that in the future authorized hymn-book the old Latin hymns, with good English translations, should form a prominent part of the book. Then there should be a selection of narrative hymns, bringing out the teachings of the Christian year, and a large selection of modern hymns which have all won their way generally into the hearts of our people. A general book, voicing the religious experiences of men from every clime and in every age, would have no mean share in the formation of national character.

#### THE HUMANIZATION OF THE WORKHOUSE.

Miss Edith Sellers writes a pitiful paper entitled "In the Day-room of a London Workhouse." It was written after visiting a London workhouse in which there were 288 men and 437 women over the age of sixty-five. The account she gives is very sad, and she could not help contrasting the fate of these worn-out toilers with the inmates of the cheery, comfortable homes provided for the same class in Denmark and Austria, where the cost per head per week is considerably less than in these London workhouses, where it averages \$3.37. "There was a time when we were supposed to provide for our poor at once more humanely and more wisely than other nations; but now— It is only in England that poor old folk who have toiled hard for long years and pinched and saved must pass their last days in the workhouse. Even Russia has its old-age homes."

#### THE NEW LIBERAL REVIEW.

IN the *New Liberal Review*, Mr. George Martineau explains and applauds the Russian note on trade combinations. An undergraduate, Mr. D. F. T. Coke, defends Oxford against the accusation of laziness brought by Mr. Fotheringham in the previous number. Mr. Holt Schooling writes on the export of English coal, the large increase of which obscures the significance of the comparative decrease in other exports. Mr. Blumenfeldt gossips pleasantly concerning the new industry of manufacturing antiquities to order, which, it seems, is in a very flourishing condition at the present time. It is, however, somewhat precarious, for fashion is capricious, and antiquities which are at a premium to-day are at a discount to-morrow. One of the brightest articles is Mr. E. F. Benson's paper on the decadence in manners. Mr. Benson argues that the changes which are alleged to prove a decadence in English manners are really due to the improved sense of comradeship which has resulted from men and women playing games together. At the same time he admits that women are often brutally rude to each other. He says that the insolence of women, well-bred in their conduct to the other sex, can be a thing to shudder at when one of her own is concerned. This, in its more flagrant aspects, is easily observable in such public places as steamers and railway cars.

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for September, contrary to the usual practice of English reviews, publishes a translation of the article which General de Negrier contributed anonymously to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on "The Lessons of the South African War." Sir A. E. Miller writes upon "The Proposed Suspension of the Cape Constitution," an article which might have been useful once, but is somewhat out of date to-day. Hannah Lynch writes a sprightly and somewhat spiteful article on "Paul Bourget, Preacher." Mr. A. C. Seward defends the doctrine of natural selection against J. B. Johnston, who attacked it in the July number of the *Contemporary*. Dr. Dillon confines his survey of foreign affairs to a discussion of the future of Italian expansion, a glance at the stagnation of British enterprises in China, and a lamentation over the refusal of the colonial conference to federate the empire.

## WHAT IS THE ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY?

Professor Orr, in an article entitled "Dr. Fairbairn on the Philosophy of Christianity," says that the permanent value of his book is that it compels us to face the solemn alternative of what the essence of Christianity is. This alternative, he says, is as follows:

"On the one hand, a universal Father-God, whose presence fills the world and all human spirits; Jesus, the soul of the race, in whom the consciousness of the Father, and the corresponding spirit of filial love, first came to full realization; the spirit of divine sonship learned from Jesus as the essence of religion and salvation—here, in sum, is the Christianity of the 'modern' spirit. All else is dressing, disguise, *Aberglaube*, religious symbolism, inheritance of effete dogmatisms. Will this suffice for Christianity? Or is the Apostolic confession still to be held fast, that Christ is *Lord*: the Incarnate, the Living, the Exalted, the Redeemer and Saviour, the Head of all things for his Church and for the world?"

## IMMORTALITY, BEFORE AND AFTER.

Miss Caillard concludes her three papers upon "Immortality" by declaring herself in favor of the pre-existence of the soul, and inferentially at least of the doctrine of re-incarnation. She says:

"If the supreme worth of that human individuality be allowed, if it bears a unique and consequently eternal ethical significance to God, we must also grant that it neither began with birth nor ends at death."

## THE FUTURE LANGUAGE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Alfred A. MacCullagh writes a somewhat inconsequent article on this subject. His conclusion is somewhat startling:

"After all, the people of the British Islands need not concern themselves seriously as to the future of the language question in South Africa. South Africans will settle that for themselves. There may be a republic again in South Africa before many years, but it will be an English-speaking one, or there will be no rest in the land till the blood of the last British South African has stained the soil."

## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

IN the September *Fortnightly* "Diplomaticus" writes one of his characteristic, well-informed, and somewhat alarmist articles on the deepening unrest of Europe. He says that the Bismarckian Triple Alliance

made for peace because it was a coalition of the "Haves." The new Triple Alliance of Russia, Italy, and France will be a combination of the "Have-Nots." Italy and France are contemplating partition in North Africa, the *revanche* idea is reviving in France, and we must be prepared in the near future, if not for an actual catastrophe, at any rate for an era of excitability and unrest. The "Have-Nots" are no longer deterred from war by the certainty of defeat. Hence they will be less consistently conciliatory in the future, less prudent, less averse to dangerous intrigues and adventures of the Fashoda type.

## THE TEST OF EFFICIENCY.

"Calchas" reviews in a very hostile spirit the changes which Mr. Balfour has made in his ministry. Apart from the appointment of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, his readjustments are commonplace, pointless, and inept. The present opposition, even without Mr. Morley, Sir William Harcourt, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, would supply a ministry with a larger number of efficient than are to be found in Mr. Balfour's cabinet. "Calchas" deals faithfully with Lord Rosebery's absurdly inadequate speech on the North Leeds election, which "Calchas" says was a stupefying surprise to the victors hardly less than to the vanquished. After long immobility in national conviction there can be little doubt that the nation is now prepared as it has never been before to change, and to change constantly, until it gets a ministry to its mind. A new political world has come into existence since 1900. The war has destroyed much which was in the national repute, the prestige of British shipping has been almost extinguished, and on the diplomatic side England has discovered that the German empire as the bedrock of her external relations is a rotten foundation. Great Britain has completely lost the reputation of technical preëminence in industry and commerce. For the first time perhaps for two or three centuries there is no longer a department of national life in which anything like the old leadership of English intellect is recognized by the world.

## HERMANN SUDERMANN.

Mr. W. S. Lilly, writing upon Hermann Sudermann's new play "*Es Lebe das Leben*," exhausts his resources of eulogy. The play marks the high-water mark of the author's genius. He says that his inspiration is essentially spiritual, like that of Nature herself. He has far more in common with Euripides than any dramatist of our time. Through his work is that deep underlying thought of the Greek drama that in the moral world law rules, law fenced about as all law is by penalties. This is the deep verity which informs his pages.

## AN APPEAL TO WORKMEN.

Mr. J. Holt Schooling writes a letter to the workmen of the United Kingdom, which he invites London and provincial papers to reprint. His object is to ask them one or two straight questions, the first being, "Is there not a tendency in too many of you to take your work easily?" Secondly, "Do you need so many strikes?" Thirdly, "Why should you drink twice as much as the American workingman?"

## PAARDEBERG.

Mr. Perceval Landon writes a picturesque, brief paper describing the first crushing blow which overtook the Boer forces. Apart from his description of French's ride and Cronje's retreat, the most interesting

part of his paper, although probably not in the least accurate, is the passage in which he says that Paardeberg was hardly less than the scotching of the Christianity of an entire nation. When Cronje lost the race to the river it was to the Boers as if God's arm had broken. He notes that February 11, the day set apart in England for prayer and intercession, was the day upon which French started upon his march, and the effect upon the Boers was overwhelming. They felt without the least affectation that this day of intercession was the most terrible, as well as the least expected, weapon that the English would use, and even among the most irreligious ran a sudden foreboding of ill.

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

CAPTAIN MAHAN contributes to the *National Review* for September a twenty-page article on the Persian Gulf and international relations. He seems to believe in the antagonism between England and Russia in Persia, and therefore advocates the construction of a German railway line through Asia Minor which would have as its outlet on the Persian Gulf a British port. It may be noted that Captain Mahan in the course of his article makes the following remark: "There is certainly in America a belief, which I share, that Great Britain has been tending to lose ground in international economical matters. Should it prove permanent, and Germany at the same time gain upon her continuously, the relative positions of the two as seapowers would be seriously modified."

#### UNIVERSITY REFORM.

Dr. H. E. Armstrong, professor of chemistry at the Central Technical College, writes upon the need for general culture at Oxford and Cambridge. He declares that it is difficult not to believe that British educational authorities have been engaged in a silent conspiracy to undo the nation and deprive the Briton of individuality by a system of examinations and scholarships which encourage cram, and stifle both the spirit of inquiry and the development of character. Whatever elements of good may be discovered in England's educational system, it is impossible to deny that there is a total absence of organization. To secure success there must be reform at the same time both above and below. The establishment of an efficient system of technical instruction is dependent upon the upgrowth of an efficient system of general instruction. At present the control of the educational system rests almost entirely in the hands of politicians and benevolent amateurs. Half a dozen strong, sympathetic men at the Education Department, with power to act and supported by government, could solve the problem in a very few years.

#### ENGLISH "COMPANY DIRECTORS."

Mr. W. R. Lawson maintains that English joint-stock finance is threatened with as bad a breakdown as the British War Office sustained at the outset of the South African War. He says that nine-tenths of the company directors have had no education whatever for duties demanding the highest skill and judgment. He draws up a table showing that of 1,143 companies occupying the broad zone between banks, insurance, home railways, and mining companies, 980 at present have their stock quoted below par. These 1,100 companies have 6,000 directors, most of whom are either incompetent or inefficient. He thinks that something might be done to get practical, trained men for industrial joint-

stock companies, and he insists that these directors should be obliged to give financial guarantees for their responsibility and independence.

#### BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

"BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE" for September contains a good short travel paper by Reginald Wyon, entitled "Montenegrin Sketches." "Linesman" continues his interesting series of papers describing the adventures of his brigade on the heels of De Wet.

An anonymous writer, signing "L," discourses concerning the Boers in an article in which he warns Englishmen that all the living Boers are irreconcilable. They live in the past, and the past holds nothing for them but anger and distrust. "No single one of our transactions with them has been of a joyful or friendly nature, not one but has seemed to them dishonest, oppressive, or cowardly. . . . To the beaten Boer there is no future worth winning." The English tell him he will become great and famous. But all his life long he has prayed for obscurity. What is progress to a man whose earnest wish was to stand still? Or riches to one who dreads and despises them? Or imperial citizenship to an anchorite whose share even in the primitive government of his republic was oppressive to him? The writer says there is no doubt that when for the first time England governed the Boer nation she misgoverned it. She promised, and did not perform; she threatened and did not punish; she went to war and did not win. She invoked the sun and the rivers to attest her immovability, and moved; and to the Boer mind ever since she has been a nation of unjust, impotent braggarts.

There is a little dithyrambic article by Edward Hutton upon Venice after the fall of the Campanile; and a characteristic Blackwoodian article about the new ball with a core in it, which the Americans have invented, which bids fair to supersede the ball with which all golfers at present play. The feather-stuffed ball of the olden days cost \$1.25, till the gutta-percha ball of 25 cents took its place. At present the new core ball costs 62½ cents, and compared with the solid gutta-percha ball the new American ball covers one-third more distance. Judged, however, by the championship results, the core ball is only better than the gutta-percha by one stroke in three hundred and eight.

#### THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

IN the *Cornhill Magazine* for September, the editor publishes the first of a most useful series of papers on "Prospects in the Professions," written by carefully selected experts, who not unnaturally prefer to remain anonymous. The purpose of these papers,—the first of which is on the royal navy,—is to give parents some of the many "wrinkles" which they could, perhaps, not pick up otherwise, and which might save them much expense and disappointment. The question of the advantages and disadvantages of the professions, the essential qualities for success, the deficiencies which must cause failure, the amount of outlay actually (not nominally) to be incurred,—enlightenment on all these points should provoke gratitude from many a father with sons to place in the world. On the whole, the navy apparently offers very good average prospects.

Viscount St. Ayres says in an amusing literary paper on Martin Tupper:

"Tupper's claim to immortality rests on his vanity alone. No man ever thought as well of himself with scantier reasons for so doing; no man ever soiled more paper in telling the world why it ought to admire him. And the curious thing is that the world took him at his own valuation; few books commanded a larger sale than Martin's during the

middle years of the nineteenth century. That he should ever have been popular,—that any one, even an American, should have read 'Proverbial Philosophy' sixty times,—might well drive Matthew Arnold to despair."

Lady Grove has a chatty article on "Hotels as Homes," which they never can be in her view.

## THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

### REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Fouillée's curious and interesting article on "The Conduct of Life Among Animals," and Madame Bentzon's "Interview with Tolstoy." As usual, the *Revue* devotes a great deal of space to historical papers, and in each of the August numbers the place of honor is given to M. Sorel's elaborate account of the Peace or Treaty of Amiens, which ended the Wars of the Revolution, and which was hailed, especially in London, as the commencement of a new era of peace and prosperity. Before the Treaty of Amiens, Bonaparte was still unrealized by Europe at large, but the conduct of the negotiations (the treaty was only signed on March 26, 1802) showed the world that the brilliant Corsican soldier was a statesman as well as a general, and caused the more observant of his contemporaries to regard him with fear.

Those taking a practical or merely an intelligent interest in naval matters will find it worth their while to glance over the diary kept by a French naval officer who prefers to remain anonymous. The first chapter is entitled "In Port," and the writer gives a lively account of Cherbourg, the great maritime town whose strength and warlike footing so unpleasantly impressed Queen Victoria and Prince Albert on the occasion of their second visit to France. The French Portsmouth owed its being in the first instance to the ill-fated Louis XIV., who was passionately interested in his navy; but each successive French ruler, including Napoleon, Charles X., and Napoleon III., added something to Cherbourg and its defences, and even now the government is spending twenty-seven million francs in making improvements to the harbor. The writer manages to convey a great sense of activity and power, and gives some choice word-pictures of the various types of seamen with which he was brought in contact.

### WORK IN THE FRENCH COAL MINES.

M. Benoist continues his most interesting account of the organization of work in the French coal mines, and he gives much information of a curious character. Of the five thousand miners employed in one north of France mine, close on four hundred of the workers are children,—that is, from thirteen to fourteen years of age. In most cases a man spends his whole life, from childhood to old age, in this kind of work; for though in the life of every Frenchman there comes one great break, that caused by the conscription, even after having spent some years in the army, the young miner drifts back to his old way of life. It should be added that the miner rarely remains faithful to the same neighborhood; he drifts from mine to mine, and this in spite of the fact that the various companies do all they can to encourage their men to stay with them year after year. M. Benoist has much to say concern-

ing the long hours of hard, constant labor, which, he says, makes the French miner old before his time, and causes him to appear a worn-out old man when he has reached his forty-fifth year. He admits, however, that no French worker enjoys so many holidays as does the miner,—one and all, even the more sober workers, constantly take days off. The usual expression concerning these unlicensed holidays is "doing Sunday." "What were you doing yesterday?" one miner will ask the other. "Oh, I was Sundaying," comes the ready answer.

### OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles consist of an attempt to analyze the personal character of Frederick the Great, as seen in his political correspondence; of an account of two great musical epochs, that of the cantata and that of the oratorio; of a subtle analysis of the mistakes made by those eighteenth-century philosophers who believed that the world could be rendered virtuous by act of Parliament; and of a political paper dealing with the practical effects of the recent French legislative elections.

### REVUE DE PARIS.

THOSE interested in and concerned with the management of universities will turn at once to M. Liard's curious paper on the foundation of French universities in the *Revue de Paris* for August. A great effort is being made at the present moment to reorganize, and, as it were, resuscitate, the ancient centers of French learning—once so justly famed in medieval Europe. Since the Revolution there has been, from the practical point of view, but one French university—that of Paris. Various Frenchmen who have lived for short or long periods in England have been struck by the great part played in the national life, not only by Oxford and by Cambridge, but by the ancient and honored Scottish universities; and these acute observers have longed ardently to see the same kind of institution flourish on their own soil. M. Waddington took an immense interest in the matter, and as long ago as 1876 made a determined effort to interest the government in the project. Various Republican statesmen followed suit, and at last—in the July of 1896—the dream of Renan, of Berthelot, of Lavisse, of Monod, and of Jules Simon became more or less a substantial reality.

### CHARACTERISTICS OF JOHN CHINAMAN.

In the same number of the *Revue* M. Donnet analyzes the fundamental characteristics of the Chinese "man in the street." According to the French writer, the most remarkable natural trait of John Chinaman is his good sense, and this in spite of the fact that he is full of superstitions. The Chinaman, as is so often the case with those who pride themselves on their good sense, is an utter materialist; the ideal side of life does not appeal to him at all. He is so sure that he knows every-



thing best that he naturally regards all those human beings who have not the good fortune to be born in China as outer barbarians. Even now there are many districts in China where Europeans are believed to be creatures stone blind, with red hair and red faces, and of semi-amphibious nature—that is, living half their time on earth and half their time in the sea. It has often been said that the Chinaman has extraordinary command over his nerves, and can apparently compel himself to feel glad or sorry, according to his mood. At a family funeral the mourners are all very cheerful till the moment comes when they are informed that they must be sorrowful. They then fall to weeping bitterly, and exhibit every sign of intense distress. After this has gone on for some time, the chief mourner observes, "I thank you; that is enough," and, as if by magic, every tear is dried; the men seize their pipes, and begin again laughing and drinking with great good humor.

#### THE FRENCH NAVY IN THE ORIENT.

In the second number of the August *Revue*, undoubtedly the most important article is an anonymous and somewhat technical account of the new arrangements made concerning the disposition of the French fleet in the far East. At the present moment, France's possible adversaries would naturally be England and Japan, and the writer concludes that, in that case, the allies would be face to face, not only with France, but also with Russia, who always keeps a portion of her fleet in Chinese waters. The anonymous writer draws careful parallels between the naval conflicts which took place during the last twenty years of the eighteenth century and those which may occur during the next twenty years. He warns the French Admiralty that in such a far Eastern naval conflict as that foreseen by him, France would be in no sense prepared to hold her own with England.

#### FRANCE A COMMERCIAL NATION.

M. Bérard, who has become a great authority on all commercial questions, contributes an interesting article on the place now held by France in the commercial world. He warns his countrymen, and especially those interested either directly or indirectly in the world's markets, to beware of Anglophobia, for from a commercial point of view the United Kingdom has long been France's best friend and customer. Unlike Germany, the British empire does not seek to acquire her lively neighbor's happy hunting-grounds; she is content to trade with her fair neighbor; indeed, even at the present time the French manage to sell to England goods of twice the value of those which England each year sells to her. Further, wealthy as is the British empire in much that is lacking to France, the French often contrive to make a profit out of what should be purely British products. Thanks in a great measure to Mr. Rhodes, the colonial Briton has now a monopoly of the diamond industry, but the art of diamond-cutting has remained a Continental art, and the De Beers diamonds are all bound to make a short sojourn in Paris before they can be displayed to the retail customer. As for the enormous trade done in French eggs and butter, the fact has been pointed out numberless times in innumerable British publications, and were the United Kingdom to disappear into the sea, there are whole departments of northern France which would find themselves on the verge of bankruptcy. In addition to the egg-and-butter trade, France seems to have a practical

monopoly of certain fruits, and England buys forty million francs' worth of fresh fruit from France each year. The humble but useful sardine means a turnover of fifteen million francs. Fifty millions' worth of French butter is consumed in England, and an instructive chapter could be written concerning the popularity of French wines, notably champagne. M. Bérard speaks with touching sympathy of the energetic promoters of the National Poultry Organization Society; but he points out with considerable shrewdness that in this matter France has nothing to fear from her British rival, for the French farmer's wife devotes herself to the rearing of poultry in a way that no modern Englishwoman would consent to do, and as long as this is so France will go on supplying England with eggs, butter, and poultry to the tune of seventy million francs each year.

#### NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE place of honor in the *Nouvelle Revue* for August is given to M. Fallot's shrewd analysis of the present Maltese crisis. The writer has paid two long visits to Malta, and so considers himself well equipped to deal with the difficult language question. He begins by pointing out that were it not for Great Britain a great portion of the population of Malta would have to leave the island, or else remain to die of hunger. But in spite of this fact, which is fully recognized by the Maltese, the island has never become really British in affection and sentiment, and the French writer accuses the British residents and officials of treating the Maltese native nobility and gentry with scorn. Although until comparatively lately Malta was exceptionally fortunate in her form of government, being in no wise managed from Downing Street, the unfortunate interference of Mr. Chamberlain in the difficult and delicate language question caused the smouldering embers of dislike to burst into flame. The Maltese are now on the worst of terms with their rulers, and this in spite of the fact that the home authorities have given way on the language question.

M. Lacour contributes some curious pages concerning high temperatures and the causation of great heat, especially that artificially produced. Curiously enough, it is extremely difficult to make a thermometer strong enough to register certain high temperatures; as to mercury, it begins to boil comparatively soon.

#### LOCUSTS IN ALGERIA.

M. de Tiallis gives a striking account of the modern plagues of locusts, so dreaded by the Algerian colonist. During the nineteenth century there were four great visitations,—in 1846, in 1866, in 1874, and in 1891. No noxious insect, and for the matter of that no animal, can do more mischief in a short time than can the humble-looking locust; a tract of land which is noted for its fertility and beautiful luxuriance will in the course of a few hours be so completely denuded of every blossoming and green thing as to recall the desert. The eloquent words of the prophet Joel are as true to-day as they were when he first delivered them. All sorts of extraordinary remedies have been proposed, of which perhaps the most absurd and the least practical was that of arming a battalion of soldiers with butterfly nets. More profitable experiments have been made by scientists, and nowadays some locusts are destroyed with the aid of insecticides, but no effective method of combating these African pests has yet been discovered.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Filliol contributes a highly technical and curious paper on what may be called the mysterious beginnings of rivers. Both to the poet and the engineer there is something very striking and mysterious in the thought that the great rivers of the world almost invariably start from tiny springs, and the problem of "where the water comes from" has occupied many minds both in the past and in the present.

In the second August number M. Ghuesi gives a sympathetic sketch of the childhood and youth of Mme. Juliette Adam, the brilliant Frenchwoman who founded the *Nouvelle Revue* some twenty years ago, and who may well claim to have played a very real and constructive part in modern French republican history.

## LA REVUE.

"LA REVUE" for August contains many articles of the highest interest, several of which are noticed separately.

Professor Vambéry calls attention to the growth of German influence in Turkey since 1870. The Turkish official language even contains the word *aleman* (French *allemand*). At Constantinople there are an increasing number of Germans in high favor with the Sultan. None of these functionaries are or have been really worth their high salaries, except Baron von der Goltz, whose instruction of the Turkish officers was certainly worth its cost. How soon Turkey will see that she is pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for Germany, Professor Vambéry leaves to others to discuss. Certainly Germany loses no opportunity of profiting by her friend. But, equally certain, German influence has left the masses of the people quite untouched; the German does not conciliate the Asiatics nearly so much as the English or French; and German advance and the Bagdad Railway (which is to regenerate Turkey) will certainly displease Russia, and sooner or later England.

## LITERARY ARTICLES.

M. Montfort describes the new literary generation in France, which has arisen chiefly since 1895. France's literary vitality is amazing. Every fifteen years it produces a new generation. Most of the names of the rising literary generation of to-day are not well known yet even in England, not to speak of the United States. The best known are those of Jean Viollis, Marc Lafargue, Louis Lamarque, and André Fleury.

Fray Candil's paper on "Intellectual Spain" is devoted to an appreciation of Larra the critic, Espronceda the poet, and Rosales the painter. Madrid has just opened a Pantheon of her own.

MM. Savitch and Kniajnine's paper on the Russian home and foreign press chiefly excites amazement that such a thing as a Russian newspaper can possibly exist.

M. Klingsor has two illustrated papers on French caricaturists.

Mme. Rémusat writes of the new Danish novel. She says pessimism is the keynote of the Danish novel. Of the modern works deserving serious consideration not one celebrates the joy of life.

M. Muret has a lengthy study of "an American naturalist poet"—Thoreau; and Mary Summer's paper on the conquest of the supreme intelligence is a biographical sketch of Buddha.

## OTHER PAPERS.

Dr. Rouby writes of the Nun of Grèzes, Sœur Saint-Fleuret, who has been perplexing France by declaring herself possessed of a devil. Dr. Rouby says the devil is hysteria.

M. Coupin has a charming paper on "Animals which Never Pay their Rent," chiefly birds who usurp other birds' nests.

There is a long, remarkable poem by Ibsen, and the usual reviews of books and magazines.

## GERMAN MAGAZINES.

AN "independent politician" concludes his eulogistic paper in the *Deutsche Revue* upon Prince Hohenlohe as Chancellor. He was not a good speaker, had not the fire of a Babel, the sarcasm of a Richter, or the pathos of Dr. Lieber, and the way in which he said things did not please people. But what he said was always important, profound, and in a classical form.

The *Deutsche Rundschau* contains several interesting articles. M. von Brandt writes upon "The End of the South African War." He points out that everything should be done to allay the animosity between England and Germany, and regrets that the *Times*, the *Spectator*, and the *National Review* seem to have made it their special business to try and make trouble not only between Germany and England, but also between other powers. Mr. Walter Gensel contributes a paper upon art at the Düsseldorf Exhibition. He regrets that the German section was by no means representative. The best art cannot be said to come from Germany, nor indeed from France or England, who have had the lead alternately for so many years. It is to be found in the paintings of Americans and Scandinavians, and the sculptures of Belgians. Von Ernst Elster discusses the question of Heine's nationality.

The *Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land* contains an article by C. von Zepelin upon Russia's position in the far East. He sketches the gradual building up of a Russian colony on the Pacific, and predicts a great future for it. The great trans-continental railway will increase immigration as well as assure the military position. In addition, the unwilling assistance of foreign powers will help its development, and it is sure to play a great rôle in the opening up of the East.

The *Sozialistische Monatshefte* has an article by Eduard Fuchs upon French caricature in 1870-71. It is illustrated with several reproductions, which show that the style of French cartoon has altered very little during the intervening thirty years. All sorts of problems are being worked out in Austria just now, and in consequence Friedrich Hertz's article upon national democracy in the empire is very timely. His conclusion is that Austria can be reconstituted only from the spirit of the masses, can win power and strength only by means of political democracy and national autonomy. Adolph von Elm describes the fourth German Mining Congress.

# THE NEW BOOKS.

## NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### BIOGRAPHY AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

SOME of the brightest bits of autobiography that have recently appeared are to be found in Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler's "Recollections of a Long Life" (New York: Baker & Taylor Company). The publication of this book serves to remind us that of all that famous group of preachers, who, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, gave a world-wide renown to Brooklyn pulpits, Dr. Cuyler alone is left. It is not this fact alone, however, that gives interest to his book; all through his life, even before he became a distinguished clergyman, his travels and associations with noted men of all professions afforded excellent material for a volume of this kind. One feature of the work which gives it a vital interest is the remarkable collection of anecdotes of great men and details of conversations held with them many years since. On Dr. Cuyler's first trip abroad, sixty years ago, when he was a young Princeton graduate, he visited such men as Wordsworth, Carlyle, and Dickens, and the talks with these literary worthies, which Dr. Cuyler's remarkable memory enables him to reproduce, are so characteristic and vivacious that the reader only wishes for more. Of even greater interest to some classes of readers, perhaps, are Dr. Cuyler's recollections of the great American reformers of his generation,—the Beechers, the Finneys, the Moody's, the Goughs, and other distinguished workers and orators, some of whom are almost fading from the recollection of the men of our day. Among the writers and journalists, Dr. Cuyler's acquaintance with Washington Irving, John G. Whittier, and Horace Greeley was intimate and of long duration, and among statesmen Abraham Lincoln was proud to count the Brooklyn pastor as his warm personal friend.

The missionary of whom Robert Louis Stevenson could write "A man that took me fairly by storm as the most attractive, simple, brave, and interesting man in the whole Pacific" is surely worthy of a larger circle of acquaintances than he was able to enjoy in his lifetime. To many readers the new volume entitled: "James Chalmers: His Autobiography and Letters" (Revell) will bring the first revelation of a singularly devoted and heroic life. Chalmers was a Scotch missionary who gave his life to the redemption of the savages of New Guinea, and suffered martyrdom there only a little more than a year ago. Chalmers lived a life that was simple in its devotion to duty, and found little time for the commemoration of his services in literary efforts. The autobiography that he left was a very brief one, and in the present volume it has been supplemented by a mass of correspondence and reports, part of which was supplied by his family and a part by the archives of the missionary society under which he served. Chalmers was sixty years of age when he was killed by the natives, and his career as a missionary had covered somewhat less than forty years. There was much in it of thrilling adventure and repeated instances of personal bravery, so that the reader can hardly fail to join with Stevenson in his commendation of this heroic missionary as indeed an "attractive, simple, brave, and interesting man."

Dr. L. L. Doggett's life of Robert R. McBurney (Cleveland: F. M. Barton) is something more than a biography, since of necessity it involves an account of the rise and development of the Young Men's Christian Associations of America. For over thirty years Mr. McBurney was secretary of the New York Y. M. C. A., and, by common consent, was regarded as the leading spirit of the American Association movement. Dr. Howard Crosby once said that no Christian minister had rendered a greater service.

Unlike any published autobiography of this or any other year is Dr. Charles A. Eastman's "Indian Boyhood" (McClure, Phillips & Co.). Dr. Eastman, who is a full-blooded Sioux Indian, can remember the Minnesota massacre of 1862, when he and his people were obliged to flee for their lives to the plains of the far Northwest before the enraged settlers and soldiers of what was then our frontier. In after years Dr. Eastman embraced our civilization, was educated in our schools, and married a white wife, but never has he lost his love of some of the old tribal customs into which he was born, and which he so well describes in this book. "Indian Boyhood" stands alone in our literature as a record of much that has passed beyond the range of human experience, never to return.

### BOOKS ON POLITICS, SOCIOLOGY, AND ECONOMICS.

Notwithstanding the failure of the National Civic Federation to bring about an arbitration of the coal strike, there will be a very general interest in the published proceedings of the National Conference on Industrial Conciliation held under the auspices of the Federation in New York City in December last. The participants in that conference were leaders in American commerce and industry, and the labor unions were especially well represented. The present volume published by the Putnams contains a complete stenographic report of the discussions of the conference, together with the papers read at the Chicago conference of December, 1900. It will be remembered that the direct outcome of the New York conference was the organization of the industrial department of the National Civic Federation, composed of thirty-six representative citizens, and including such men as ex-President Cleveland, Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, and President Eliot on the part of the public; Senator Hanna, Charles M. Schwab, and H. H. Vreeland on the part of the employers, and Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank P. Sargent on the part of the wage earners.

In the publications of the Michigan Political Science Association (Ann Arbor, Mich.), Volume IV., No. 6, appear the papers read at the joint meeting of the Michigan Political Science Association and the Michigan Farmers' Institutes held in February, 1902, the proceedings of which were noted in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for April last. These papers are grouped under the appropriate head of "Social Problems of the Farmer," and contain timely discussions of such themes as "The Economic Value of Industrial Education," "Higher Education and the People," "Changes Demanded in the Educational System of Rural Communi-

ties," "The Origin and Development of Forest Work in the United States," "Needs and Possibilities of Organization among Farmers," and "Agriculture and the Home Market." Dr. Graham Taylor, of the Chicago Commons social settlement, contributes an interesting paper on "The Church as a Center of Rural Organization;" the Hon. E. A. Prouty, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, treats of "The Dependence of Agriculture upon Transportation;" and Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, outlines the relation of his department at Washington to the individual farmer. All of these papers will be found exceedingly helpful to all interested in the movement for the betterment of rural conditions in our country.

Among the recent publications relating to municipal government, the monograph by President Edmund J. James, of the Northwestern University, on "Municipal Administration in Germany, as Seen in the Government of the Typical Prussian City, Halle," is one of the most important (University of Chicago Press). In less than one hundred pages Dr. James gives a full and clear account of the organization of the city government, the functions of the various officials and boards, the municipal operation of public services,—such as water, gas, and electricity,—and a brief note on the management of the city's cemeteries. A careful reading of Dr. James' monograph will put any intelligent American in possession of the essential facts necessary to an intelligent comprehension of the German municipal system.

The Committee of Fifteen's report on "The Social Evil, with Special Reference to Conditions Existing in the City of New York" (Putnam's), is a work of far more than local interest, since it includes a thorough and useful discussion of the systems of regulation of prostitution adopted in Paris, Berlin, and other European cities, with an exhaustive setting forth of the American conditions, especially in their sanitary aspects. Many of the conclusions reached by the committee are as applicable to other American cities as to New York, although the peculiar conditions arising there from the enforcement of the so-called "Raines Law," regulating the liquor traffic, have made appropriate several chapters of special recommendations. All in all, the report contains by far the most satisfactory treatment of this problem from the American point of view that has appeared up to the present time.

"Principles of Sanitary Science and the Public Health," by William T. Sedgwick, Ph.D. (Macmillan), is a volume that has been developed from a course of lectures on these subjects given by the author to students in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The material embraced in these lectures, however, is of great value to publicists and physicians who have to do with public questions of sanitation. The work has been written with special reference to the causation and prevention of infectious diseases, and includes the most recent conclusions of specialists on these important subjects. Dr. Sedgwick's chapters on sewage and water-supply, based as they are on actual observation and experience in various American cities, are especially valuable.

Prof. James Henry Hamilton, of Syracuse University, has written a popular account of "Savings and Savings Institutions" (Macmillan). Professor Hamilton has given special attention to the municipal and post-office savings banks of Europe, and a large part of the present volume is devoted to a description of the principles and working systems of these very useful and popular institutions.

In "The Citizen's Library of Economics, Politics, and Sociology," edited by Prof. Richard T. Ely (Macmillan), Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, of the University of Wisconsin, contributes a volume on "Colonial Government." In the first part of his book Professor Reinsch gives a brief survey of the motives and methods of colonial expansion, so as to furnish the historical point of view. In the second part he deals with the general forms of colonial government, and in the third part he presents an outline of administrative organization and legislative methods. His main purpose is to set forth the outline of the colonial policy of European powers. He makes no attempt to apply the information directly to American problems. Such a review of the motives and principles adopted by other nations in their colonial administration should be helpful in building up an American colonial system. In the present volume, however, little attempt is made to discuss specific problems of colonial administration, such as finance, taxation, immigration, and so forth, but the author promises to deal with these topics in a subsequent volume.

"The Eastern Question: A Study in Diplomacy" is the subject of a monograph contributed to the Columbia University series of "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law" (Macmillan) by Dr. Stephen P. H. Duggan. The author begins his history with the treaty of Kainardji, of 1774, and brings the account down to the Turko-Greek War of 1897.

The Outlook Company, of New York, publishes in a handsomely printed volume a survey by Governor Taft of what has been accomplished in the Philippines in establishing civil government, prefaced by a personal sketch of Governor Taft written by President Roosevelt shortly before the assassination of President McKinley, and first published in the *Outlook* about a year ago. As a record of recent history in the Philippines, Governor Taft's article has special value, and is well worthy of the permanent form that has been given to it.

A new edition of "The Future of War," by the late M. Jean de Bloch, with an introduction by Mr. Edwin D. Mead, has just been issued at Boston (Ginn & Co.). Perhaps it is not generally understood that the work as it appears in English is a translation of only the last one of the six volumes which were published in Russian five or six years ago. It is stated, however, that a complete English edition is now in preparation. The present volume contains the exceedingly interesting conversation with M. de Bloch by Mr. W. T. Stead which appeared in an earlier edition.

A fresh subject has been found by Dr. Yotaro Kinoshita, who writes in the Columbia University "Studies of History, Economics, and Public Law" on "The Past and Present of Japanese Commerce" (Macmillan). The author explains that Japanese students who come to America to study economic science are handicapped by the fact that the appearance of this science in Japan is only of the most recent date. No Japanese economist of note has as yet arisen, and it may be said that there is no classical work of economics in the language of Japan except a few translations from European writers. The admitted importance of Japan in the industrial awakening of the far East is surely sufficient reason in itself why the Western nations should become more familiar with Japan's economic past, and, as the author truly says, in order to understand Japan's present economic condition, it is necessary to know the vicissitudes through which she has gone.

One of the reprints issued by the University

cago Press from the University Decennial Publications, a series intended to set forth and exemplify the material and intellectual growth of the institution during its first decade, is a discussion of "Credit," by Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin. The subject is presented with the clearness of statement and soundness of reasoning which have distinguished all of Professor Laughlin's utterances on this and kindred topics.

An attempt to present some of the fundamental economic truths of the time with a clearness and conciseness fitted to make the presentation attractive to the busy "average man" has resulted in Mr. George L. Bolen's "Plain Facts as to the Trusts and the Tariff" (Macmillan). The author abjures idle speculations and confines himself rigidly to the actualities of the modern business world. His discussions are supplemented with references to the latest and most authoritative writers on various phases of the problems treated. Mr. Bolen has shown himself able to state fairly the opposing arguments on controverted points without lapsing into the condition of utter nervelessness which the mere summarizer often betrays. He forms his own conclusions, and seems glad to have his readers form theirs. The work includes chapters on the railroad problem and municipal monopolies.

In Mr. George Cator's monograph on "Trust Companies in the United States," appearing in the Johns Hopkins University "Studies in Historical and Political Science" (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press), there is an interesting account of the use of the term "trust" in the titles of different corporations, followed by a discussion of the functions exercised by trust companies and of their regulation by the state. The author concludes with suggestions as to some of the causes leading to the growth of these institutions, and explaining the place occupied by them. In appendices are comprised sketches of two of the early trust companies, schedules of legislation, and tables of statistics.

#### BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

President Gilman, Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, and Prof. Frank Moore Colby have set before themselves a task of no small proportions in undertaking the editorship of "The New International Encyclopedia" (Dodd, Mead & Co.). On the basis of the two volumes that have thus far been issued no general estimate of the work is possible, but it may be well to mention the four attributes which, in the opinion of the editors, combine to form the ideal encyclopedia. These are: "First, accuracy of statement; second, comprehensiveness of scope; third, lucidity and attractiveness of presentation; and fourth, convenience of arrangement." However widely the users of encyclopedias may differ as to the relative importance to be assigned to these several desiderata, there would be general agreement, we think, that they include the qualities first to be sought. In mechanical features "The New International" is a model of serviceability. The type is clear, the illustrations appropriate and helpful, the maps authentic, and the volumes of convenient size. As the publication of the work progresses we shall have occasion to comment, from time to time, on the salient features of the letterpress.

The fact that the latest volume of Appleton's "Annual Cyclopaedia" contains a large number of articles of more than transient interest makes a reference to it at this late date not inappropriate. Among these articles there is one on automobiles, one on bookbinding, one on

rural mail delivery, and a remarkable article on medicine and surgery which sets forth the discovery of the causes of malaria and yellow fever, giving special attention to the mosquito theory of germ transmission. The annual article on gifts and bequests has become a regular feature of the annual, and nowhere else is so accurate a record kept of the sums annually set apart in this country for benevolent purposes, aggregating in the year 1901 the enormous sum of \$107,000,000.

"Who's Who?" England's annual biographical dictionary (Macmillan), has reached its fifty-fourth year of issue, and contains, besides its usual complement of sketches of our British contemporaries, convenient lists of official personages, journalists, scientists, newspapers, and members of the British royal family, together with much other information which may at times prove serviceable to American writers.

The eleventh volume of the "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography" (New York: James T. White & Co.) contains sketches of numerous eminent Americans, many of them contemporary. In the present volume the artists and architects seem to receive a larger measure of attention than in earlier volumes of the work. Government officials, governors of States, prominent men in the profession of law and medicine, and writers and journalists are all well represented.

Some indication of the scope of the work undertaken by the editors and publishers of "The Jewish Encyclopedia" (Funk & Wagnalls) is afforded by the fact that two volumes of over seven hundred pages each of closely printed text have been required to cover one and one-third letters of the alphabet. The entire work will consist of twelve volumes, and its completion seems likely to be postponed for several years. Three editorial staffs and nearly two hundred contributors are engaged in preparing the articles on archaeological, historical, theological, philosophical, biographical, and sociological topics which comprise this elaborate work. Since no adequate history of the Jews has ever been published, it was necessary for the contributors to this encyclopedia to write articles giving for the first time a comprehensive history of those countries where the Jewish race has been dominant. The biographical department of this work is especially noteworthy because Jewish biography has been so generally neglected in most of the important biographical encyclopedias of America and Europe, and also because the twelve volumes will include more than five thousand biographical sketches, although the editors disclaim any intention to create a Jewish "Hall of Fame" or to exaggerate the merits of the characters described.

The fourth and concluding volume of Dr. James Hastings' "Dictionary of the Bible" has now been issued (Scribners). Like the earlier volumes of the same work, it contains numerous articles by eminent authorities on Biblical topics. Each of the more important articles is accompanied by a brief bibliographical note. The type used throughout the dictionary is especially clear and serviceable, and the illustrations, while not numerous, are of good quality.

Dr. Edward M. Deems has compiled a thesaurus which he calls "Holy-Days and Holidays" (Funk & Wagnalls). It is especially intended for use by preachers and speakers as a source of material whenever sermons or addresses suitable to recurring anniversaries are to be made. Not only the most important so-called "Church days" have been included, but anniversaries not in the Church calendar, such as Thanksgiving Day

and New Year's Day. The most important secular holidays observed in America, Great Britain, Ireland, and Canada are also included. The volume contains a topical index and an index of authors, and a complete bibliography is also included.

Although only one of the three large volumes of the "Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology," edited by Prof. J. Mark Baldwin (Macmillan), has as yet appeared, it is possible to gain from this a fairly correct impression of the character of the work. The staff of contributors embraces specialists in all parts of the world, and consulting editors in England, France, Germany, and Italy have supplied recommendations as to foreign equivalents for all the terms defined in the work. Each one of the articles has been submitted to competent authorities especially versed in the topics treated, and Dr. Baldwin's own marked qualifications as editor of such a work have already been demonstrated in earlier undertakings.

"The Municipal Year Book," issued by the *Engineering News* Publishing Company of New York, will be found an indispensable book of reference for all city officials and others in any way interested in American municipal government. The book is edited by Mr. M. N. Baker, associate editor of the *Engineering News* and editor of various works on municipal engineering, and combines a directory of municipal officials and franchise companies, an exhibit of municipal and private ownership, and an outline of leading public works and services in each of the 1,524 largest municipalities in the country, including all incorporated places of 3,000 population or upward as shown by the census of 1900, and, in addition, all New England "towns" of like size are included in Mr. Baker's tabulations. As an exhibit of the relative extent of municipal and private ownership, the book is unique. The information is first given alphabetically by States, together with other facts relating to various cities and towns, and is next presented alone in compact tabular form, with the cities appended in their order of population. Municipal boards and committees having to do with water-supply, sewage, or other similar topics should find this book of great service in enabling them to make comparative studies of places of the same general size. The book is based on special returns made, with a very few exceptions, by the city officials of the several places included.

"The Statistician and Economist," of San Francisco (L. P. McCarty), into which such an astonishing amount of useful information is packed, will hereafter be issued biennially instead of annually. This work is a combination of cyclopedia, chronological summary, technical handbook, almanac, and economic year-book. There is no other publication quite like it in the United States, nor, so far as we are aware, in any foreign country.

It is not often that one can find between the covers of a single volume selections from so wide a range of sources as have been gathered by Mr. J. N. Larned in his book entitled "A Multitude of Counsellors" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). In this work Mr. Larned has drawn on the codes, precepts, and rules of life embodied in ancient Egyptian, Greek, Roman, mediæval, and modern writings. All schools of thought are represented, and a more comprehensive compilation of wisdom could hardly be imagined.

The handbook of "Libraries of Greater New York," issued by the New York Library Club, shows that the libraries of the American metropolis number 288, or, in-

cluding branch libraries, 350. The name, location, history, regulations, resources, and number of volumes of each library are given, as well as special collections, where such exist. There is also a manual and historical sketch of the Library Club. Special students can make good use of this manual as a guide to direct them to the best places in which to carry on their researches (New York: Gustav E. Stechert, 9 East Sixteenth Street).

#### ETHICAL AND RELIGIOUS WORKS.

It is entirely appropriate that Mr. Booker T. Washington's volume on "Character Building" (Doubleday, Page & Co.) should head the list of recent publications of this class, for it may well be doubted whether any other book of the year will accomplish so much by way of direct moral influence on individual lives. The book is made up of selections from Mr. Washington's famous Sunday evening talks to the students of Tuskegee Institute. Quite apart from the literary value of these addresses—and this is by no means slight—the moral strength and earnestness of this leader of his race is nowhere else so well exemplified. These talks are all on practical topics, and must have appealed with great force to the young negro men and women to whom they were addressed. These are a few of the topics which best illustrate the nature of the talks: "Helping Others," "On Influencing by Example," "The Virtue of Simplicity," "On Getting a Home," "The Value of System in Home Life," "Education that Educates," "The Importance of being Reliable," "Keeping Your Word," "The Gospel of Service," "Some Great Little Things," "The Cultivation of Stable Habits," "Getting On in the World," "Character as Shown in Dress," "Getting Down to Mother Earth," and "A Penny Saved." In not a few of these addresses there is a suggestion of the real eloquence for which Mr. Washington has long been distinguished; but the feature which gives them their value in their present form, as well as when originally delivered, is their invigorating moral tone.

The latest exposition of the science of ethics to come from the schools is Prof. George Trumbull Ladd's elaborate volume entitled "Philosophy of Conduct" (Scribners). While Professor Ladd has adhered to the philosophical treatment throughout his work, he regards philosophy itself as the "investigation and interpretation of the sum total of human experience," and wholly disregards the *a priori* method adopted by those writers on ethics who are inclined to ignore the actual facts of conduct "or the current opinions of mankind respecting the significance and the value of these facts." Ethics, in Professor Ladd's view, must always remain practical, however metaphysical it may become, "for ethics has its roots in the facts of experience, and its fruitage must be an improvement of experience." While, therefore, Professor Ladd's treatise is fundamentally a philosophical one, the discussion is conducted in accordance with modern methods and with constant reference to the actual facts of human life and conduct.

Dr. Fairbairn's work on "The Philosophy of the Christian Religion" (Macmillan) is described by its author as an attempt to do two things: First, to explain religion through nature and man; and, secondly, to construe Christianity through religion. He defines his book as neither a philosophy nor a history of religion, but as "an endeavor to look at what is at once the central fact and idea of the Christian faith by a man

whose chief labor in life has been to make such a philosophy through such a history." The problems which this book attempts to solve are, in brief, these: "What is religion in general? How and why has it arisen? What causes have made religions to differ? What are the ultimate constituents of religious ideas and beliefs, or customs and institutions?"

The volume entitled "Through Science to Faith," by Newman Smyth (Scribners), contains a course of lectures given before the Lowell Institute of Boston. Dr. Smyth recognizes the value to theologians of a working knowledge of modern methods of scientific inquiry, and even goes so far as to demand some acquaintance with biological studies and results as a required part of instruction in the schools of theology. His present volume, however, is not intended merely for the clergy or for teachers, but for the general reader who wishes to inform himself concerning the scope and tendencies of evolution.

"The Reasonableness of Faith," by Dr. W. S. Rainsford (Doubleday, Page & Co.), is a volume of addresses given on various occasions by the well-known rector of St. George's, New York, on practical themes related to religious life. These addresses are infused with the healthy and vigorous moral earnestness of the speaker.

Count Tolstoy's most recent utterances on religious themes are included in the volume entitled "What Is Religion? and Other New Articles and Letters" (Crowell). The fact that Count Tolstoy was excommunicated by the Russian Church only a few months ago lends interest to his essay on religious tolerance, written as late as January of the present year.

Prof. George H. Gilbert, whose liberal scholarship recently led to his separation from the Chicago Theological Seminary, has written a brief "Primer of the Christian Religion, Based on the Teaching of Jesus, Its Founder and Living Lord" (Macmillan). The writer's well-known sympathy with the principles of modern Biblical investigation makes this attempt of his to formulate a catechism especially noteworthy. Professor Gilbert is concerned, as he states in his preface, with the facts of the Christian religion rather than with inferences from the facts or with theories by which the facts have often been explained. The book consists of a series of questions followed by specific answers, with references to Scripture passages.

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, the scholarly Roman Catholic prelate upon whom Columbia University recently conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, has written a little book of "Aphorisms and Reflections" (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.), the point of view being distinctly that of culture and religion. Bishop Spalding's qualities as an essayist have been well illustrated in earlier volumes, notably those relating to education. Men and women of all creeds will find in his "Aphorisms" much that is stimulating and satisfying to the higher moral and intellectual nature.

Dr. Josiah Strong's book on "The Next Great Awakening" (New York: Baker & Taylor Company) is chiefly devoted to an unfolding of the social teachings of Christianity, both those that have been applied by religious leaders and others that have been rejected. As in all of Dr. Strong's books, the facts of modern life rather than the deductions of theologians are considered.

In a two-volume work entitled "Christendom, Anno Domini MDCCCCI," the Rev. William D. Grant, Ph.D. (New York: Chauncey Holt), with the assistance of more than sixty contributors, has attempted a presen-

tation of Christian conditions and activities in every country of the world at the beginning of the twentieth century. In the first volume there is a survey of various countries arranged in alphabetical order. The second volume is devoted to such general topics as "The Gains of Christianity in the Nineteenth Century," "Religious Thought in the Nineteenth Century," "The Social Aspect of Christianity," "Art and Social and Religious Progress," "Critical Movements in the Nineteenth Century," "The Religious Press," and "Religious Leaders." Chapters on "Roman Catholic Christianity" and "Roman Catholic Missions" are contributed by the Rev. Father A. P. Doyle, and there is a paper on "Greek Christianity" by Prof. A. C. Zenos. Dr. Judson Smith writes on "Protestant Foreign Missions," Bishop John F. Hurst on "Church Union Movements," Dr. A. F. Shaufler on "The Sunday School," Dr. L. L. Doggett on the origin and progress of the Y. M. C. A., Dr. Kate W. Barrett on "Rescue Work," Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson on the W. C. T. U., Mr. John R. Mott on student federation, Commander Booth Tucker on the Salvation Army, Mr. Robert A. Woods on social settlements, and Dr. Francis B. Clark on the Christian Endeavor Society.

In a volume entitled "Spiritual Heroes," the Rev. David S. Muzzey offers studies of the life and work of some of the world's great prophets. In the author's conception the main influences in the world's spiritual development were the Hebrew prophets, the Indian mystics, the Greek thinkers, the Roman organizers, the Christian apostles, the Moslem scientists, the mediæval preachers, and the modern reformers and philosophers. As representatives of these various groups the author has singled out the prophet Jeremiah, Buddha, Socrates, Jesus, St. Paul, Marcus Aurelius, Augustine, Mohammed, and Martin Luther, to each of whom a chapter in this book is devoted (Doubleday, Page & Co.).

Rev. Dr. Andrew W. Archibald, author of "The Bible Verified," has written a new volume which he entitles "The Trend of the Centuries." The book consists of a rapid survey of important epochs in human history, from the downfall of Judea to the culminating achievements of the nineteenth century. The author's main purpose has been to set forth the historical unfolding of the divine purpose. Dr. Archibald's terse and vivid descriptions of historical scenes add much to the "human interest" of his argument (Boston: The Pilgrim Press).

Prof. J. W. Moncrief, of the University of Chicago, has written "A Short History of the Christian Church for Students and General Readers" (Revell). This book meets the widespread demand for a popular history based upon scholarly research. The author makes many references to translation from the original sources, and encourages students to make the fullest use of these translations. For those readers, on the other hand, who have not time to consult larger works, this volume is sufficiently short, simple, and free from technicalities to answer every reasonable want.

A book which appeals more especially to the student is the volume by Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert on "The Apostles' Creed," being a lecture on the subject, with numerous critical notes designed to elucidate the origin, purpose, and historical interpretation of the creed (Scribners).

Under the auspices of the Central Committee on the United Study of Missions there has been published an outline study of India, entitled "Lux Christi."



by Caroline Atwater Mason (Macmillan). This little volume is full of interesting facts regarding mission work in India, especially the work for the women of the country. There are also convenient lists of books and periodicals, and statistical papers of great value to all interested in the advancement of Christian missions.

In a series of "Handbooks on the History of Religions" (Ginn & Co.), a volume on "The Religion of the Teutons" is contributed by Prof. P. D. Chantepie de la Saussaye, the translation from the Dutch having been made by Dr. Bert J. Vos, of the Johns Hopkins University. The author of the book is an authority in the field of comparative religion, and in the present work is presented for the first time in English a reliable popular account of the Teutonic deities, myths, conceptions, and observances. The method of treatment is purely historical. The survey begins with the earliest times, and is brought down to the conversion of the Teutonic tribes to Christianity.

#### BOOKS RELATING TO EDUCATION.

In the "Educational Series" issued by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Prof. E. L. Kemp contributes a compact "History of Education," including accounts of the educational systems not only of the Western nations, but of China, India, Persia, and Egypt. It is no part of the author's purpose to give an exhaustive statement of historical facts, but his aim is rather to single out those events in the history of education which illustrate most clearly the genesis and evolution of existing systems and methods.

A contribution to educational history of a more special character is Mr. J. E. G. de Montmorency's volume on "State Intervention in English Education" (Macmillan). In this book the history of state-aided education in England is traced from the beginning down to the date of the first government grant in 1833. Heretofore there has been no satisfactory book of reference on this important subject, and the record now presented will be found useful by American as well as British specialists in education. The volume includes an interesting summary of the relations between education and the state in the New England colonies.

Another volume of much interest to teachers has been made up of papers selected from the writings of Prof. S. S. Laurie, of the University of Edinburgh, and is entitled "The Training of Teachers and Methods of Instruction" (Macmillan). Among the topics treated in these papers are "The Teaching Profession and Chairs of Education;" "The Philosophy of Mind and Training of Teachers;" "The Respective Functions in Education of Primary, Secondary, and University Schools;" "The University and the People:—and the University of the Future;" "Geography in the School;" "The Religious Education of the Young;" "Examinations, Emulation, and Competition," and "History and Citizenship in the School."

A book of unique value to all American teachers and school superintendents has been written by Mr. Preston W. Search, whose varied experience as a superintendent of city and village school systems in many States of the Union qualifies him to speak as one having authority. The work is entitled "An Ideal School; or, Looking Forward," and it appears in the "International Educational Series," under the editorship of Dr. William T. Harris (Appleton). In addition to the editor's preface, there is an introduction by President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, who speaks with the greatest en-

thusiasm of the author's ability and single-minded devotion to the highest educational ideals. The topics treated in the book are of the most practical nature, such as "The Health of School Children," "Fundamentals in Planning a School," "The School Plant," "The Scope of the School," "Courses of Study," "The Function of the Teacher," "Municipal Difficulties and Organization," and "The Ethical Basis of the School." President Hall says of the book: "I can think of no single educational volume in the whole wide range of literature in this field that I believe so well calculated to do so much good at the present time, and which I could so heartily advise every teacher in the land, of whatever grade, to read and ponder."

To turn from the ideals to the realities of educational systems, an illuminating volume entitled "Life at West Point" has been written by Mr. H. Irving Hancock (Putnams), a war correspondent who has had a good opportunity to form an opinion as to the practical value of the West Point training, and who has made a careful study of the methods and aims of the Military Academy. Those among our younger readers who may have in view West Point appointments can do no better than to consult Mr. Hancock's book, and learn from it not only what studies will be pursued at the academy, but more, perhaps, about the actual daily life of the cadets than can be learned from any other single source. The author does not let pass the opportunity to make a serious estimate of the value of the discipline in the making of the American army officer, and to discuss the future of the West Point graduate in relation to our army system. The book is admirably illustrated.

What the public schools are doing for the States of the old South is well brought out in a little volume entitled "The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths," by Walter H. Page (Doubleday, Page & Co.). These three papers,—"The Forgotten Man," "The School that Built a Town," and the *Atlantic Monthly* article which gives its title to the volume,—make very clear the failure of the old-time systems of Southern education to reach the masses of the present day, as well as the duty which all lovers of progress, North and South, owe to the leaders and builders of the new public-school system which, in some of the Southern States, is just beginning to do effective work.

A book which will prove of great assistance to teachers of history and civics is Prof. Henry E. Bourne's "The Teaching of History and Civics in the Elementary and Secondary School" (Longmans). The first part of this volume is devoted to an exposition of the subject prepared with a view to give to all teachers who have not had special historical training a better comprehension of the problems of historical instruction, while a second part offers a review of the general field of historical study, with many bibliographical and critical helps.

"Freshman English and Theme-Correcting in Harvard College," by C. T. Copeland and H. M. Rideout (Silver, Burdett & Co.), gives in small compass the clearest possible exposition of the Harvard system of instruction and training in composition, by means of exhibits of the actual work there of the students in the English courses. Specimen themes are given, with the marks of corrections and comments of the instructors, and the reader is enabled to see just how the famous Harvard methods in English composition are applied in the class-room.

# INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the September numbers of periodicals.  
For table of abbreviations, see last page.

- Abraham's Native Country, Religion in, E. König, and W. F. Warren, MRNY.  
Abyssinia: "King of the Kings of Ethiopia," E. A. Start, Chaut.  
Abyssinia: Through the Country of the King of Kings, W. F. Whitehouse, Scrib.  
Actor's Summer Colony, An, C. H. Meltzer, Cos.  
Actresses, Four French, H. H. Fyfe, NatR.  
Adams, The Late Dr. Charles Kendall, AMRR.  
Adeler, Max, C. H. Garrett, BB.  
Advertising Illustration, Beauty in, J. B. Walker, Cos.  
Aerial Navigation, H. H. Primbault, RGen, August.  
Africa, European Settlers in, Dr. Barot, Nou, August 15.  
Agricultural Prosperity, Diffusion of, H. C. Adams, AMRR.  
Aird, Thomas, Journalist and Poet, T. Bayne, Gent.  
Airship, Development of the, J. M. Bacon, NineC.  
Albinos, White Mice and Other, Mabel Cornish-Bond, CLA.  
Almanacs, Bundle of Old, Elizabeth Cummings, NEug.  
Americans in Europe, H. G. Dwight, NAR.  
Amiens, Peace of, J. H. A. Sorel, RDM, September 1.  
Anatomy of a Double Calf, H. L. Osborn, ANat, August.  
Animals, Conduct of Life Among, A. Foulle, RDM, August 15.  
Animals, Three Strange, J. M. Gleeson, Cent.  
Antarctic Problem, C. Rabot, RPar, September 1.  
Antoinette, Marie - XI, H. Francis, Era.  
Arbuckle, John, S. E. Moffett, Cos.  
Architecture:  
Cement Construction, French Method of—II., J. Schopfer, Arch.  
Concrete Construction, Reinforced, G. Hill, Arch.  
Dufayel's Store, Paris, P. Calmettes, Arch.  
Italian Architecture, Modern—II., A. Melani, Arch.  
New York Stock Exchange, M. Schuyler, Arch.  
Sunny House with a Sheltered Garden, F. M. Day, LHJ.  
Aerography, P. Lowell, Pops.  
Arid Countries, Ancient Civilization in, E. W. Hilgard, NAR.  
Armor-Plate Making in the United States, C. O'Neil, CasM.  
Army and Navy Operations, Combined, J. P. Wisser, JMSI.  
Arnold, Matthew: A Man of Letters, Minnie E. Hadley, Ed.  
Art:  
Animal Painting, AA, August.  
Arms and Armor of the Wallace Collection—II., G. F. Laking, AJ.  
Art for America, J. W. Stimson, Arena.  
Art, Some Aspects of, M. McG. Jamison, AI.  
Bonheur, Rosa, Miss Betham-Edwards, YW.  
Caricature, French Men of Letters in, L. E. Roussillon, Bkman.  
Caricaturists, French—II., T. Klingsor, Revue, August 15.  
Clocks, Old Long Case, F. J. Britten, IntS.  
Cottet, Charles, the Painter of Sailor-Life in Brittany, B. Karagorgevitch, MA.  
Dante, Influence of, Upon the Art of His Century, A. McLeod, AJ.  
Decorations in Books, L. Rhead, AI.  
Decorative Art Exhibition at Turin, E. Thovez, IntS; W. Crane, MA; A. Fogazzaro, RasN, August.  
Enneking, John J., Art of, Jessie B. Hittenhouse, BP.  
Flemish Art, Early, Exhibition of, Mary H. Witt, NineC.  
Florence Galleries, Some Masterpieces of the, Maud Burnside, AI.  
France, Giant Artists of, H. S. Todd, Mun.  
Gem-Engraving, Epochs of, M. Summerville, Harp.  
Jade, Curious Old Mineral, AA, August.  
Japan, Painters of, A. Morrison, MonR.  
King, Jessie M., and Her Work, W. R. Watson, IntS.  
Landscapes of Venetian Masters, E. Michel, RDM, August 15.  
Louvre, The Adolphe de Rothschild Collection at the, H. Frantz, MA.  
Mantels, Old Salem, J. W. Buckham, AI.  
Michie, J. Coutts, A. L. Baldry, AJ.  
Monotyping, E. Ertz, IntS.  
Moro Country, Native Art in the, G. Reece, BP.  
New York, National Art in, W. H. Low, Int.  
Ornament, Poetic, W. Crane and L. F. Day, AJ.  
Painting for Beginners, AA, August.  
Paris Salons, Some Paintings and Sculpture at the, G. Mouray, IntS.  
Pictures and Parodies, R. de Cordova, Str.  
Scenery of Charles Kean's Plays—II., E. F. Strange, MA.  
Sculpture in Wax, French, E. Lees, Arch.  
Stenell, A. Plea for the, R. D. Benn, AJ.  
Tissot's Contribution to Religious Art, J. H. Hughes, BP.  
University, Study of Art in the, R. Sturgis, BP.  
Vibert, Jehan Georges, Appreciation of, F. W. Morton, BP.  
Wall-Papers, New Designs for, A. Vallance, AJ.  
Walton, E. A., J. L. Caw, IntS.  
Worcester, Art Exhibition in, F. E. Morgan, BP.  
Astronomy: Our Autumn Night Skies, Elsie A. Dent, Can.  
Astronomy: Stellar Research at Mount Lowe Observatory, E. L. Larkin, Over.  
Australia in Time of Drought, G. Lumley, Mac.  
Australian Commonwealth, In Search of a Federal Capital for the, J. W. Kirwan, RRM, July.  
Australian National Character, Beginnings of an, P. F. Rowland, NineC.  
Austria-Hungary's Colonial Experiment in the Bosnian Provinces, L. Villari, MonR.  
Automobile, Meaning of the, W. J. Lampton, O.  
Autumn Thoughts, E. Thomas, Atlant.  
Bacon-Shakespeare Controversy, Scientific Item in the, J. Knott, West.  
Balfour, Arthur James, T. P. O'Connor, Ev; PMM.  
Balhad Days, In Old, Grace A. Pierce, Chaut.  
Balloon Farm, Visit to a, C. McGovern, Pear.  
Balzac, Honore de, as a Playwright, W. Littlefield, Crit.  
Banana, Romance of the, S. Chalmers, AngA, August.  
Banking, Branch, Economics of, H. White, Gunt.  
Banking: Discounts, Loans, and Investments, BankNY.  
Banking World, Intervention of the State in the, C. A. Conant, BankNY.  
Battleships of England, France, and Russia, USM.  
Bee Ways, Chaut.  
Betting, Twofold Cause of, A. T. Hadley, Cent.  
Bible, Gothic, T. W. Hunt, Hon.  
Bible Teacher, Consecration of the, H. W. Gates, Bib.  
Biltmore, G. F. Weston, CLA.  
Bingham, Amelia, A. Klauber, FrL.  
Birds of the Bible, M. R. Silsby, Chaut.  
Black, William, E. Fuller, Atlant.  
Bodleian Library, E. E. Savage, NineC.  
Bookbinding, Early American, W. L. Andrews, Bkman.  
Books, On the Giving of, Cent.  
Books, Which Have Failed, W. Roberts, NatR.  
Borneo, With O. Boccari in, P. Mantegazza, NA, August 16.  
Bourget, Paul, Preacher, Hannah Lynch, Contem.  
British Columbia, Mining Industry and Mineral Resources of, W. M. Brewer, Eng.  
Browning, Robert and Elizabeth Barrett, in Florence, Lillian V. Lambert, Chaut.  
Browning, Robert, as a Tree-Lover, Frances Duncan, BB.  
Buddhism: Is It to Blame? Myra E. Withee, Mind.  
Burns, Robert, W. Clark, Can.  
Burnell, Horace, Theology of, G. B. Stevens, MRNY.  
Butler, Samuel, R. A. Streetfield, MonR.  
Campanile of St. Mark's Cathedral, Collapse of the, AMRR.  
Canadian Northwest, Migration to the, C. Warman, AMRR.  
Canoing of To-day, L. Hubbard, Jr., O.  
Casanova at Dux, A. Symons, NAR.  
Catholicism in the Twentieth Century, O. Rudolphi, RasN, August.  
Cattle Industry, Modern Methods in the, C. M. Harger, Out.  
Cavalry in the War of Secession—III., JMSI.  
Cave Dwelling, A Modern, D. Stafford, LelsH.  
Charity, Mask of, J. D. Miller, Arena.  
Charity, Organized, Results of ("The Rescue of the Submerged"), Anne O'Hagan, Mun.  
Child Labor in the United States, B. O. Flower, Arena.  
Childhood Religion, Wesley on, C. W. Rishell, MRNY.  
China: Visit to the Empress Dowager, Belle V. Drake, Cent.  
China, North, Sea Coast Forts in, W. E. Craighill, JMSI.  
Christian Thought, Awakening of—II., A. Drex, RGen, August.  
Christianity, Philosophy of, Dr. Fairbairn on the, J. Orr, Contem.  
Church and Higher Education, W. H. Hickman, MRNY.  
Church and State in New England, A. F. Moulton, NEug.  
Cicero: An Interview, R. Y. Tyrrell, Int.  
Cities, Distribution of Land Values in, R. M. Hurd, Yale, August.  
City for the Children, The, G. W. Wharton, Out.  
Civic Improvement in Street and Highway, S. Baxter, Cent.  
Civil War, Memories of a Hospital Matron in the, Emily V. Mason, Atlant.  
Clemens, Samuel L., Boyhood Home of, H. M. Wharton, Cent.

- Coal Strike: Is It a Conspiracy? G. Gunton, Gunt.  
 Coach, Old Road, H. H. S. Pearce, O.  
 Colombia, Situation of, E. A. Morales, NAR.  
 Colville, William W. J., Sketch of, C. B. Patterson, Mind.  
 Cummunipaw, New Jersey: The House of the Four Chimneys, G. Van Arkel, NEng.  
 Composers, Two Modern French: Camille Saint-Saëns and César Franck, D. G. Mason, Out.  
 Connecticut Constitutional Convention of 1902, C. H. Clark, Yale, August.  
 Constantinople, Harem-Life in, M. B. Falkner, Cham.  
 Constitution and Religion, S. Mendels, GBag.  
 Cooperative Conference at Lewiston, B. O. Flower, Arena.  
 Corn, Breeding New Kinds of, W. S. Harwood, WW.  
 Country Home, Making of a—VII, C. Bragdon, CLA.  
 Cowpens, Battle of, and Its Hero, Mrs. G. K. Peay, A MonM.  
 Cricket Field, With "Vanity Fair" in the, Cass.  
 Cricket: The Present Australian Team, H. Gordon, Bad.  
 Criminal Classes, Adelle W. Wright, Arena.  
 Crusade, The Children's, J. H. Yoxall, LeisH.  
 Cuban Reciprocity—A Moral Issue, W. A. White, McC.  
 Currency, Credit, Redemption of a BankNY.  
 Curtis, Cyrus H. K., Publisher, J. M. Chapple, NatM.  
 Czar's Simple Life, F. Morris, Cos.  
 Danish West Indies, Our Duty in the, H. Wisby, Arena.  
 Davidson, The Late Professor A. B. G. A. Smith, Bib.  
 Davis, Richard Harding, Localities and Scenes of the Stories of, J. F. J. Archibald, BB.  
 Dead Sea, Forgotten Exploration of the, J. R. Spears, Chaut.  
 Declaration of Independence, Homes of the Signers of the, E. Ellen Batcheller, A MonM.  
 De Kock, Charles Paul, E. Stark, Bkman.  
 Democracy and Society, Vida D. Scudder, Atlant.  
 Dickens, Charles, as an Artist, L. W. Lillingston, Str.  
 Dickens, London, Relics of, C. W. Dickens, Mun.  
 Dogs: Field Trials of Setters and Pointers, B. Waters, O.  
 Dogs: The Irish Terrier in America, J. Watson, CLA.  
 Domestic Problems, Man's Solution of, Charlotte Teller, Ev.  
 Dowle, and Dowleism, R. Linthicum, Alus.  
 Dowle, John Alexander, Zion City Built by, G. Townshend, Mun.  
 Drama, Bases of the—III., Marguerite Merlington, Bkman.  
 Drama, Japanese, and the Actor, O. Watanna, Crit.  
 Düsseldorf, International Holiday-Making at, F. H. Stead, RRL.  
 Eckmühl, Campaign of, 1809—II., F. L. Huldekoper, JMSI.  
 Edgewood, Glimpses of, A. R. Kimball, BB.  
 Education: See also Kindergarten.  
 Agriculture in Public Schools, Teaching, J. Carter, Kind.  
 Business Education in England, BankL.  
 Commercial Education in England, D. Bellet, RPP, August.  
 Correspondence, Teaching by, R. Doubleday, WW.  
 Education and the Social Ideal, I. W. Howerth, EdR.  
 Elective System, J. H. Robinson, Int.  
 English Teacher, Qualifications of the, Frances W. Lewis, Ed.  
 France, Recent Reaction in, Anna T. Smith, Kind.  
 Geometry: What Is It? A. L. Baker, Ed.  
 German University, Taking a Degree in a, W. W. White-lock, Chaut.  
 Gove, Aaron, My Schools and Schoolmasters, EdR.  
 London Schools and the Poor, Lucia Stickney, EdR.  
 Myth and History in the Elementary Schools, May H. Prentice, Kind.  
 National Standard in High Education, H. W. Horwill, Atlant.  
 Nature Study, Proper Guidance in, F. Waldo, Ed.  
 Principles of American Education, N. M. Butler, EdR.  
 Problems in Education, B. T. Washington, Cos.  
 Professional Training for Teachers, Necessity of, W. B. Aspinwall, Ed.  
 Progress, School in the Promotion of, G. McA. Miller, Arena.  
 Prussia, New Curricula in, C. E. Wright, Ed.  
 Eels and the Eel Question, M. C. Marsh, PopS.  
 Egypt, Education in, F. Bell, NineC.  
 Egypt of To-day, J. W. Jenks, Int.  
 Electric Interurban Railways, High Speed, G. H. Gibson, Eng.  
 Electric Light and Power in Korea, R. A. McLellan, CasM.  
 Electric Lighting of St. Paul's Cathedral, H. C. Marillier, PMM.  
 Electric Railways in Berlin, F. H. Mason, CasM.  
 Elliot, George, After Twenty Years, W. A. Sibbald, Mac.  
 England: see Great Britain.  
 England of Arthur Young and Cobbett, A. I. Shand, Corn.  
 English Parish, What Happened to the—II., S. and Beatrice Webb, PSQ.  
 English Romanist Clergy and the Church of Rome, A. Galton, Fort.  
 European Peace, Shifting Foundations of, Fort.  
 Expositions, Management and Uses of, G. F. Kunz, NAR.  
 Farmer, American, Improved Conditions in the Life of the, O. H. Matson, AMRR.  
 Farmer's Balance Sheet for 1902, W. R. Draper, AMRR.  
 Fishermen of the Deep Sea, A. J. Kenealy, O.  
 Fishes, Food of, and How It Is Captured, J. Isabell, LeisH.  
 Fishing, Salt-Water, Some Hints About, E. T. Keyser, CLA.  
 Flint, Charles Ranlett, J. H. Bridge, Cos.  
 Foods, Emergency, H. E. Armstrong, Alns.  
 Football, Association, R. E. Foster, Bad.  
 Force, Rule of, A. R. Carman, Gunt.  
 Forestry Association, American, Summer Meeting of the, NatGM.  
 Forestry, Experiment in, M. B. Thrasher, NEng.  
 Foundry Costs, Recording and Interpreting, P. Longmuir, Eng.  
 France.  
 Agriculture, Needs of, H. Mazel, RefS, August 16.  
 Commercial Relations, Foreign, V. Bérard, RPar, August 15.  
 Elections of 1902, J. Darcy, RDM, August 15.  
 French Life in Town and Country, P. Farrelly, Cath.  
 Military Life in France—III., A. Veuglaire, BU.  
 Ministry, The New, J. Brent, Mun.  
 Navy in Eastern Waters, J. Lemoine, RPar, August 15.  
 Paris Elections, P. Lagrange and J. de Nouvion, RGen, August.  
 Gael, Language of the, T. McCall, West.  
 Galvanometer, Development of the, J. Wright, CasM.  
 Gamblers, Some Famous, H. N. Williams, Cham.  
 Game, Big, in Wyoming, H. Seton-Karr, PMM.  
 Garden, Fall Work in the, E. E. Rexford, Lipp.  
 Gates, John Warner, E. Lefevre, Cos.  
 Genius, Philosophy of, Merwin-Marie Snell, Arena.  
 Geometry, Foundations of, G. B. Halsted, OC.  
 German Empire, Judiciary of the, J. W. Garner, PSQ.  
 German Soldier in the Manœuvres, Life of a, C. D. Cross, Cass.  
 Germany: Fürst Hohenlohe as Chancellor, Deut, August.  
 Glasgow, Medieval, Queer Laws of, W. E. Johnson, GBag.  
 Godkin, Edwin L., Recollections of, J. B. Bishop, Cent.  
 Goethe's Ethical and Religious Views, A. B. Faust, MRNY.  
 Golf and the New Ball, Black.  
 Gospel According to the Hebrews, W. R. Schoemaker, Bib.  
 Gospel Parallels from Paul Texts—VII., OC.  
 Gray, Horace, F. R. Jones, GBag.  
 Great Britain: see also South Africa.  
 Cables, Defenseless British, P. T. McGrath, Fort.  
 Colonial Troops, Sermon to the Bishop Welldon, NineC.  
 Company Directors in England, W. R. Lawson, NatR.  
 Coronation, Military View of the, Black.  
 Coronation of King Edward, W. Reid, NineC.  
 Coronation, Significance of the, W. J. Thorold, Can.  
 Education Bill, Judge Bompas, Fort, A. W. Gattie, NineC.  
 Edwards, Former, The Upper Classes Under, H. H. Jebb, Gent.  
 England as Seen by an American Business Man, A. Goodrich, WW.  
 Fiscal Problems of To-day, G. Byng, Fort.  
 Free Trade or Protection, F. W. Mueller, West.  
 French-Canadian in the British Empire, H. Bourassa, MonR.  
 Housing, Rural—A Lesson from Ireland, G. Slater, Contem.  
 King of a Crowned Republic, W. H. Fitchett, RRM, July.  
 Mediterranean Fleet, S. Wilkinson, NatR.  
 Merchant Vessels, Armed, L. H. Horden, USM.  
 Ministry, A Make-Believe Reconstruction of the, NatR.  
 Ministry, The New, J. Brent, Mun.  
 Navy, Colonial Contributions to the, N. Young, USM.  
 Navy, Education in the—II., J. S. Corbett, MonR.  
 Nonconformists and the Education Bill, Contem.  
 Officers, Expenses of, R. Dyke, USM.  
 Order of Merit, New, H. W. Paul, PMM.  
 Parliamentary Machine, C. B. R. Kent, Long.  
 Political Situation in England After Salisbury, W. T. Stead, AMRR.  
 Schools, Public, and Their Critics, MonR.  
 Solvency, National, and Banking Credit, E. E. Gellender, West.  
 Training-School, An Extinct, H. N. Shore, USM.  
 Grieg as a National Composer, A. M. Wergeland, NAR.  
 Groove Disease and a Possible Prevention, G. Teasdale-Buckell, Fort.  
 Haackel, Ernst, Philosophy of, F. Thilly, PopS.  
 Haflz, J. Mew, NineC.  
 Hague, Court of Arbitration, Opening of the, W. T. Stead, RRL.  
 Haig, Edward Everett: Memories of a Hundred Years—XII., Out.  
 Harle, Bret, Biographical and Critical Sketch of, N. Brooks, Over.  
 Harle, Bret, Reminiscences of: A Symposium, Over.  
 Harvester, Giant Automobile, at Work, AMRR.  
 Hawthorne's (Nathaniel) "Foot Prints on the Seashore," W. Sprange, Phot.  
 Healing, Thought and, S. K. Davis, Mind.  
 Héloise, A. O. Taylor, Int.  
 Heredity in Royalty, Mental and Moral—II., F. A. Woods, PopS.

- Hiawatha and the Onondaga Indians, C. L. Henning, OC.  
 Hittite Inscriptions, Decipherment of the, A. H. Sayce, MonR.  
 Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Jurist, G. P. Morris, AMRR.  
 Holmes, Sherlock, Plots and Strategy of, J. B. Mackenzie, GBag.  
 Horses: Schooling the Thoroughbred for the Race Track, W. F. Pond, O.  
 Hotels as Homes? Lady Grove, Corn.  
 House of Commons: Parliamentary Quotations, Mac.  
 Howard, Newman, A New English Poet, J. B. Gilder, Bkman.  
 Hudson, Literary Associations of the, E. M. Bacon, Crit.  
 Humbert Swindle, E. P. Lyle, Jr., FrL.  
 Humor, American, H. W. Boynton, Atlant.  
 Humorists, Some, Humor of, La T. Hancock, Bkman.  
 Hymns, Ancient and Modern, Earl Nelson, NineC.  
 Idealisms, The Two, G. Santayana, Int.  
 Immortality—III., Emma M. Caillard, Contem.  
 Immortality, Professor Hyslop's Report on Mrs. Piper and the Doctrine of, W. T. Marvin, EdR.  
 Imperialism, Scientific Basis of, J. A. Hobson, PSQ.  
 India, Jails in, A. T. Sibbald, GBag.  
 India, Literary Life in, Lida R. McCabe, BB.  
 India, Native States of, W. Lee-Warner, Int.  
 Industrial Betterment, R. T. Ely, Harp.  
 Industrial Syndicates and Their Significance—II., G. Sorel, RSoc, August.  
 Industrial Unit, Organization of an, E. H. Mullin, CasM.  
 Injunctions, Misuse of, G. Gunton, Gunt.  
 Insects, Mimetic, R. Meldola, PMM.  
 Interstate Commerce Commission, B. H. Meyer, PSQ.  
 Irish, Placate the, R. Stein, AngA, August.  
 Irrigated Community, A Typical, J. Blethen, WW.  
 Irrigation and the American Frontier, E. E. Sparks, Chaut.  
 Irrigation: Property Rights in Water, E. Mead, Int.  
 Isalah, Light From the Monuments of the Times of, A. H. Sayce, Hom.  
 Islands, Our Equatorial, J. D. Hague, Cent.  
 Isthmian Canal, Sanitary Problems Connected with the Construction of the, G. M. Sternberg, NAR.  
 Italy, Glances of School Life in, Mary S. Pepper, Chaut.  
 Italy, Public Debt of, M. Ferraris, NAR.  
 Japan, Every-Day, B. Blake, Chaut.  
 Japan, Religious Situation in, R. B. Peery, MisR.  
 Jesus' Family, Culture of, C. F. Sitterly, MRNY.  
 Jew, Russian, in America, M. Fishberg, AMRR.  
 Joseph, The Late Rabbi, Hebrew Patriarch of New York, A. Cahan, AMRR.  
 Journalists, Child, L. Ferriani, Revue, September 1.  
 Judiciary of the German Empire, J. W. Garner, PSQ.  
 Kansas Farms, World-Wide Lessons From, C. H. Matson, WW.  
 Kansas of To-day, C. M. Harger, Atlant.  
 Keller, Helen: The Story of My Life—VI., LHJ.  
 Kindergarten:  
   English Study, Need for, Mary C. May, Kind.  
   International Kindergarten Union, Caroline T. Haven, KindR.  
   Language, Child's Powers in, Mrs. A. H. Putnam, Kind.  
   Language, Hindrances to Development of, Cecilia Adams, Kind.  
   National Educational Association Convention, Kindergarten Department of the, Kind; KindR.  
   Punishment, Patty S. Hill, KindR.  
   Purpose, Cultivation of, J. Lee, KindR.  
 Kitchen, The Engineer in the, R. P. Bolton, CasM.  
 Knots, The Way to Tie, A. Banfield, Pear.  
 Knox, Attorney-General Philander C., L. A. Coolidge, McCl.  
 Kubelik, Jan, the Wonderful, W. Dry, CasM.  
 Labor and Capital, Organized, Control of, BankNY, August.  
 Labor, Bonus System of Rewarding, H. L. Gantt, AMRR.  
 Labor Congress at Düsseldorf, M. Bellom, RPP, August.  
 Labor Days of History, D. Story, Mun.  
 Labor Problem, Humanity's Part in the, G. F. Spinney, Arena.  
 Labor-Unions from the Inside, M. G. Cunniff, WW.  
 Labrador Coast, Summer Sail to the, A. P. Silver, Bad.  
 Lacrosse in Canada, B. W. Collison and J. K. Munro, Can.  
 La Follette, Robert M., H. W. Wilbur, Gunt.  
 Land Values, Urban, Distribution of, R. M. Hurd, Yale, August.  
 Law: Mistaken Identity, GBag.  
 League for Social Service, Work of the, SocS.  
 Libraries, Public: What they are Doing for Children, H. C. Wellman, Atlant.  
 Lick Observatory and Its Problems, W. W. Campbell, Over.  
 Life, Chemical Basis of—II., N. C. Macnamara, West.  
 Light and Colors, Theory of, I. Newton, PopS.  
 Lightning, F. Street, FrL.  
 Lincoln, Abraham, Monument to, in Edinburgh, G. Thow, LeisH.  
 Literary Criticism, Contradictions of, H. C. Howe, NAR.  
 Literature, Continental, A Year of—II., Dial, September 1.  
 Literature, English, Engel's History of, S. J. MacKnight, AngA, August.  
 Literature, Modern Italian, L. D. Ventura, Over.  
 Literature: The Higher Hysterics, J. P. Mowbray, Crit.  
 Locomotive Types, British Tank, J. F. Gairns, CasM.  
 Lombroso's Teaching, R. Frank, Deut, August.  
 London:  
   Betterment of London, H. Ricardo, MonR.  
   Cabinet Ministers, Town Residences of, W. Sidebotham, Cham.  
   Dickens' London, Relics of, C. W. Dickens, Mun.  
   London in Verse, B. Solomon, Gent.  
   Night Side of London, J. Corbin, BB.  
   Slum Overcrowding, West.  
   Wage-Earners, Among the, W. A. Wyckoff, Scrib.  
   Workhouse, In the Day-Room of a, Edith Sellers, NineC.  
 Lowe Observatory, California, E. L. Larkin, PhoT.  
 Luisa de Carvajal, M. P. Heffernan, Cath.  
 Macaulay's English, T. E. Blakely, Harp.  
 Maeterlinck, Maurice, and the Forbidden Play, F. T. Coope, Bkman.  
 Maeterlinck, Maurice, on "Monna Vanna," F. Lees, PMM.  
 Magnetism, Terrestrial, Uses of the Study of, J. C. A. Nijpoldt, Deut, August.  
 Maltese Crisis, E. Fallot, Nou, August 1.  
 Mammal, Story of the Word, T. Gill, PopS.  
 Man, Average, Outlook for the, in a Non-Competitive Society, A. Shaw, EdR.  
 Man, Unconscious, A. L. P. Weedon, West.  
 Mankind in the Making, H. G. Wells, Cos; Fort.  
 Manufactures, Census of, S. N. D. North, AMRR.  
 Marine-Engine Shop, Changes in the, E. P. Watson, Eng.  
 "Mark Twain," Boyhood Home of, H. M. Wharton, Cent.  
 Markets, Our Natural Foreign, O. P. Austin, WW.  
 Marksmanship in America, A. S. Jones, O.  
 Maxim, Sir Hiram Stevens, C. W. Price, Cos.  
 Mediterranean Coast: The "Cote d'Azur," S. de Pierrelé, Cath.  
 Mexico's Isthmian Railroad, H. Elliot, Ains.  
 Migrations Westward, Early, in the United States, W. Wilson, Harp.  
 Milkweed's Story, H. A. Doty, CLA.  
 Milky Way as It Appears to Observers, PopA.  
 Miner as He Is, Economic Study of the, R. Cartright, Cath.  
 Mines, Organization of, C. Benoist, RDM, August 15.  
 Mining Region, Life in the, F. Norris, Ev.  
 Missions:  
   Bulgarians, Missionaries to the, C. F. More, MisH.  
   Enterprise, Aggressive, in Missions, A. T. Pierson, MisR.  
   Friends and Foreign Missions, E. P. Ellyson, MisR.  
   Gucheng, Story of—III., S. McFarlane, MisR.  
   Japan, Religious Situation in, R. B. Peery, MisR.  
   Japan, Taikyo Dendo, or Forward Movement in, T. M. McNair, MisR.  
   Korea, Golden Opportunity in, H. G. Underwood, MisR.  
   Matsuyama, Japan, Christian and a Buddhist Propagandist, S. L. Gulick, MisH.  
   Philippine Islands, Religion in the, C. G. Roop, MisR.  
   Thoburn, Isabella, Tribute to, Mrs. N. M. Mansell, MisR.  
 Mitchell, Donald G., Glances of the Home of, A. R. Kimball, BB.  
 Mithraic Mysteries, Doctrine of the, F. Cumont, OC.  
 Mongolia, Trip Through, M. Valli, NA, August 1 and 16.  
 Mont Blanc, With a Camera up, A. P. Abraham, Cass.  
 Montenegrin Sketches, R. Wyon, Black.  
 Moon and the Weather, A. K. Bartlett, PopA.  
 Morris, William, Education of, Elizabeth L. Cary, Crit.  
 Moses—An Up-to-date Statesman—II., J. M. Ludlow, Hom.  
 Motor-Car Races, Paris-Vienna, C. R. D'Esterre, Eng.  
 Motor Cycling—A New Pastime, A. J. Wilson, Cass.  
 Music, Church, Reform of, L. M. Gimmestad, Mus.  
 Music Culture for the Untalented Ones, E. F. Beale, Mus.  
 Music, Ethical Aspects of—II., F. Niecks, Mus.  
 Napoleon I. and Josephine, A. Schulte, Deut, August.  
 Napoleon in the Light of Posthumous Testimony and Recent Historical Works, M. Debrüt, Int.  
 National Guard, Military Engineering in the, E. Jadwin, JMSI.  
 National Prejudices: Can They Be Eradicated? T. S. Knowlson, AngA, August.  
 Nature and Modern Pessimism, H. C. Corrance, Cath.  
 Nature, Music of, C. W. Beebe, Chaut.  
 Nature: The Music of the Marsh, G. Stratton-Porter, O.  
 Naval Engineer, Doom of the, C. M. Johnson, Eng.  
 Naval Engineer of the Future, W. M. McFarland, Eng.  
 Navy, British, Prospects for a Young Man in the, Corn.  
 Navy on the Pacific Coast, 1845-47, JMSI.  
 Navy, The New, T. Williams, Atlant.  
 Navy's Greatest Need, R. C. Smith, NAR.  
 Negative, Concept of the, W. H. Sheldon, Phil.  
 Negro, The American, C. Smith, FrL.  
 Negroes as Cotton Manufacturers, J. Dowd, Gunt.  
 Negroes: Of the Training of Black Men, W. E. B. Du Bois, Atlant.  
 New York, Churches and Creeds of, Kathleen E. Barry, Ros.  
 New York, Literary Landmarks of—III., C. Hemstreet, Crit.  
 New Zealand, Conditions of Labor in, T. Mann, NineC.  
 New Zealand, Problems of, H. D. Lloyd, NatGM.  
 Newport Present and Past, Mary Moss, Era.

- Newspaper Criticisms of Public Men, D. Mowry, Arena.  
Nitrogen from the Atmosphere, "Fixing," T. C. Martin, AMRR.  
Normandy, Ramble in, H. W. Mabie, Out.  
Novel: Will It Disappear? J. L. Allen, W. D. Howells, H. Garland, H. W. Mabie, and J. K. Bangs, NAR.  
Old Testament Criticism, A. J. F. Behrends, MRNY.  
Opera in Russia, M. Deline, BU.  
Operatic Criticism by Experts, E. Swayne, Mus.  
Opinions, Concerning, W. J. Baylis, West.  
Oxford and Cambridge, Culture at, H. E. Armstrong, NatR.  
Pacific, Problems of the, W. J. McGee, NatGM.  
Packing on the Trail, W. S. Harwood, O.  
Palestine, Those Laymen of, W. Harrison, MRNY.  
Panics: Can They Be Prevented? S. C. Flynn, BankNY, August.  
Paris Revolution of '48, Temp.  
Partridge, Potency of the, E. Clavering, Mun.  
Patterson, John Henry, G. A. Townsend, Cos.  
Paul, Social Teaching of—VIII, S. Mathews, Bib.  
Peach-Growing, Essentials in, W. E. Andrews, CLA.  
Pelée, A Study of, R. T. Hill, Cent.  
Pelée, Mont. in Its Might, A. Heilprin, Fort.  
Pelée, the Destroyer, A. F. Jaccaci, McCl.  
Persian Gulf and International Relations, A. T. Mahan, NatR.  
Pett, Phineas, Naval Constructor, E. W. Williams, Gent.  
Philippine Civil Government Law, H. C. Lodge, NatM; S. Webster, NAR.  
Philippine Islands, Religion in the, C. G. Roop, MisR.  
Philippines: Vexed Question of the Friars, A. P. Doyle, Cath.  
Phillipotts, Eden, The Devon of, BB.  
Photography:  
Acetone as a Developer, J. Bardwell, WPM, August.  
Animals, Domestic, Photographing, J. H. McFarland, WPM, August.  
Architectural Photography—IX, H. C. Delery, Phot.  
Bird-Nest Photography, J. C. Crowley, Bad.  
Masking, Improvement of Negatives by, P. Mathy, WPM, August.  
Mounting and Framing Photographs, A. H. Kingsborough, WPM, August.  
Natural History Photography, E. W. Konnard, WPM, August.  
Negative Density, WPM, August.  
Platinotype Process, WPM, August.  
Porcelain, Carbons on, W. H. Dunham, Phot.  
Residues, G. W. Webster, WPM, August.  
Stains, F. Graves, WPM, August.  
Street Photography, J. Bartlett, WPM, August.  
Tropics, Plates in the, R. Dellont, WPM, August.  
Piano Technique: A Few Suggestions, W. G. Smith, Mus.  
Planets, Other: Are They Inhabited? D. G. Parker, PopA.  
Plants, Fossil, and Evolution, A. C. Seward, Contem.  
Poetry, Contemporary French, H. Aubert, BU.  
Poets, Anglo-Celtic, Anna B. McGill, Cath.  
Politics and Business Prosperity, G. Gunton, Gunt.  
Polo Match, International, Lessons of the, J. E. Cowdin, O.  
Polo, Water, A. H. Broadwell, Str.  
Popham, Maine ("The Door-Step of New England"), J. K. Wilson, NEng.  
Porto Rico, Jury System in, E. L. MacRay, GBag.  
Portuguese Contrasts, C. Edwards, Cham.  
Preacher, Debt of the Republic to the, W. A. Quayle, MRNY.  
Privacy, Law of, E. L. Adams, NAR.  
Privateers of 1812, E. L. Sablin, Chaut.  
Production and Industrial Investment, W. D. Ennis, Eng.  
Profit-Sharing, Instance of, S. Cabot, AMRR.  
Protestantism: Must It Go? J. B. Thomas, Hom.  
Psychical and the Physical, Relation Between the, H. H. Bawden, Phil.  
Psychological Analysis in System-Making, Margaret F. Washburn, Phil.  
Psychology and Digestion, R. Romme, August 15.  
Publishing, An Intimate View of, W. H. Page, WW.  
Queens of Europe, Margaret Sherrington, Can.  
Racing in India, D. Fraser, Bad.  
Railroads, Highest of All, E. C. Rost, WW.  
Railway Companies, British, Financial Policy of, C. H. Grinling, BankL.  
Railways, Metropolitan—Underground and Overhead, D. T. Timins, Cass.  
Rainsford, Dr. W. S., Addresses by, J. H. Finley, BB.  
Real Estate, A New Era in Financing, WW.  
Realism, C. G. Brown, West.  
Reciprocity, E. Maxey, AugA, August.  
Religion, Evolution of, A. L. Cady, Mind.  
Religion, Philosophy of, F. C. French, Phil.  
Religious Fusion, C. H. Toy, Int.  
Religious Journalism, Personal Forces in, D. Williamson, Leish.  
Religious Literature, Recent, J. W. Platner, Atlant.  
Renan, Holiday Pilgrimage to the Birthplace of, Alys and T. E. Macklin, PMM.  
Rhinoceros, Hunting, on the Upper Nile, E. S. Grogan, O.  
Richard II., A Pre-Shakespearean, F. S. Boas, Fort.  
Rivers, Great, Sources of, L. Filliol, Nou, August 1.  
Rochelle, At the Time of the Siege of, L. Batifol, RPar, September 1.  
Rogers, Henry Huddleston, S. E. Moffett, Cos.  
Rome: Prix de Rome Students at the Villa Medici, L. E. Fournier, Scrib.  
Rothiemurchus—V., Glen Eunach, H. Macmillan, AJ.  
Rubber Plantations, Commercial, J. S. Cannon, Over.  
Russia, Law of Illegitimacy in, RRL.  
Sailors of Fortune, Yankee, J. R. Spears, Mun.  
St. Louis, E. W. Mayo, Ains.  
St. Louis in the Revolution, Mary L. Dalton, AMonM.  
St. Mark's, Campanile of, A. Conti, RasN, August.  
Salisbury, Lord, C. Palcidini, NA, August 16; J. McCarthy, Out.  
Salmon-Fishing in Canada, E. T. D. Chambers, CLA.  
Santos-Dumont, Alberto: How I Became an Aeronaut—II, McCl.  
Scotland: In Western Highlands, A. F. L. Bacon, Bad.  
Seal, Great, of the United States, GBag.  
Sea-Shore, A Reverie at the, S. Hartmann, Harp.  
Servant, The Lot of the, Florence Bell, NatR.  
Sex, Origin and Determination of, A. Döderlein, Dent, August.  
Sexual Education, Errors of, G. Obici, Revue, August 15.  
Shakespeare's Hamlet, L. Campbell, Fort.  
Shibusawa, Baron Yellchi, the Creator of Industrial Japan, S. Sams, AMRR.  
Shipping Combine, Atlantic, E. Robertson, PMM.  
Shovel, Steam, in Mining, A. W. Robinson, CasM.  
Sight Under Normal and Abnormal Conditions, A. Bielchowsky, Dent, August.  
Sigourney, Lydia Huntley, Grace L. Collin, NEng.  
Simpson Tunnel, H. C. Fyfe, Pear.  
Sinsinawa Mound, Teresa B. O'Hare, Ros.  
Socialism, Artistic Ideal of—II, M. A. Leblond, RSoc, August.  
Society as an Organism, H. Wilson, West.  
Society, Salvation of, W. W. McLane, Hom.  
Solar Observations for 1901 at Alta, Iowa, D. E. Hadden, PopA.  
Song of Songs, Outline for Studying the, G. L. Robinson, Bib.  
South Africa: see also Great Britain.  
Boer Generals.—Ex-President Steyn, Lukas Meyer, General Delary, Louis Botha, and Christian De Wet, W. T. Stead, RRL.  
British Army, French View of the, W. Verner, Mac.  
Cape Constitution, Proposed Suspension of the, A. E. Miller, Contem.  
Devastation in South Africa, J. I. Marin, EM, August.  
Guerrilla War in South Africa, C. Favre, BU.  
Language of South Africa, A. A. MacCullah, Contem.  
Lessons of the South African War, Contem; F. E. Golts, Dent, August.  
Milner, Lord, Plan of, H. Reade, West.  
Rhodes, Cecil, Lord Milner, and the South African Land Question, E. B. Iwan-Müller, Fort.  
Tugela, With the Boers on the North of the, A. von Maltzan, NineC.  
South America, The United States in, W. Bulfin, WW.  
Southborough, Massachusetts, Martha E. D. White, NEng.  
Spanish Literature in the Fourteenth Century, A. G. Clavarrini, RasN, August.  
Spanish People, Religious Psychology of the, E. G. Blanco, EM, August.  
Spencer, Herbert, and What to Study, W. T. Harris, EdR.  
Sponges, F. Westbury, Str.  
Sports, Country, M. Tindal, Pear.  
Stage, Children of the, Elizabeth McCracken, Cos.  
Stanford University, Ideals of the, D. S. Jordan, Over.  
Stars, Translating, New Method of, M. B. Snyder, PopA.  
Statistical Practice, American, H. T. Newcomb, Yale, August.  
Stevenson, Robert Louis, G. Bonet-Maury, RDM, September 1.  
Stevenson, Robert Louis, In the Country of, W. Sharp, Harp.  
Sticklebacks for the Home Aquarium, C. Rutter, CLA.  
Stock Exchange, "Bulls" and "Bears" on the, W. H. Williamson, Cham.  
Stone, Ellen M.: Six Months Among Brigands—IV., McCl.  
Stone, Queer Things Found in, C. Brown, Pear.  
Stonehenge, Inclosure of, R. Hunter, NineC.  
"Stranded," A Clergyman's Study of the, WW.  
Strauss, Richard, M. Marnold, Mus.  
Structural Materials, Testing of, P. Kroupfotner, CasM.  
Sudermann, Hermann, R. M. Meyer, Int.  
Sudermann, Hermann, New Play by, W. S. Lilly, Fort.  
Sultan of Turkey, R. S. Baker, Out.  
Superstitions, Some Hebridean, Cham.  
Swimming: In Peace and in War, K. Blind, Cham.  
Switzerland, Referendum and the Right of Initiative in, G. Renard, RPP, August.  
Taine, H. A., Critical Work of, F. Brunetière, RDM, September 1.  
Talleyrand: Was He Born at Mount Desert, Maine? Jane M. Parker, Bkman.

Tariff Revision: "In Desperate Straits," G. Gunton, Gunt.  
 Telegraphy, Wireless, Possibilities of, C. Bright, MonR.  
 Tenerife, A Climb Up the Peak of, S. Parkes, LelsH.  
 Theaters and Concerts, The Proletariat in the World of,  
 P. Pottier, Revue, September 1.  
 Theater, The Municipal, C. Charrington, Contem.  
 Thief, Autobiography of a, FRL.  
 Thoreau, Henry D., and Isaac Hecker, Correspondence Be-  
 tween, E. H. Russell, Atlant.  
 Thoreau, Henry David, II., M. Moret, Revue, September 1.  
 Toadstools, Some Autumnal, C. McIlvaine, Era.  
 Tolstoy, Count Leo, T. Bentzon, RDM, August 15.  
 Torpedo-Boat Destroyer, A Week on a, H. Jenner-Eust, PMM.  
 Touring in a Carriage, J. L. Wright, CLA.  
 Trade Unions: Do They Limit Output? J. Martin, PSQ.  
 Trains, British and French Express, H. G. Archer, PMM.  
 Trains, Special, Stories of, C. Hovey, Ains.  
 Transvaal: see South Africa.  
 Treasury Department, United States, Work of the Chief  
 Clerk of the, C. Howard, LHJ.  
 Trolley, By, from New York to Chicago, A. B. Paine, WW.  
 Trusts, Early, in Holland, A. E. Sayous, PSQ.  
 Trusts, New Jersey the Home of, S. McReynolds, WW.  
 Tupper, Martin, Viscount St. Cyres, Corn.  
 Turkey, Why Brigands Thrive in, Emma P. Telford, Chaut.  
 Tyrolean Bishopric, Brixen, and Its Millennial Festival,  
 Charlotte H. Coursen, Cath.  
 "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Fifty Years of, F. S. Arnett, Mun.  
 "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Kentucky, J. M. Rogers, Era.  
 University Control, J. J. Stevenson, PopS.  
 University of California, V. Henderson, Over

Utilitarianism, Extreme, W. H. Dilworth, Arena.  
 Varga, Francis, F. G. Moorhead, GBag.  
 Venice: Ave Venezia atque Vale, E. Hutton, Black.  
 Volcano, A Night in the Crater of a, Mrs. Aleo-Tweedie, Str.  
 Wagner, Richard, Art of, F. Graves, West.  
 War, Modern, Offensive Tactics in, F. N. Maude, USM.  
 War, Transport Service in, C. Hackett, Mun.  
 War, Transportation Problem in, J. A. Baer, JMSI.  
 Wasps, O. H. Latter, Corn.  
 Wasps, The Cities of the, M. Berthelot, RPar, September 1.  
 Wasps, Wood, and Mud-Daubers, A. R. M. Spaid, CLA.  
 Water, Growth of Property Rights in, E. Mead, Int.  
 Watson, William, G. E. Woodberry, Cent.  
 Weather and Trade, Year of, R. DeC. Ward, PopS.  
 Wellington's Great Concentration Camp, H. N. Shore,  
 Cham.  
 Whitman, Marcus, True Story of, Belle M. Brain, MisR.  
 West Indian Eruptions, Phases of the, I. C. Russell, Cent.  
 Westminster Abbey, Fabric Fund of, Rose M. Bradley,  
 NineC.  
 Woman Question, Early Writers on the, Harriett Mc-  
 Ligham, West.  
 Woman that Tolls, Bessie Van Vorst, Ev.  
 Woman's Commonwealth of Washington, Margarita S.  
 Gerry, Ains.  
 Women in Athletics, Christine T. Herrick, O.  
 Woods, Going Into the, E. G. Scott, Atlant.  
 Work with the Hands, B. T. Washington, Ev.  
 Working Classes, Letter to the, J. H. Schooling, Fort.  
 Yachts of the Millionaires, S. A. Wood, Ains.  
 Zionism, M. Nordau, Int.

## Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Ains.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	NatR.	National Review, London.
ACQR.	American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila.	Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NC.	New-Church Review, Boston.
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	Ed.	Education, Boston.	NEng.	New England Magazine, Boston.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.
AJT.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	NAR.	North American Review, N.Y.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	Era.	Era, Philadelphia.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Rome.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	Ev.	Everybody's Magazine, N. Y.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
Annals.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	FRL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	OutW.	Out West, Los Angeles, Cal.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	Gent.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
Arena.	Arena, N. Y.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	Gunt.	Gunt's Magazine, N. Y.	Pear.	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
AI.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.	Hart.	Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn.	PhoT.	Photographic Times-Bulletin, N. Y.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	Hom.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	PopA.	Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	Int.	International Quarterly, Burlington, Vt.	PopS.	Popular Science Monthly, N.Y.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	IntS.	International Studio, N. Y.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
BibS.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	RefS.	Réforme Sociale, Paris.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RRL.	Review of Reviews, London.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	LeisH.	Leisure Hour, London.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	Revue.	Revue, La, Paris.
CDR.	Camera and Dark Room, N. Y.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	Luth.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine, N. Y.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	RPI.	Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	RSoc.	Revue Socialistic, Paris.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
Cham.	Chambers' Journal, Edinburgh.	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	School.	School Review, Chicago.
Contem.	Contemporary Review, London.	Mind.	Mind, N. Y.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	SR.	Sewanee Review, N. Y.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	SocS.	Social Service, N. Y.
CLA.	Country Life in America, N. Y.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	MonR.	Monthly Review, London.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
		Mus.	Muscle, Chicago.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
		NatGM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	WW.	World's Work, N. Y.
		NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
				YM.	Young Man, London.
				YW.	Young Woman, London.

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ROBERT SHAW.

## CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1902.

John Edward Redmond, M. P.....	Frontispiece	The Settlement of the Coal Strike.....	552
The Progress of the World—		By Walter Wellman.	
The President's Great Achievement.....	515	John Mitchell: the Labor Leader and the	
A Threatened Public Calamity.....	515	Man.....	556
The Parties in Interest.....	515	By Frank Julian Warne.	
Mr. Morgan as <i>deus ex machina</i> .....	516	With portraits of President Mitchell.	
Too Busy in Wall Street for Labor Problems.....	516	A Successful Farm Colony in the Irrigation	
Capital Blind and Deaf.....	516	Country.....	561
Was the Strike Desired?.....	517	By Albert Shaw.	
Trade-Unionism's Death Sentence.....	518	With illustrations.	
Monopoly on One Side.....	518	The Rise of the Nature Writers.....	567
—Means Union on the Other Side.....	518	By Francis W. Halsey.	
The Union's Worthy Record.....	519	With portraits of John Burroughs, John James Audu-	
The Strike of 1900.....	519	bon, Frank M. Chapman, Mabel Osgood Wright,	
The Situation of the Spring of 1901.....	519	John Muir, Ernest Thompson-Seton, Charles G. D.	
And That of the Spring of 1902.....	519	Roberts, and James Lane Allen.	
Mitchell as Strike Leader.....	520	Emile Zola.....	572
President Roosevelt's Intervention.....	521	With portrait of the late M. Zola.	
A Final Test in Pennsylvania.....	521	The Growth of Trust Companies.....	574
The Politicians Aroused.....	522	By Charles A. Conant.	
Mr. Morgan's Reversal of the Operators.....	522	Self-Government in Oriental Dependencies..	580
The Final Terms of Settlement.....	523	By Jeremiah W. Jenks.	
The Tribunal as Arranged.....	523	Shall There Be a Two Years' College	
A New Crop of Radicals.....	525	Course? An Interview with President	
Some American Principles.....	526	Butler, of Columbia University.....	589
Ignorance in Wall Street.....	526	Government in the Philippines, 1898-1902...	594
An Exceptional Man.....	526	By Arthur Wallace Dunn.	
Centralized Power and Human Welfare.....	527	Leading Articles of the Month—	
The Political Pendulum.....	527	The End of the Coal Strike—Professor Gunton's	
The President's Policies.....	528	Views.....	598
The President's Indisposition.....	528	How New Zealand would have Settled the Coal	
Some Notes of the Campaign.....	528	Strike.....	599
The Trusts and the Parties.....	529	Labor Unions: As Viewed by Col. Carroll D.	
The Tariff as a Party Issue.....	530	Wright.....	601
America in Europe.....	530	The Rights of Non-Union Workmen and of	
Uncle Sam in South America.....	530	Union Men.....	603
Domestic Politics in England.....	530	Anarchism at Close Quarters.....	604
The Irish Question.....	531	The Story of a Russian Reformer.....	605
English Industrial Questions.....	531	The Bohemian Question in Austria.....	606
Uneasiness in South Africa.....	532	Cardinal Gotti and the Propaganda.....	607
The Afrikaner Bond.....	532	The British and American Educational Situa-	
Affairs in Germany.....	532	tion.....	609
Affairs in France.....	533	Europe <i>versus</i> America.....	611
The Situation in Turkey.....	533	A French View of Captain Mahan's Theories...	613
A Convention on Labor and Capital.....	533	Shall the Filipinos Keep Their Land?.....	614
Some University Occasions.....	534	Morocco and Its Sultan.....	615
The Shorter College Course.....	535	The St. Louis Exposition in 1904.....	615
With portraits of W. H. Truesdale, F. D. Underwood,		Robert Hoe, Captain of Printing Press Makers.	617
George F. Baer, R. M. Olyphant, T. P. Fowler, E. B.		England's Greatest Surgeon.....	618
Thomas, Frank P. Sargent, J. Pierpont Morgan,		Lieutenant Peary's Arctic Work.....	619
John M. Wilson, Thomas H. Watkins, John L.		The Dangers of the Alps.....	619
Spalding, George Gray, Edward W. Parker, Edward		The French Coal Mines.....	620
E. Clark, George W. Perkins, Bird S. Coler, John L.		With portraits of George Gunton, Cardinal Gotti, and	
Bates, F. W. Reitz, Woodrow Wilson, Edmund J.		Sir Frederick Treves, and other illustrations.	
James, and Frank Strong, cartoons, and other illus-		The Periodicals Reviewed.....	621
trations.		The New Books.....	631
Record of Current Events.....	536	Index to Periodicals.....	636
With portraits of Jefferson Davis, John F. Hill, D. C.			
Heyward, William A. Gaston, John Markle, Thom-			
as J. Stewart, J. P. S. Gobin, H. Matzen, Crown			
Prince of Siam, William Booth, and the late Queen			
Henrietta of Belgium.			
Cartoon Comments on the Coal Strike and			
Its Settlement.....	541		
Carroll D. Wright: A Character Sketch....	548		
By H. T. Newcomb.			
With portrait of Colonel Wright.			

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**JOHN EDWARD REDMOND, M.P.**

**Leader of the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons and head of the United Irish League,  
who arrived in this country on October 17.**

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

## *Review of Reviews.*

VOL. XXVI.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1902.

No. 5.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The President's Great Achievement.* On a desk calendar entitled "The Shakespearean Year," the quotation for October 15 was: "All great achievements are the natural fruits of a great character." On that date President Roosevelt terminated the most formidable industrial deadlock in the history of the United States by securing from representatives of the opposing forces their assent to his plan for bringing about an immediate resumption of anthracite coal mining, and a deliberate and permanent adjustment of the questions in controversy. President Roosevelt had been told that he had no warrant for intervention; that he must almost certainly fail if he tried; and that he would injure his prestige and perhaps sacrifice his political future if he essayed to step outside the rôle of his constitutional duties to act as industrial peacemaker in a time of national emergency. But Mr. Roosevelt's whole career has been built upon a succession of sacrifices of his political future. In his case, "courage mounts to the occasion." (Some men calculate with such nicety that they lose all power of bold and effective action.) We have endeavored, more than once, to make it clear that Mr. Roosevelt is not an imprudent or unsafe man, but that he is one of those rare Executives able to think with great concentration; to assimilate varied and complex facts; to listen to many counselors with a mind that does not flag, or wander, or cease to dominate the topic of discussion, and to get the best results out of consultations with a vigor of intellectual digestion that very few men possess.

*A Threatened Public Calamity.* This anthracite coal strike—which had begun early in May,—had not caused the public any very serious inconvenience during its first ten or twelve weeks. The price of coal had, of course, advanced; but poor people were needing only a very little through the summer for kitchen use, and the cool and agreeable summer had been

followed by a mild September. But with the approach of October the situation grew serious in the extreme. Many industries dependent upon the use of anthracite coal became greatly embarrassed. The supply was so meager that factory managers were put to their wits' end to get fuel enough at \$15 or \$20 a ton to keep their machinery running; whereas, in normal times, their supplies had cost perhaps \$3 a ton. The great majority of the retail coal dealers were entirely sold out, and for the poor who were obliged to buy in small quantities the price had reached a cent a pound, or even more, with prospect of a total cessation of the anthracite supply. Soft coal was being largely substituted for hard coal; but it also, in the East, had advanced 300 or 400 per cent. in price, and it was not well adapted for chimneys, furnaces, stoves and grates that had been constructed for anthracite. Furthermore, the cessation of anthracite mining during that half of the year in which the bulk of the winter's supply is produced had created a situation of scarcity that could not have been wholly overtaken by the utmost effort to substitute the bituminous article. With our cold American winters, the fuel supply is a necessity ranking only second to the supply of bread; and, indeed, the supply of bread was already affected, for the bakers in the large Eastern cities had, as a general rule, been compelled to advance the price of the standard loaf.

*The Parties in Interest.* Thus, the interest of the general public in the coal strike had rapidly outgrown that of the two parties in dispute. The striking miners were being supported by contributions from their fellow-unionists employed in the bituminous mines of the country, and by funds from other organized labor bodies, and were not in any dire want. Their confidence was firm, and they showed not the slightest sign of surrender. The operators, on the other hand,—leagued in a firm and closely-organized mo-

nopoly, with absolute control of the anthracite coal trade,—were indifferent equally to the demands of the miners and to the clamorings of the public. They issued solemn pronouncements, of a metaphysical nature, evidently intended to create discussion and divert attention from the practical situation. It had all along been believed by the public that the readjustment of the finances of several of the coal-carrying railroads, and the creation of the so-called anthracite coal trust, had left the real authority centered in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co.; and that Mr. Morgan himself, by speaking the word at any time, could have brought about a conference which would have ended the deadlock and given the public its coal supply. But Mr. Morgan had been in Europe most of the summer, and he was occupied with several other business situations of vast magnitude. The coal trust was in the hands of a board of directors consisting of the presidents of a group of coal-carrying railroads. The headship of this group of presidents fell to Mr. George F. Baer, by virtue of the fact that he had been made president of the Reading Company,—which, with its railroad lines and its coal mines, is much the largest single factor in the federated group of interests that constitutes the monopoly of anthracite coal mining, carrying, distribution, and sale.

Mr. Morgan had, it was understood, practically agreed early last spring, in view of his expected absence from the country for some months and of his absorption in other affairs, to leave to this group of railway presidents the full authority to represent the coal monopoly in its controversy with the miners. He had returned from Europe on August 20. It had been the hope of everybody that he would see the impossibility of a solution of the trouble on the lines that the board of railway presidents had adopted, and that he would take the matter up on its own merits. So sensitive, indeed, was Mr. John Mitchell, the head of the striking Miners' Union, to the demands of the suffering public for a resumption of the coal supply, that he went so far—though this fact was not made public at the time,—as to offer to undertake to persuade the miners to resume work at once on Mr. Morgan's promise to take up the miners' claims in his own way, and to render a decision upon the questions in controversy. This remarkable offer was made in perfect good faith, quixotic though it might seem to some people. The leader of one compact party in a great industrial conflict proposed to lay down arms on condition that the one really controlling head of the equally compact party on the other side

should, himself, name the terms upon which future peace could be maintained. This was characteristic of Mr. John Mitchell's breadth of mind, and of his instinctive belief in the American love of justice and fair play. He believed the miners' cause would be safe even in the hands of its most inveterate opponents, if the points at issue could but be taken up responsibly upon their real merits.

*Too Busy in  
Wall Street  
for Labor  
Problems.*

The principal trouble in this protracted anthracite dispute had grown out of the fact that the labor situation in the coal mines has never had (since the change of conditions that has been brought about by the creation of the anthracite monopoly) any real consideration whatever from the people in actual authority. This larger mastery of the production and mining of anthracite coal has been, from the point of view of private finance, a great triumph. The gentlemen who have come forward as official heads of the coal-carrying railroads, and who in that capacity jointly manage the anthracite coal fields, are not in their present positions by virtue of any especial knowledge of the way to solve labor disputes. They are part of a great financial and administrative organization that has been endeavoring so to regulate the coal output; so to adjust freight charges; so to apportion shipments; and—with competition eliminated,—so to fix at profitable levels the market price of coal, as to put new value into depressed or non-dividend-paying stocks. It has been their task to make money for their stockholders,—partly from those legitimate savings by which combinations can capitalize competitive waste; but partly, also, by exactions from the general public. In short, they have been reaping the reward of successful monopoly control of the production, transportation, and marketing of an article of common use and prime necessity. These things, rather than labor problems, had been claiming their best attention.

*Capital Blind  
and Deaf.*

This modern reorganization of the anthracite business, moreover, was only an incident in that stupendous movement,—centered principally in Wall Street,—for combining industrial and transportation companies, floating new issues of bonds and stocks, and rolling up with dazzling and unprecedented rapidity vast private wealth. Still further, let it be said with unshrinking frankness, that most, if not all, of the men most largely concerned on the capitalistic side have been, to no small extent, absorbed in the brilliant personal opportunities that these Wall



**MR. W. H. TRUESDALE.**  
(President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.)



**MR. F. D. UNDERWOOD.**  
(President of the Erie Railroad.)



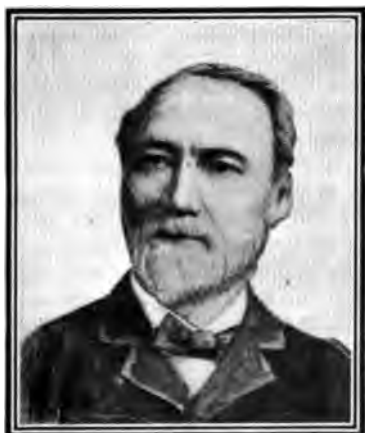
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**MR. GEORGE F. BAER.**  
(President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway.)

Street reorganizations and combinations have afforded for the making or multiplication of their own personal fortunes. Thus, instead of being the men who had best understood the coal miners' situation in eastern Pennsylvania, they have been the men who have seemed to careful observers to understand it least of all,—so intently have their minds been fixed upon other objects and other considerations. It is only upon this theory that their mistaken utterances during the five months of the coal strike could possibly be accounted for, as well as their total failure to see themselves, and the situation they had created, as they were seen by almost everybody else. Before the strike began efforts had been made by patriotic and public-spirited men, who compose the National Civic Federation, to avert a struggle by conciliation or arbitration. The Civic Federation is made

up, in considerable part, of large employers of labor. It is entitled to public confidence; and it could have averted the anthracite trouble with perfect ease if it had not found the operators wholly intractable.

Indeed, a careful study of all the facts made it rather difficult not to believe that, for some reason or another, the operators desired at the outset to have the strike come on; and that, during most of its continuance, they did not wish to have it terminated. Why they should have desired a strike, is a question that has been variously answered. Under cover of the confusion there were said to be large transfers of the securities of some of the companies concerned; and it was the opinion, in certain business circles, that the strike had been employed to depress values



**MR. R. M. OLYPHANT.**  
(President of the Delaware & Hudson Company.)



**MR. T. P. FOWLER.**  
(President of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway.)



Photo by A. Dupont.

**MR. E. B. THOMAS.**  
(Chairman of the Executive Department, Erie Railroad.)

in order to make easier the further purchase of stocks so as to insure permanent control. Another opinion seems to have been that—inasmuch as the strike would make an immense increase in the cost of coal to the public—the anthracite trust would find it easier to fix a higher permanent level of prices than had existed before. Such a result would naturally reward the monopoly for a vast deal of temporary inconvenience. A third theory was that the coal operators were simply acting on behalf of a coalition of interests that now dominate a number of so-called trusts and combinations; and that this coalition is deeply opposed to organized labor, and desirous of crushing out trade-unionism.

*Trade-Union-  
ism's Death  
Sentence.*

According to this view, it was believed by the capitalists when the strike came on last spring, that the time was favorable for meeting the Miners' Union; and that the operators would certainly win a victory, destroy the prestige of Mr. Mitchell's organization, and, henceforth, have the labor situation wholly in their own hands. In any case, the strike seems to have been welcomed by the operators, who entered upon it without the slightest misgivings, not dreaming that they were destined to be humiliated and defeated in the end. The very ill-advised strike of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers against the steel trust last year had ended in failure for the strikers; but it had also made combined capital a little too confident in its sheer strength, and had made it forgetful of the fact that "circumstances alter cases," and that every labor situation must be judged upon its own intrinsic merits. It should be understood that the main question all along has been, not whether the miners were justified in making certain specific demands having to do with wages and conditions of employment, but whether they were right in asking for the establishment of some regular way of dealing between capital and labor. Thus, the miners were fighting for a way to bring about orderly and decent conditions in the anthracite district; and the operators were fighting for the retention of anomalous and disorderly conditions.

*Monopoly on  
One Side—*

When as in the old times the anthracite districts were divided up among a large number of really independent mine owners and operators, local strikes might, indeed, be frequent; but general strikes were practically impossible, and uniformity of conditions throughout the mining regions were not to be expected. But, when the coal-carrying railroads began to fix dominating freight rates had frozen out the independent operators,

and leased or bought most of the coal lands, a new era was beginning. And when these railways ceased to compete with one another in the anthracite trade, and found a way to unite their coal interests, the new era was fairly launched. It is true that their spokesmen stated, last month, that there were still seventy-five different operators in the anthracite region; but, so far as the public is concerned, there is only one operator. On the side of the producing, carrying, and selling of coal, the situation is completely controlled by an organization in which the coal-carrying roads are leagued; this organization spoke for the entire anthracite business, last month, just as if there had been only one anthracite mine in the world, of which it was absolute owner. And when, finally, the situation became unbearable, the murmurs of public opinion began to grow louder until a tornado was imminent, and Mr. Morgan himself appeared on behalf of the joint coal and railway interests,—no coal-mine operator or railroad director ventured for a moment to deny that Mr. Morgan was authorized to speak for the combined capitalists, as completely as, on the other side, Mr. John Mitchell was authorized to speak for the combined laborers.

*—Means Union  
on the Other  
Side.*

Thus, combined capital presented a solid front. Local mine owners had abdicated the responsibility of direct relations with their employees, and had allowed all negotiations on their behalf to be carried on, first, by a board of railway officials meeting in New York, and, finally, by one New York banker. Effrontery, let it be said, could not have gone farther than for capital under these circumstances to deny to plain workmen the right, for their own protection and advantage, to form associations and to deal with capital through their chosen agents or representatives. Not only was it reasonable that the coal miners should have been united in a great trade union; but it was plainly to the advantage of legitimate owners and employers—in view of the existing situation—that this union should be recognized and dealt with. There is, indeed, far more reason for the existence of the one general organization of miners in the anthracite regions than in the bituminous States, for the simple reason that the whole anthracite business has been brought under control of a single monopoly, while nothing of the kind is true of coal-mining in the bituminous regions.

*The Union's  
Worthy  
Record.*

Yet experience in the principal bituminous States has shown that Mr. Mitchell's organization—the United Mine Workers,—is a beneficent factor. In those

States, the bituminous operators appoint a committee of representative employers which, every year, meets a representative committee of miners. After due discussion, the wage-scales are fixed for a year to come on the plan of "collective bargaining," and the United Mine Workers hold their members to faithful keeping of these contracts. Thus, the turbulence and strife that were once almost chronic in the mining districts of such States as Ohio and Illinois are at an end, and employers and employed alike are warm in their approval of the new arrangement. All that Mr. John Mitchell has tried to bring about in the anthracite regions has been the adoption of a wage-scale upon the sensible, businesslike plan of mutual discussion and agreement. Mr. Mitchell's reasonableness and forbearance, during the past three years, in his endeavor to secure this desirable solution, have been worthy of the highest degree of praise.

But why, if Mr. Mitchell has wanted *"Inevitable, nothing but what was perfectly ignorance."* reasonable, and as advantageous to one side as to the other, has he met with such rebuffs? The answer is a perfectly simple one. The "powers that be" in Wall Street had never really known what it was that Mr. Mitchell wanted. They were in such a roaring, whirling maelstrom of speculation, company-promoting, railroad reorganization, rivalry among themselves, and the like, that it was practically impossible for anybody outside to shout against such a deafening noise. Mr. Mitchell, and the friends of sane and decent adjustment of the labor situation in Pennsylvania, never got a full hearing in those quarters. This inability to awake dormant intelligence in the seats of the mighty, had led to the strike of the fall of 1900.

*The Strike of 1900.* Senator Hanna, who was managing the Republican presidential campaign, knew and understood Mr. Mitchell thoroughly. As the result of his own experience as a large bituminous coal operator, he approved of Mr. Mitchell's union and its methods; and he was able to secure a settlement of that strike by obtaining for the Pennsylvania miners a 10 per cent. increase in their wages. But even Mr. Hanna was not able to teach the leaders of Wall Street anything about the labor question. He could only arouse the capitalists to action by frightening them with the bugaboo of Bryanism. They conceded the 10 per cent. advance to stop the strike, without the slightest reference to the justice of the claims of the miners, merely because they were told that labor troubles in the campaign season might put William J. Bryan in

the White House. Mr. Mitchell and his men had won their strike; not on its merits at all, but through the by-play of politics. No attempt was made to deal frankly and directly with them. To avoid the necessity of communicating with them, the 10 per cent. advance was made known by notices posted up at the mines.

*The Situation of the Spring of 1901.* Through the politicians, however, as intermediaries, Mr. Mitchell had been assured that the 10 per cent. advance would hold good for six months, or until April, 1901. Then came the time for a permanent adjustment. But, again, it was impossible to secure any intelligent consideration of what was desired. A great strike was imminent; and Mr. Mitchell—patient, modest, anxious to avert the crisis,—came to New York to secure through a recognition of his union a means for taking up gradually, one by one, the difficulties and grievances involved in the labor situation. The period was the most prosperous in the history of the country, and there could have been no possible excuse for cutting wages down to the former hard-times level. The miners, on the other hand, would have been content to leave wages where they were if owners had been willing to meet workers to consider frankly such a matter as the best plan of weighing coal, and other questions affecting the conditions of employment. Again Mr. Mitchell failed, yet not wholly; for he had received what he believed to be a tacit—though not an explicit—promise that if he could avert a general strike and keep the men at work another year, then he might fairly hope that, in the spring of 1902, his union would be recognized. Meanwhile, he was given reason to believe that a frank and fair investigation of actual conditions would be made in which he and his union would be allowed to participate. On the strength of these vague and indefinite understandings, Mr. Mitchell and the leading local officers of the miners' union went back to Pennsylvania, where, by sheer force of moral leadership, they restrained their justly irritated and impatient followers, and postponed *sine die* what had threatened to be the greatest strike in the history of the United States.

*And that of the Spring of 1902.* It seems impossible that the coal operators could have been so fatuous and so blind to their own interests as to forget Mr. Mitchell's admirable conduct in the spring of 1901, or to fail to be prepared with some sort of amicable proposals in the spring of 1902. It turned out unfortunately, however, that instead of making ready—as men of good-will had supposed they were doing,—for some system of dealing collectively with the

miners and keeping the peace, the operators were using this year of truce to prepare themselves for war; and so, when the attempt was made in March and April of the present year by disinterested people to secure harmony and prevent a strike, it gradually became obvious that the union of capital had deliberately made up its mind to have nothing to do with the union of labor. Even then, Mr. Mitchell kept his wonderful self-control; counseled further patience; and did all that he could to prevent a strike, in the hope that the friends of arbitration would ultimately succeed. His advice did not prevail, however. The more radical leaders of the anthracite men carried the day, in a large and representative miners' convention; and so the strike was ordered.

*Mitchell as  
Strike Leader.* Mr. Mitchell accepted the mandate of the convention, and as president of the organization did not shirk from the official duty to lead a strike which he had hoped to avert. No better strike leader than John Mitchell has ever emerged in any time of industrial strife in this country. As one means to bring public opinion to their support, the mine owners—through individuals and newspapers employed by them,—adopted a policy of calumny and slander against Mitchell personally. This policy completely failed through Mr. Mitchell's remarkable poise and self-control.

Never once was he provoked to bitterness or retort. All his utterances were statesmanlike in their tone of moderation and calmness; and, although the monopoly of capital was far more vulnerable than the organization of labor, Mr. Mitchell avoided recrimination, and said not one disagreeable word about the men who were publicly saying so many false things about him. The excellent discipline and order maintained under Mr. Mitchell's leadership of the strikers will only be comprehended by an inquiry made in the historical and comparative spirit. Great industrial strikes are never as polite as ladies' missionary meetings, nor quite so free from turbulence as Sunday-school picnics. In the course of this Pennsylvania strike there was some crime, some disorder, and some unjust and wholly objectionable interference with the few non-union men who had not the disposition to coöperate with the great mass of their fellow-workers; but, as compared with former strikes in the Pennsylvania coal regions, or with former strikes in the bituminous regions of Ohio, Illinois, and various other States,—or as compared with a dozen street railroad strikes in different American cities in recent months or years,—this Pennsylvania strike was a peaceable affair. As an excuse to the public for not supplying coal, the operators continually stated that they could obtain an abundance of labor if the State of Pennsylvania would only protect their men against the vio-



ANTHRACITE MINERS, WITH BREAKER BOYS, AT THE LUNCH HOUR.



lence of the strikers. This statement was false, as were also a series of statements, issued from time to time, respecting violence by strikers, and the extent to which mining operations had been resumed with non-union labor.

*President  
Roosevelt's  
Intervention.*

The climax of the situation was reached when the President of the United States decided to invite Mr. Mitchell representing the miners, and the group of presidents of coal-carrying roads who were, jointly, leading the fight on the other side, to come to the White House on October 3, and allow him to express the urgency of the situation on behalf of the suffering public. The invitation having been accepted by both sides, there was a widespread hope that the end was near; this hope was dashed, however, by the results of the conference. President Roosevelt, in an admirable statement, impartial and conciliatory, called upon both sides regardless of what they might deem their rights, to make concessions in the interest of the country, as a whole. Mr. Mitchell, on behalf of the strikers, promptly rose, and offered to abide by the decision of any arbitrators appointed by President Roosevelt, and, meanwhile, to resume work. This proposal was what the President desired, and what the country regarded as reasonable. To the surprise, however, of the President, and to the dismay of the country, the group of gentlemen representing the employers arose one after another and read to the President a series of typewritten lectures, denouncing the strikers, refusing arbitration at President Roosevelt's hands, and calling upon the President to send federal troops to support the operators.

*A Final Test in  
Pennsylvania.*

After this performance, the tide of American indignation ran higher than it has gone over any recent event except the assassination of President McKinley.



THE SO-CALLED "TEMPORARY WHITE HOUSE."

(Where President Roosevelt is living while the White House is undergoing extensive alterations, and where the coal strike was ended by the President's interposition.)

To test, however, the question whether or not the operators could mine coal if there were troops enough to keep the peace and protect the workers, Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, called out the entire force of the State National Guard, some ten thousand men in all; and these troops were distributed at points where it was thought that trouble might arise. The upshot was that every local lodge of the miners' organization met to pass a vote of confidence in Mr. Mitchell, and to declare their determination to stand together and to maintain the strike. The ten thousand Pennsylvania troops found practically no disorder anywhere; and the promise of the operators that men would flock back to the mines was wholly unfulfilled. They then had the audacity to say that ten thousand troops were not enough, and that President Roosevelt ought to



PENNSYLVANIA MILITIAMEN ON DUTY IN THE COAL REGION.

send a large contingent of the United States regular army. This, however, was obviously absurd. The available mine labor belonged to the union, and the union did not show the slightest sign of disintegration. Then the public began to turn its flashlights upon the anthracite monopoly itself, and to ask whether it should not be prosecuted under the Sherman anti-trust law. Complaints were lodged against it; and Attorney-General Knox, with the sanction of President Roosevelt, instructed the United States District Attorney at New York to listen to the evidence that might be offered in support of the petition, and to give the subject prompt investigation.

*The Politicians Aroused.* The coal question, meanwhile, had absorbed the entire attention of the community; and the politicians, of both parties, regarded it as having a vital bearing upon the pending Congressional and State campaigns. The Democrats of the State of New York were holding their convention, at this juncture; and they inserted in their platform a plank calling for the ownership and operation of the anthracite mines by the Government. Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, and his colleague, Mr. Penrose, exerted themselves to the utmost to secure some concessions from the operators; and Governor Odell, and other leading Republican politicians of New York, joined in a

series of conferences which only secured for them the same kind of emphatic rebuff that President Roosevelt had met with at the hands of the operators. Governor Odell's answer took the practical form of proceedings instituted by the attorney-general of the State to ascertain whether the anthracite monopoly was in violation of the New York anti-trust law. Newspapers, mass meetings, boards of trade, and various organizations throughout the United States were at this time denouncing the Coal Trust and demanding its prosecution. Conspicuous lawyers like ex-Attorney-General Olney were scathing in their denunciations of the trust, and frank in their statements that it could be criminally prosecuted under the laws.

*Mr. Morgan's Reversal of the Operators.* Meanwhile, the coal famine was becoming daily worse, and President Roosevelt was striving day and night to find a way to bring it to an end. Mr. Morgan at length perceived that the country was determined to hold him responsible; and that the position so arrogantly maintained by the gentlemen who were regarded as his lieutenants, was untenable, and must be given up. Accordingly,—after personal conferences at New York with Mr. Root, the Secretary of War,—Mr. Morgan on October 13 went to Washington, conferred with President Roosevelt, and finally agreed to leave all issues concerned to a board

of arbitration to be appointed by the President. This proposition of October 13 differed, in no essential respects, from the proposal that Mr. Mitchell had made ten days earlier; excepting that, whereas Mr. Mitchell had offered to leave everything unconditionally to a tribunal to be selected by the President, the operators' proposal brought by Mr. Morgan limited the President in the choice of arbitrators to certain classes of men. So obviously one-sided a proposal could not have been entertained under any conditions less desperate than those existing; but President Roosevelt showed his good sense and his practical mind by not summarily rejecting the proposition, but by receiving it as a starting-point for a solution.

*The Final  
Terms of  
Settlement.*

Mr. Mitchell was sent for; and he went to Washington firmly opposed to the acceptance of a tribunal which one side to a controversy was seemingly endeavoring to make up in a pettifogging spirit in its own interest. President Roosevelt convinced him, however, that it would be possible to choose perfectly fair-minded men from the categories prescribed by the operators, and names were freely discussed. Mr. George W. Perkins, of Mr. Morgan's firm, then went to Washington; and, through him, the employing interests were persuaded to consent that the President should



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MR. J. P. MORGAN.

(Who responded to the President's appeal and arranged to arbitrate the strike.)

add a sixth member to the five they had proposed. Thus, a seemingly irreconcilable situation was harmonized by President Roosevelt, when he found himself dealing with a reasonable man on one side and a reasonable man on the other. It is hard to get committees to act as sensibly as their members would have acted individually. When Mr. Morgan took up the matter, the solution was near.



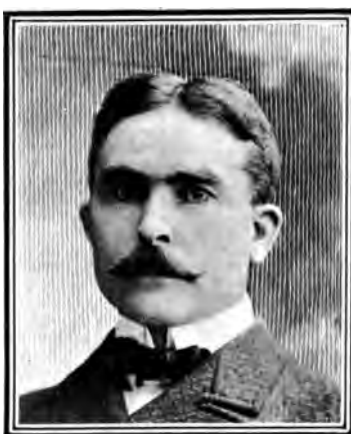
FRANK P. SARGENT.

(Now Commissioner of Immigration, formerly head of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, who aided President Roosevelt in securing arbitration.)

The operators had stipulated that the tribunal should be made up of an army or navy engineer; an expert mining engineer; a man who had had experience with the coal business as an operator or merchant; a United States judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; and an eminent man, recognized as a sociologist. To those the President chose to add a sixth, who should be an eminent Roman Catholic prelate, nearly all of the miners being adherents of the Catholic Church. General Wilson, Judge Gray, and Bishop Spalding, are men of ripe years and national fame; eminently qualified, by character, intelligence, and experience, to serve on any tribunal of arbitration. Mr. Parker—selected as a mining expert—is our foremost authority upon coal statistics. He is editorially connected with a



Gen. John M. Wilson.



Mr. Thomas H. Watkins, of Scranton.



Bishop John L. Spalding, of Peoria, Ill.

## THREE OF THE SIX COAL-STRIKE ARBITRATORS.

technical and trade journal that has been aggressively opposed to the miners and their organization at every stage. Mr. Parker would have made an invaluable expert witness before the tribunal, and it is not to be assumed that he will be unduly biased as a judge. Mr. Watkins, who was formerly an independent anthracite mine owner, is in a position to understand intimately the views of the so-called coal trust. Mr. Clark—who was selected by President Roosevelt as the eminent man acquainted with sociology—is head of the order of railroad conductors, and a man of great intelligence, respected alike by capitalists and trade-unionists, and thor-

oughly acquainted with labor problems, as such. Carroll D. Wright, who was named as recorder of the commission, will presumably take the initiative in conducting its investigations; he is, in many ways, the most highly-qualified man in the country to ascertain the facts involved in this controversy, and to weigh the merits of the opposing contentions. Taken as a whole, it is an admirable commission; and its appointment represents a humane and Christian solution, advantageous to labor, and reassuring to capital. Why should the business interests of this country be endangered by labor disputes and strikes when a resort to such a tribunal as this one is

Judge George Gray,  
of Delaware.Mr. Edward W. Parker,  
of New York.Mr. Edward E. Clark,  
of Cedar Rapids, Ia.

## THREE OF THE SIX COAL-STRIKE ARBITRATORS.

almost always readily available? There has never been a moment since their present organization was formed when the coal miners of Pennsylvania would not have been eager to submit their claims to such a tribunal. It is a great thing that the employers have now been forced by public opinion to realize that they too must be somewhere nearly as reasonable as the trade-unions. Common sense has indeed won a victory.

*A New Crop of Radicals.* The coal strike overshadowed all other topics last month; yet the acute phases of the subject did not prevent a widespread discussion of the principles involved. For once, many of the extreme social and economic radicals were content to be silent in order to hear astonishing avowals from the mouths of men heretofore regarded as the very high priests of conservatism. What was there for the extremists to say when men like Richard Olney, formerly Attorney-General and Secretary of State, should declare that the anthracite operators who had called on the President to suppress the law-breaking strikers, were themselves "the most unblushing and persistent law-breakers." Continuing in this vein Mr. Olney, said:

For years they have discriminated between customers in the freight charges on their railroads in violation of the interstate commerce law. For years they have unlawfully monopolized interstate commerce in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Indeed, the very best excuse and explanation of their astonishing attitude at the Washington conference is that, having violated so many laws for so long and so many times, they might rightfully think they were wholly immune from either punishment or reproach.



A BREAKER IN THE HARD-COAL REGION, WITH SOFT-COAL TRAINS PASSING EN ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

There were no doubts whatever as to the views and sympathies of ex-President Cleveland, who heartily approved of the steps taken by President Roosevelt. As against the assertion by the operators of the unqualified right to manage their own affairs without interference, either from the workmen or from the public, the answer of aroused American conservatism was that in the last analysis the rights of the private owners of the coal mines were least important of all. The most fundamental right was that of



ANTHRACITE MINERS AT HOME.

the public to obtain its necessary fuel supplies. Next in importance was the well-being of the large population employed in the hard and dangerous work of mining coal for public use. American conservatism will not confiscate anybody's property, and it will doubtless deal most tenderly with the issues of watered stocks and bonds that the monopoly exploitation of the anthracite coal fields has converted into the semblance of sacred vested interests.

*An Advance  
in Thinking.*

But American economic thinking has made a great advance. Public ownership of coal mines has now been talked of, not merely by the class of men called rabid socialists, but by hard-headed business men and shrewd practical politicians. We are not, indeed, going to have public ownership and operation of coal mines in the United States at any time in the near future;—at least, there is no probability of such a development. But we may fairly hope to have a state of public intelligence and political honesty which will bring about the rigid enforcement of means to regulate and control such combinations as the one which has brought on this great anthracite trouble of the present year. One of the disadvantages of the country is, that so many lawyers of the ability and force of Mr. Richard Olney, instead of being engaged on the side of the public, are the advisers of the great trusts and combinations which rely upon expert legal counsel to point out the way to violate the laws. Meanwhile, there has also been a renewed study of labor questions, and a hopeful revival of interest in the question how best to keep the peace between capital and labor.

*Some  
American  
Principles.*

Those misunderstandings and conflicts which have so disturbed European industry, and curtailed its development, are not wanted in the United States. This country has prospered on two general principles, (1) that of encouraging the largest possible output, and (2) that of paying liberal wages; while English and European trade-unionism has stood for small output, fixity of condition, and stagnant rather than buoyant industry. The kind of trade-unionism that refuses to give the industrious and ambitious man a chance, as against the lazy, inferior, and incompetent workman, is mischievous; and it must be reformed, or destroyed. Strikes are a perilous resort, and are always evidence of stupidity on one side or on both sides; and, generally, of turpitude on the one side or the other. The public does not hold to severe enough account the men who are ultimately discovered to

have been responsible for a needless labor conflict. Some labor leaders are reckless and fanatical, and some capitalists are pompous and arbitrary; but the leaders on both sides are usually well-meaning, and responsive to an appeal to the sense of fair play. The real fault will generally be found to lie simply in a lack of intelligence. This is the trouble that chiefly afflicts Wall Street at present in its new rôle as center of American industrial activity.

*Ignorance in  
Wall Street.*

The ignorance of Wall Street touching the history of labor movements, the personality of labor leaders, the aims of trade-unionism, and the ordinary working in the labor market of the law of supply and demand, is greater than is commonly believed. Wall Street very much dreads and dislikes what it calls a harsh and indiscriminate attempt at the enforcement of the anti-trust laws; yet it has been indulging in the fantastic dream that, with its new and experimental weapons of industrial combination, it could at once go forth and destroy so firmly established a force as trade-unionism. It would seem clear to the most ordinary intelligence that the one indispensable policy for Wall Street to adopt was that of liberality toward labor and large encouragement to trade-unionism. Trust methods make it easily possible for industries to pay good wages and keep the peace with their men; and thereby they strengthen themselves at a thousand points. "Collective bargaining," made possible by the existence on the one side of large capitalistic combinations, and of trade-unions on the other side, affords the easiest and best attainable method by which the trust magnates can keep clear of labor troubles, and carry on their affairs profitably and safely. To many thoughtful observers of this strike in its successive phases, the most painful and the most disquieting thing of all, therefore, was the revelation it gave of the short-sightedness of a group of employers who were risking everything they had to fight desperately against the very methods of dealing with their labor-problems that would have been most beneficial to themselves. The worst of it was they thought their ignorance wisdom, and distrusted the wisdom of their own friends who really knew. There were individual men in Wall Street who would have arrived at wise conclusions; but they were not given the full opportunity.

*An Exceptional  
Man.*

Thus, the final concessions were coaxed out of the operators at the last moment by Mr. George W. Perkins, of Mr. Morgan's firm; and there had never



MR. GEORGE W. PERKINS, WHO AIDED THE PRESIDENT AND MR. MORGAN IN SECURING ARBITRATION.

been a time for eighteen months or two years when, if Mr. Perkins had been authorized to act for the capitalists as Mr. Mitchell was acting for the laborers, the situation could not have been promptly harmonized to the permanent, as well as the temporary, advantage of everybody concerned. He understands that capital and labor should be joint industrial forces; that one needs the other; that it is good for the country that both should be prosperous; and that it is just as fair for one as for the other to be organized, and to deal through accredited representatives. He can grasp the essential principles, and he is practical. It was not men of Mr. Perkins' type who ever supposed that the circulation of petty slanders about John Mitchell would help to settle the anthracite deadlock. Organized labor certainly needs honest and upright leadership; and fortunately, in men like John Mitchell, and like Mr. Clark, of the Railway Conductors,—whom President Roosevelt has selected as a member of the arbitration board,—American trade-unionism to-day has a number of men who lead wisely and intelligently. But, on the other hand, the vast aggregations of organized capital also need wise leadership, and they cannot well endure many such shocks of confidence as this anthracite trouble has produced.

*Centralized Power and Human Welfare.* The combinations of capital are not all of them predatory or improper; many of them are excellently conducted, and they are becoming great balance-

wheels, so to speak, that help—like the succession of regular crops—to keep the flow of national prosperity smooth and steady. Thus, Mr. Morgan's great steamship combination is a most legitimate and admirable triumph of industrial organization and financiering genius. The Steel Corporation bids fair to prove itself not a trust, in any monopoly sense, but a wonderful experiment in the field of industrial economics, a creditable evolution and a valuable factor in this country's prosperity. A number of the great railroad combinations, in like manner, are in the line of genuine progress. Apart from technical questions of a legal nature, it is not to be assumed, off-hand, that even the anthracite operators' agreement is not also a move in the right direction. But the responsibility that goes with the conduct of these vast enterprises cannot be best exercised by men whose mood is arrogant. Power, when it makes men ruthless, is not in fit hands. Let us hope Wall Street will have learned something from this last experience; and that it will, at least, have a better instinct as to the men competent to give it advice in problems involving human welfare.

*The Political Pendulum.*

The politicians had been much puzzled over the question how this strike would affect the approaching elections. Early in October—when the President's efforts seemed doomed to failure through the obduracy of the capitalists,—it was widely believed that the new Congress would be overwhelmingly Democratic. President Roosevelt, himself, probably shared in that opinion. No very logical reason could be given; but, as a rule, in this country the party in power is always punished for anything in the nature of a widespread calamity. It has seemed to fall peculiarly to the lot of the Democratic party to claim that it ought to be rewarded when the people are in trouble; but that is merely because the Republicans happen to have been dominant in our generation much more than half the time. If the political pendulum should prove to have swung the other way this fall, it will not be due to any lack of popular affection for the President and confidence in him. Republican candidates for Congress, indeed, would many of them have been in better position before the people this fall if there had not been something of a prevalent impression that the majority party in Congress had not been supporting the President with due loyalty.



*The President's Policies.*

At least, however,—as we have remarked more than once,—the President is on excellent personal relations with all public men in his party; and he never expected any man to sacrifice honest convictions, on any point, to please the administration. He was naturally disappointed, and deeply so, that Congress failed to uphold the national honor and good faith in dealing with Cuba. No citizen who shares the President's deep convictions on this question will, this year, feel like voting for any Congressional candidate who has not given his word explicitly that he will support President Roosevelt in any non-partisan and patriotic plan for recognizing, by commercial treaty or otherwise, the moral fact of Cuba's dependence upon us as a sequel to our occupation of the island and our forcing upon the Cubans the concessions to us enumerated in the Platt amendment to their constitution. This is the most important business that can come before the present Congress in its short concluding session, which will open on Monday, December 1, and close on Wednesday, March 4. President Roosevelt's fortunate settlement of the coal strike will certainly have saved his party many thousands of votes, as it will also have enhanced his prestige and strengthened his hands for the great tasks that pertain more directly to his office. The circumstances of the strike manifestly brought new support to the President's position on the trust question, as set forth in his recent speeches. It is a growing opinion that, under existing powers, Congress can accomplish a good deal toward the better regulation of the great corporations; and it is possible that both the interstate commerce law and the Sherman anti-trust law may be amended in the near future.

*The President's Indisposition.*

Our October number went to press last month as the President was entering upon his Western speaking tour, with an extensive itinerary, that was to have kept him away from Washington until October 7; and we stopped the presses to make a brief note of the fact that the after-effects of a wound received in the collision of his coach with a trolley car in the Berkshires, on September 3, had compelled a sudden change of plans, the speaking trip being abandoned in Indiana on September 23. The President was suffering excruciating pain from bruises on the left leg below the knee, which had failed to heal properly and had resulted in the formation of an abscess, with some affection of the bone. The leg was operated upon in Indianapolis, and the President was at once removed to Washington, where he was

kept in an invalid's chair, through the anxious conferences over the coal strike, and not allowed to begin to walk until about the middle of October. What the country might have lost in his speeches was more than compensated for in what it gained by his presence at Washington, under circumstances which enabled him to give concentrated and protracted attention to a situation far more important than the pending electoral campaign.



HON. BIRD S. COLER.

*Some Notes of the Campaign.*

In the normally Republican State of Pennsylvania, it was supposed that Mr. Pattison, the Democratic candidate for governor,—who has twice previously been elected to that office through exceptional local conditions,—may gain votes by reason of the coal strike; but it does not seem likely that he will be able to defeat Judge Pennypacker. In New York the Democrats—as foreshadowed in these pages last month,—nominated Mr. Bird S. Coler for governor; ex-Senator David B. Hill providing the platform, and absolutely dominating the Democratic situation. Mr. Coler was elected comptroller of the city of New York, on the Tammany ticket with Mayor Van Wyck, in 1897. The platform pays particular attention to the tariff question. Yielding to pressure under momentary excitement over the fuel famine, Mr. Hill allowed a plank to be inserted in his platform advocating the national ownership and operation of coal mines. The proposal was not

taken seriously by the newspapers or the public; Governor Odell's reelection, by a normal majority, was regarded as assured after the settlement of the coal strike on October 15. The Republican State Convention endorsed President Roosevelt for renomination in 1904; favored reciprocity with Cuba; spoke for protection, though touching lightly on the tariff issue; and condemned monopolies and trusts, but not in the violent and unqualified terms of the Democratic platform. There were only two notable incidents connected with the State Republican Convention; one being its hearty endorsement of Roosevelt, as against the earlier plans of some of the party leaders; and the other and more dramatic incident being the repudiation of a candidate who had been selected by the leaders for lieutenant-governor, on the ground of his connection, as an active Wall Street man, with a large number of great corporations and so-called trusts. Certain corporate interests had opposed the endorsement of Roosevelt; they were again displeased by the rejection of the candidate who had been selected to run with Mr. Odell. Some, at least, of them were further offended by Mr. Odell's outspoken disapproval of the attitude of the operators in the coal strike. These incidents were said to have resulted in the shutting-off of campaign funds from sources usually relied upon for liberal contributions; but the offishness of Wall Street may be worth more to Governor Odell and the Republican ticket this year than its friendly aid could have been.

*The Trusts  
and the Par-  
ties.*

The pending campaign has afforded a hundred illustrations of the absurdity of trying to give the so-called trust question a party character. The Democrats of New York—breathing out threatenings and slaughter against all trusts in their platform,—placed at the head of their ticket a young Wall Street banker regarded as having trust affiliations; the Republicans, on the other hand, with their much milder platform, refused to allow a very excellent candidate for lieutenant-governor, although originally agreed upon, to have a place on the ticket on account of his connection with numerous corporations. In Massachusetts the Democratic candidate for governor, Mr. Gaston, had attained prominence as the leading spirit in the most powerful corporation of Boston or the State,—a wealthy man, thoroughly identified with the modern corporation methods; the Republicans, on the other hand, departing from their long-established traditions, did not nominate a man of wealth, a Harvard man, or a member of



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HON. JOHN L. BATES, OF MASSACHUSETTS.  
(Republican candidate for governor.)

the typical Massachusetts aristocracy of family and culture, but have as their candidate a man of the people who is said to belong to what the older generation will remember as the Henry Wilson type. It is not that Mr. Bates lacks education, experience, and fit qualities; it is only that he represents a larger and plainer element of the people. He is a Methodist rather than a Unitarian or Episcopalian, and a graduate of Boston University rather than of Harvard. He is a lawyer, but not a wealthy one, and he is a downright opponent of trusts; and in the Boston Common Council and in the State Legislature he has kept a watchful eye on the sort of corporate interests that have been represented by Mr. Gaston, the Democratic candidate. Thus, in our model commonwealth of Massachusetts, it is the Republican rather than the Democratic ticket, this year, that best represents the attitude of those who would put greater restrictions upon combinations of capital. There is no need to multiply instances; the trust question evidently does not fit itself to the present-day party alignments. President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Knox fairly represent the average thoughtful view: that the sovereignty of the Government must be maintained, and the laws of the land must not be disregarded; but that, on the other hand, the normal play of business energy should not be

unduly interfered with. Mr. Knox made a masterly speech on the subject at Pittsburg last month. Experience is proving a good teacher.

As for the tariff question, it became more evident as the campaign advanced that it was beginning to assume something of its old primacy of rank, as between parties. The Democrats almost everywhere were declaring that, in the language of the New York platform, "the immediate revision of the tariff is the extreme duty of the hour;" the Republicans, on the other hand, were all of them avowing (1) that the Democratic treatment of the tariff would be dangerous; (2) that the protective principle must be maintained; and, (3) that the present schedules are not sacred and must, in time, be revised. Beyond that point the Republicans differ among themselves,—half of them attaching relative importance to the need of reducing the schedules; and the other half attaching relative importance to the desirability of "letting well enough alone," and avoiding the business disturbance that might arise from attempts to revise a tariff which, after all, is at present working very well. President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress in December, will probably advocate the appointment of a permanent tariff commission,—made up of members of repute and of expert qualification,—who will, from time to time, report upon particular schedules with a view to their scientific readjustment. He will doubtless recommend the immediate abolition of the tariff on anthracite coal, although no one regards this as having any very important bearing upon the recent situation. Further than that, he will press upon Congress the need of reciprocity with Cuba, and will doubtless advise the adoption of Mr. McKinley's policy of reciprocity treaties in various directions. From this time on there will be heard, with increasing frequency, the arguments in favor of reciprocity with Canada.

On the Continent there has been a very bitter outburst of feeling against the United States in consequence of Secretary Hay's protest against the treatment of Jews by Roumania. Many newspapers in Germany and throughout the Continent have treated this as unwarranted interference, and as evidence of seeking on the part of the United States for an excuse to interfere in the internal affairs of Europe. The European opposition to the United States is in reality commercial rather than political, inasmuch as all well-informed European statesmen are well aware that President Roose-

velt and Secretary Hay have not the slightest desire to take any undue part in foreign affairs. President Roosevelt's popularity abroad has, indeed, been shown in hundreds of flattering comments upon his share in the settlement of the coal strike. The prompt action of the tribunal at The Hague, as described in these pages last month, in settling the questions submitted by the United States and Mexico, is everywhere regarded as a happy augury for the future of international arbitration. The dispute did not involve a very large sum of money, and it did not strictly concern either government. The people of the United States as a whole only cared to have a just decision made; they would not therefore have been disappointed or displeased if the verdict had been rendered in favor of Mexico. What has been decided simply is that certain trust funds for Roman Catholic purposes, of which the Government of Mexico acts as custodian, belong in due share to Catholic missions in that part of the United States which was formerly Mexican territory.

It is said that the French Panama Company and the French Government jointly have fully convinced the Government at Washington that a valid title can be given by the company in its proposal to sell to us its franchises and properties. This probably means the final adoption at an early day of the Panama route, inasmuch as it is further reported that our State department is completing the necessary negotiations with the Republic of Colombia. Our navy has been especially active of late in protecting the Panama railroad, and for this we have been much misrepresented in South America. There seems, indeed, to be an organized effort to mislead public opinion in Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and other South American States, respecting the Monroe Doctrine and the purposes of the United States. It is to be strongly suspected that a good deal of this work is fomented by European political or commercial agents. Thus, the Brazilian people are constantly fed upon the most absurd statements as to the nefarious designs of the United States, especially in the matter of the dispute between Brazil and Bolivia over the Acre territory.

The British Parliament reassembled last month for what will doubtless prove to be a history-making session. The foremost place will be taken by Mr. Bal-four's education bill, which proposes such changes in the national system of elementary schools as would result in building up at the expense of

*The Tariff as a Party Issue.*

*Uncle Sam in South America.*

*America in Europe.*

*Domestic Politics in England.*

the taxpayers a parochial or private-school system throughout the United Kingdom, to the weakening of the secular, or strictly public, school system that had been inaugurated some thirty years ago. The principal force in support of Mr. Balfour's bill is the Church of England; whose strongest ally in defense of this policy is the Roman Catholic Church, which would under the proposed law dominate the common-school system of Ireland, with all bills paid out of the public treasury. The opponents of the system are, chiefly, the great dissenting religious denominations, and those elements of the population that believe in general in the divorce of church from state and in the modernizing of British institutions. The most powerful personal leader who has come forward in opposition to Mr. Balfour's measure is the Rev. Dr. Clifford, foremost of English Baptists. Many thousands of prominent men following Dr. Clifford, and other Nonconformist leaders, have pledged themselves to the policy known as "passive resistance,"—that is to say, if the bill should become a law they will refuse to pay the taxes known as school rates, the proceeds of which would be turned over to the Church of England or other ecclesiastical denominations for the support of schools that are not under direct public control. With the South African War at an end, the English people are giving their attention to these questions of domestic policy that had been in abeyance for two or three years; and upon such issues the Liberals,—who were hopelessly divided, and therefore without influence in the questions pertaining to South Africa,—are finding a way to reunion, and accordingly to strength and influence. Mr. Chamberlain, who really shares with Mr. Balfour the leadership of the party in power, had formerly been much opposed to the granting of public support to private and denominational schools. But a few days before Parliament reassembled on October 16, he convinced his devoted followers in Birmingham that it was necessary to support Mr. Balfour's measure in order to prevent the defeat of the party in power at a time when, for other reasons,—such, for example, as Mr. Chamberlain's own reconstruction policy in South Africa,—it is deemed imperative that the Balfour government should not be replaced by a Liberal ministry.

*The Irish Question.* The opening days of Parliament were marked by extraordinary demonstrations upon the part of the Irish members. During the Parliamentary recess several prominent Irishmen, including members of Parliament, had been arrested under the

coercion law for their active part in the new United Irish League, which is the successor of the old Land League. On general principles, there had been reason to suppose that the Irish party in Parliament would support Mr. Balfour's education bill. But their fierce opposition to Mr. Balfour's administration may lead them to oppose an education bill which they would otherwise favor, for the sake of helping to overthrow a ministry which they regard as peculiarly hostile to Ireland. The Irish leader, John E. Redmond, accompanied by John Dillon and Michael Davitt, attended an Irish convention in Boston last month, and have been speaking elsewhere. Of the new Irish movement Mr. Redmond says:

"The league is the ruling power in Ireland to-day, as truly as ever the Land League was. The government played into our hands by the coercion policy, and now the country is aroused. We are on the eve of a settlement of the land question, and after that national self-government will speedily come to Ireland.

"The Irish party now in the House of Commons is the only real opposition in the English Parliament, and I believe the day is near at hand when it will have the controlling influence in Great Britain.

"Hundreds of Irish are imprisoned under the Coercion act without receiving any trial by jury. But nobody cares for imprisonment under these circumstances. The more the people are attacked the higher their spirits rise."

*English Industrial Questions.* English industrial questions have occupied an unusual share of attention during the past few weeks. The completion of Mr. Morgan's great steamship combination has been a foremost British topic. To meet this situation, the British Government has committed itself to a plan for the granting of large subsidies to the Cunard line, which was thus dissuaded from going into the combination. The London *Times* has been leading in an aggressive campaign against what is termed municipal socialism,—that is to say, against the very rapid development in the English municipalities of the system of municipal ownership and operation of gas works, street railways, and kindred enterprises. It has now been charged that this aggressive movement against the municipal tendencies of the time in England has been solely at the instigation and expense of certain immense combinations of capital (on the American plan, and to some extent under American leadership) that are proposing to get control of the English trolley systems in pursuance of similar methods in the United States. There are also signs of active interest on the part of American capitalists, not merely in street railroads and London underground lines, but also in the standard steam railway systems of the United Kingdom.



HON. F. W. REITZ, FORMERLY TRANSVAAL STATE SECRETARY.

(Now speaking in this country.)

*Uneasiness in South Africa.* It is feared by many people in England that South African troubles are only beginning rather than ending. Certainly, the period of reconstruction bids fair to be a long and painful one. State Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal,—who, though he signed the treaty of peace, refused to accept amnesty and British citizenship for himself, and is now traveling in this country,—declares that there is scarcely a house left, outside the towns, in the entire region that formed the theater of the late war, and, further, that the money that England proposes to pay to help the farmers reestablish themselves is only as a drop in the bucket compared with the sums that will be needed. The Boer generals now in Europe regard Mr. Chamberlain's attitude toward the provisions of the peace treaty as narrow and ungenerous, and Lord Milner's extreme unpopularity in South Africa adds to the difficulties of a bad situation. The mine-owners at Johannesburg are strongly opposing the British plans for making them assume a great part of the financial burdens of the war. Thus, the last state of the Uitlanders seems to be worse than the first.

*The  
Afrikaner  
Bond.*

In Cape Colony, the Dutch element holds its political predominance firmly, and it is undoubtedly disposed to protect those more extreme pro-Boers in the colony who gave aid to the enemy in the recent war, and were therefore technically guilty of treason. Mr. Jan Hofmeyr, the famous old-time leader of the Afrikaner Bond, as the organization of the Dutch element in Cape Colony is called, has now gone back to South Africa after an absence of more than two years. It was his support that originally lifted Cecil Rhodes into the premiership of Cape Colony, and it was he more than anyone else who aided Mr. Rhodes in making his territorial expansions of the British Empire. The Afrikaner Bond is now going to extend its organization to the conquered territories of the South African Republic and the Transvaal. The position that the Bond will take is understood to be (1), a firm demand that in all internal affairs the Dutch in South Africa shall have the same rights and privileges, as regards language, religion, and other institutions, as are enjoyed by the French in Canada, and (2) a demand that in outside relations they be given the same freedom of action for South Africa that is enjoyed by the Dominion of Canada. The Boer generals have been traversing the Continent of Europe amidst many demonstrations of friendliness, but they have been disappointed in their hope of large gifts of money in aid of the impoverished South African farmers. It is said that they are now sorry they did not visit the United States before touring in Germany and France.

*Affairs  
in Germany.*

On October 16, the German Reichstag resumed again the discussion of the long-pending tariff bill. The speech of Chancellor von Bülow was regarded by the extreme advocates of the new protective programme as destroying all chances of its success. All appearances were that the measure would be defeated by a large majority, the Socialists and Radicals being against it because it is too favorable to the landed interests, while the Centrists and Conservatives are against it because they do not think it favorable enough to German agriculture. Dr. Andrew D. White is to complete his term of service as ambassador to Germany upon reaching his seventieth birthday early this month, and the appointment of Mr. Charlemagne Tower, who goes from St. Petersburg to Berlin, is said to be regarded with favor by the Germans. The failure of the German Emperor to receive the Boer generals was a much-advertised incident last month that had no real importance. Industrial questions in Germany, as in all other great countries, are upper-

most just now, and capitalistic combinations similar to those in the United States are in that country, as in England, quite the order of the day.

*Affairs in France.* It is interesting to turn from the strenuous attempts of Premier Balfour and the British party in power to hand over the common schools of their country to ecclesiastical control, to the equally strenuous attempts of Premier Combes and the French party in power to rescue elementary education in France from the undue control of religious associations. The French premier stands firm as a rock, and up to date he has the backing of a strong majority in the Chamber of Deputies. In the past three or four months some 2,500 schools taught by members of the religious orders have been closed. This school question had to divide attention in France last month with industrial difficulties, particularly with an extensive strike, which seems to have been due in some part to those disturbances of the whole world's fuel market that resulted from the great American coal famine and the demand in the United States for foreign coal. The French strike was by no means complete, and it did not promise to be of long duration as these pages were closed for the press. The death of Emile Zola was another topic that absorbed French attention for a few days. There is nothing striking or new in the foreign relations of France, but the past month has brought renewed evidences of the pacific intentions of the present French ministry, and of

its determination to abandon completely the idea that France is to attack Germany upon the first favorable occasion

*The Situation in Turkey.* There is always smoke rising from the smouldering fires of political discontent in Macedonia and other parts of the Turkish Empire, but in the past few weeks the smoke has been denser than usual, and the apprehension that the flames might burst forth has been serious and widespread. The news from the Macedonian hills has not been very definite, but it is known that there was last month something like an organized uprising on foot, and that the movement of Turkish troops to suppress it was heavy. The diplomatic world was agog last month, furthermore, over reports that Russia was taking advantage of Turkey's difficulties to secure a renewal of those old-time arrangements which insured the freedom of the Dardanelles to Russia's ships and made the Black Sea a Russian lake. Next month is likely to have brought forth some more definite news from these troubled regions. Austria-Hungary is watching this situation very intently. The Hungarians, by the way, have been celebrating the centenary of the birth of Kossuth.

*A Convention on Labor and Capital.* One of the engagements that President Roosevelt was unable to keep, by reason of the accident already described, was at Minneapolis, where he was scheduled to make an address at a national convention of employers and employees held from September 23 to 25. This turned out to be a very instructive three-days' conference on the relations of labor and capital to one another and to the public, and it was participated in by a number of prominent employers, several labor leaders well qualified to speak, and statistical and economic authorities like Mr. Carroll D. Wright, Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia University, and numerous others. It was a timely congress; and, to judge from the newspaper reports, its discussions must have been unusually valuable. At this time of aroused interest in all phases of the labor question, it would be a good thing if a full report containing the princi-



CELEBRATING THE KOSSUTH CENTENARY IN BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

pal papers and speeches could be printed in popular form and widely distributed. The discussions contained many references to the pending coal strike in Pennsylvania, and the experience of various states and countries was drawn upon. Colonel Wright's opening paper was a noteworthy address by a man who seems to have had many titles to prominence in these past few weeks, and of whom we are glad to publish an appreciative character-sketch elsewhere in this number of *THE REVIEW*. Colonel Wright's preliminary investigation of the anthracite situation appeared last month as an important brochure in the publications of the Bureau of Labor at Washington. In the conferences which led finally to arbitration, Colonel Wright's counsels were regarded as invaluable by the President. He was made recorder of the arbitrating tribunal, and will doubtless have a large part in directing its work and shaping its conclusions; he was also, last month, installed as president of the new collegiate department of Clark University at Worcester. A paper of profound worth at this Minneapolis conference was presented by Prof. John B. Clark, who discussed the question, "Is Compulsory Arbitration Inevitable?"

*Some  
University  
Occasions.*

The place that our universities and higher institutions of learning hold in American life and society was freshly illustrated last month by the great attention paid to the inauguration of new presidents in several important institutions. The notable gatherings of educational leaders and public men that marked, early in the year, the inauguration of President Remsen at the Johns Hopkins, and President Butler at Columbia, were recalled by the assemblage at Princeton on October 25 to witness the formal induction of President Woodrow Wilson into his new office. Of President Wilson's career hitherto as historian, man of letters, publicist, orator, and educationist, Mr. Robert Bridges wrote in this magazine several months ago. Princeton's great part in the nation's past is only an earnest of its future influence and usefulness. It is pleasant to note that President Patton,—who remains at Princeton, holding a university professorship in his favorite field of study,—has also accepted the presidency of the famous Princeton Theological Seminary. President Edmund J. James, of Northwestern University,—which has a beautiful location on the shores of Lake Michigan, at Evanston, just north of Chicago,—had been installed on October 21, after two or three gala days, whose brilliant programmes were participated in by a number of distinguished educators. These university occasions have, of late, become veritable love-

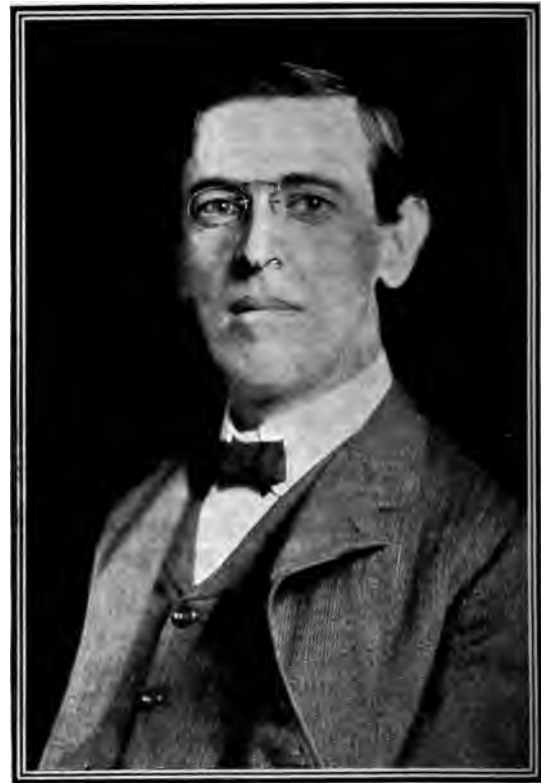


Photo by Pirie Mac Donald, New York.

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON OF PRINCETON.

feasts in their showing forth of the spirit of mutual good-will and cooperation that now marks our American university and college life. The old superciliousness of Eastern institutions toward "fresh-water colleges," so called, has totally disappeared,—at least, in so far as the real leaders are concerned. Never before have our colleges and universities so faithfully represented the best ideals of American life; and never before have they been so zealous and so intelligent in their efforts to adapt themselves to the best service of the whole people. Dr. James is a thorough master of educational science and of the art of administration; and he has in his new work the hearty sympathy and support of President Harper, and the authorities of the neighboring University of Chicago. The Northwestern is now more than fifty years old, and it has collegiate and professional students to the number of about 2,500,—about one-quarter of these being students in the collegiate department at Evanston. Its professional schools occupy a large building in the heart of Chicago, and they have important rank among institutions of their respective kinds. The Northwestern has been under the especial auspices of



the Methodists, just as the University of Chicago has had the special support and protection of the Baptists. In neither case do these denominational distinctions limit, in any appreciable way, either professors or students in the university life and work. On October 16 Kansas celebrated the installation of the new president of its university with due ceremony, and the occasion was one of great popular interest in the West. President Hadley, of Yale, delivered an important address. The new president is Dr. Frank Strong, who has for some time been president of the University of Oregon, and who is regarded as one of the best trained and most successful of the younger college administrators. Like all members of the group of Western State universities, this institution at Lawrence, Kan., is making excellent progress.

*The Shorter College Course.* At Worcester, Mass., there has been opened a new collegiate department of Clark University. President G. Stanley Hall continues as president of this uni-

versity, which in its short career has made such noteworthy original contributions to philosophy and science; but a separate president was desired as head of the new affiliated undergraduate school. Of this collegiate department Col. Carroll D. Wright was installed as president last



PRESIDENT STRONG, OF KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY.



PRESIDENT JAMES, OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

month. Although so long at Washington as Commissioner of Labor, Colonel Wright is a Massachusetts man, and his new duties will be congenial. Senator Hoar is chairman of the board of trustees of Clark University, and he and Senator Lodge, both of whom are especially felicitous on academic occasions, participated in the exercises. The Clark College, which opens with a large freshman class, has adopted the three-year course, with the group system which has proved so satisfactory in the undergraduate department of the Johns Hopkins University. President Butler, in his first annual report to the trustees of Columbia University last month, presented weighty reasons for providing a two years' college course. This question is one of such vital interest to all colleges and to the country at large that we have asked President Butler a series of questions which he has been good enough to answer explicitly and frankly, and his discussion will be found printed elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW. It would seem likely to arouse a thorough discussion, and to stimulate some needful reforms.

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From September 21 to October 20, 1902.)

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

September 24.—The Montana Democratic convention is controlled by United States Senator Clark....New York Republicans renominate Governor Odell.

September 25.—Connecticut Democrats nominate Melbert B. Cary for governor....Republicans of the Third Iowa District nominate Judge B. P. Birdsall for Congress, to succeed Speaker Henderson, who declined a re-nomination.

September 27.—Montana Republicans declare for Roosevelt for President in 1904....Gen. Russell A. Alger is appointed United States Senator by Governor Bliss, of Michigan.

September 30.—The Michigan Democratic State Central Committee names L. T. Durand as the party's candidate for governor, in place of Judge George H. Durand, his brother, who finds it necessary to withdraw on account of ill-health.

October 1.—Joseph M. Terrell (Dem.) is elected governor of Georgia by a light vote....The Vermont Legislature elects Gen. J. G. McCullough governor by a majority of 60 votes....New York Democrats nominate Bird S. Coler for governor on a platform declaring for government ownership of the anthracite coal mines....Rhode Island Democrats nominate Dr. L. F. C. Garvin for governor.

October 3.—Massachusetts Republicans nominate John L. Bates for governor.

October 9.—Rhode Island Republicans renominate Gov. Charles D. Kimball, and declare for President Roosevelt's nomination in 1904.

October 14.—The Vermont Legislature reflects United States Senator W. P. Dillingham.

October 18.—President Roosevelt issues an order warning Federal officeholders that the law forbidding political assessments must be obeyed.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

September 25.—The Earl of Dudley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, makes his formal entry into Dublin....The French Ministry of Finance reports on French investments abroad, which amount to \$6,000,000,000.

September 29.—The Cuban budget is announced as aggregating \$14,000,000.

October 8.—A general insurrection is reported in Macedonia.

October 9.—Joseph Chamberlain, British Colonial Secretary, addressing the Liberal Unionists of Birmingham, declares that if the present ministry is defeated on the Education bill it will resign office....The new Japanese loan is heavily over-subscribed.

October 14.—John O'Donnell, Nationalist member of



GOV. JEFFERSON DAVIS, OF ARKANSAS.  
(Re-elected on September 1, 1902.)



GOV. JOHN F. HILL, OF MAINE.  
(Re-elected on September 8, 1902.)

Parliament for County Mayo, Ireland, convicted of intimidation and inciting to boycotting, is sentenced by the Crimes Act Court to three months' imprisonment at hard labor, and to an additional three months in default of bail for good behavior.

October 16.—The British Parliament reassembles; John O'Donnell is suspended from membership in the House of Commons for an insult to the prime minister.

October 17.—The French ministry is sustained in the Chamber of Deputies, on the question of the enforcement of the Associations law, by a vote of 529 to 233.

October 18.—After a week of fierce fighting, the Venezuelan revolutionist, General Mendoza, is reported to have retreated, leaving 3,000 killed and wounded.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

September 22.—President Palma, of the Cuban Republic, requests the United States to withdraw the artillery companies now stationed on the island.

September 24.—By the display of the American flag, a Venezuelan gunboat is enabled to approach and bombard Ciudad Bolivar; United States Minister Bowen exacts an apology from the Venezuelan Government.



HON. D. C. HEYWARD, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.  
(Democratic nominee for governor.)

September 26.—It is announced that ambassador Charlemagne Tower, now at St. Petersburg, has been chosen to succeed Dr. Andrew D. White as American Ambassador to Germany; Ambassador McCormick, now at Vienna, is appointed ambassador to Russia; Minister Stover, now at Madrid, is appointed ambassador to Austria-Hungary; Arthur S. Hardy, now minister to Switzerland, is transferred to Spain; and Charles Page Bryan, minister to Brazil, becomes minister to Switzerland, while David E. Thomson, of Nebraska, succeeds him at Rio de Janeiro.



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COL. WILLIAM A. GASTON, OF MASSACHUSETTS.  
(Democratic candidate for governor.)

September 27.—The ambassadors at Constantinople nominate Mugaffer Pasha as governor of Lebanon.

September 28.—A battle between Turkish troops and Bulgarians near Salonica, in European Turkey, is reported.

September 29.—Russia restores the Peking-Shan-hai-kwan Railway to the Chinese Government.

October 1.—The "Pious Fund" argument before The Hague Tribunal is closed....Greece protests to Turkey against the murders of Greek notables by Bulgarians in Macedonia.

October 4.—The Central American Court of Compulsory Arbitration is instituted at San Jose, Costa Rica; Guatemala declines to participate.

October 7.—It is announced that a convention between France and Siam, on the disputed boundary question, has been signed.

October 8.—In accordance with the agreement between Russia and China, the Manchurian territory lying south of the Liau River is restored to China.

October 10.—The Colombian Government makes a formal protest against Admiral Casey's refusal to permit the transit of soldiers across the Isthmus of Panama.

October 13.—Sir Michael Herbert, the new British ambassador to the United States, presents his credentials at Washington.

October 14.—The Hague Tribunal decides in favor of the United States as against Mexico in the "Pious Fund" case....Henry L. Wilson, United States minister to Chile, is appointed minister to Greece to succeed Charles S. Francis, resigned; John B. Jackson is made minister to Chile.

October 15.—Massacres of Christians in Macedonia by Turkish troops are reported.



Photo by A. Dupont.

MR. JOHN MARKLE.

(Independent coal operator, prominent in connection with the anthracite strike.)



GEN. THOMAS J. STEWART.

(The new commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., elected at the Washington Encampment in October.)



GEN. J. P. S. GOBIN.

(In command of the Pennsylvania troops ordered out during the coal strike.)

#### LABOR DISTURBANCES.

September 22.—The sheriff of Lackawanna County, Penn., calls on Governor Stone for troops to subdue rioting among the coal strikers.

September 23.—Troops are ordered to Lebanon, Penn., to put down rioting among iron and steel workers on strike there.

September 24.—More troops are ordered out in the Pennsylvania anthracite district.

September 28.—New Orleans street-car men, 1,800 in number, strike for shorter hours and higher wages—an eight-hour day at twenty-five cents an hour.... President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, issues a statement discussing the anthracite miners' condition and pay, and repeating their demands.

October 3.—A conference is held at Washington between President Roosevelt, the anthracite mine operators, and representatives of the miners; no agreement is reached (see page 532).

October 6.—The entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania is ordered to the anthracite region.... At Geneva, Switzerland, troops are called out to restore order among the striking street-car employees.... Twenty-five thousand men quit work in the coal fields of France.

October 7.—President Roosevelt appeals to the striking coal miners to resume work, promising to name a commission to investigate their condition.... The British Miners' Federation votes to send money to the coal strikers in the United States.

October 8.—The United Mine Workers decline President Roosevelt's proposition to resume work pending action by Congress.... The French miners declare a general strike.

October 9.—The Swiss Workmen's National Committee proclaims a general strike.

October 10.—Conferences between political leaders and the coal operators end in failure.

October 11.—The American Federation of Labor issues an appeal in behalf of the striking coal miners: Secre-

tary Root, representing President Roosevelt, confers with J. Pierpont Morgan on the coal strike.

October 12.—The New Orleans street-car strike is ended by mutual concessions.... The street-car employees at Geneva, Switzerland, return to work.... Miners in the Belgian coal fields demand an increase in wages.

October 13.—As a result of conferences on the coal-strike situation between President Roosevelt and J. P. Morgan, it is announced that the coal operators have asked the President to appoint a commission to decide the matters at issue in the anthracite region.

October 15.—After conferences with President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers and with representa-



PROFESSOR MATZEN.

(President of the Hague Tribunal, which decided in favor of the United States in the "Pious Fund" case.)

tives of the coal operators, President Roosevelt appoints as a commission to investigate and settle the questions involved in the strike, Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A.; the Hon. George Gray, of Delaware; Edward Parker, of the Geological Survey; Thomas H. Watkins, of Scranton, Penn.; Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Ill.; and Edgar E. Clark, of the Order of Railway Conductors. Col. Carroll D. Wright, head of the Department of Labor, is designated as recorder of the commission.

October 16.—President Mitchell issues a call for a delegate convention of the United Mine Workers, to vote on the proposition to return to work at once and accept the arbitration of President Roosevelt's commission.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

September 23.—Owing to an abscess on his leg, resulting from the recent trolley accident at Pittsfield, Mass., President Roosevelt is compelled to abandon his trip to the Northwest and to submit to a slight surgical operation; he returns to Washington.

September 25.—As a means of relieving the money market, Secretary Shaw offers to anticipate payment of interest on government bonds up to June 30, 1903.



THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.  
(Now visiting the United States.)

September 26.—A severe cyclone in Sicily destroys more than 500 lives and does much damage to property. . . . It is announced that 60 per cent. of the spinning and weaving mills in the South have been consolidated; the cash capital involved is \$25,000,000. . . . As a further measure of relief for the money market, Secretary Shaw announces that he will purchase 5 per cent. bonds of 1904 at 105.

September 27.—In a train wreck at Arleux, France, 22 persons are killed and 60 injured. . . . A Russian military celebration takes place at Shipka Pass in memory of the independence of Bulgaria. . . . American and British tobacco interests are amalgamated in a joint company under the name of the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.



GEN. WILLIAM BOOTH.  
(Father of the Salvation Army. Now in the United States investigating Salvation Army work.)

September 29.—Porto Rican public schools are opened with an attendance of 55,000 pupils.

October 1.—An international ship combination is completed, the International Navigation Company, changing its name to the International Mercantile Marine Company, with Clement A. Griscom as its president, and increasing its capital to \$120,000,000.



MEMORIAL CHURCH ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF SHIPKA PASS,  
BULGARIA.

(This church was dedicated during the fêtes held in the first week of October to commemorate the winning of the independence of Bulgaria by Skobelev in 1877.)

October 5.—The body of Emile Zola is buried at Paris, with impressive ceremonies....Capt. John J. Pershing's column completes a successful campaign against the Moros, in the island of Mindanao, P. I., having killed or wounded a hundred of them and captured or destroyed 140 forts; the Sultan of Cabugatan is among the dead.

October 6.—The Canadian-Australian cable is reported laid from Vancouver to Fanning Island, a distance of 3,455 nautical miles.

October 9.—At the national encampment of the G. A. R., at Washington, D. C., Gen. Thomas J. Stewart is elected commander-in-chief....The Nebraska Supreme Court decides that the reading of the Bible, supplication to the Deity, and singing of sacred songs in the public schools are prohibited by the State constitution....Col. Carroll D. Wright is inaugurated as president of Clark College, the undergraduate department of Clark University, at Worcester, Mass. (See page 548).

October 12.—The Sultan of Bacolod, of Mindanao, P. I., rejects the friendly offers of Commander Sumner, of the American forces.

October 16.—The corner stone of a memorial to the missionary victims of the Boxer uprising in China is laid at Oberlin, Ohio, under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

October 17.—Secretary Shaw authorizes the purchase by the Treasury Department of 4 per cent. bonds of 1925 at 137½ and interest.... Dr. Frank Strong is inaugurated as chancellor of the University of Kansas.

#### OBITUARY.

September 22.—Prof. Christopher Ernest Luthardt, a noted orthodox theologian, of Germany, 80.

September 23.—Major J. W. Powell, the eminent naturalist, 68.

September 24.—Senhor Silvano Drandao, Vice-President of Brazil.

September 25.—Capt. Lamont G. Burnham, a well-known Boston merchant, 58....Isaac A. Singer, of the Singer Manufacturing Company, 65....Justice A. H. Ellis, of the Kansas Supreme Court....Rev. Dr. George A. Archibald, of Covington, Ky.

September 26.—John Latey, the London editor, 60.... Count Giuseppe Dassi, one of the most prominent Italians in the United States, 80....Mrs. C. A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, 67.

September 27.—Gen. Francis J. Lippitt, a lawyer and

a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, 90....Sidney L. Willson, United States pension agent at Washington.

September 29.—General von Gossler, formerly Prussian Minister of War, 62....Emile Zola, the French novelist, 62.

October 1.—Rear-Admiral James E. Jouett, U.S.N. retired, 74....Dr. John Byrne, the eminent gynecologist, 77.

October 2.—Frank Jones, ex-Congressman from New Hampshire, 70.

October 3.—General Bela M. Hughes, a noted character in the early history of the West, 86....Ex-Judge Mason B. Loomis, a well-known jurist of Chicago, 67.

October 4.—Zebulon Stiles Ely, a New York philanthropist, 83.

October 6.—Canon George Rawlinson, of Canterbury, England, 90....Dr. Abel M. Phelps, of New York, a orthopedic specialist, 51.

October 7.—Ex-Congressman William Wallace Grout, of Vermont, 66.

October 8.—John Hall Gladstone, the English scientist, 75.... Brig-Gen. Hugh H. Abernethy, of Jersey City, N. J., 60.

October 12.—Frederick A. Keener, a prominent citizen of Denver, 76.

October 13.—Major John F. O'Brien, a well-known business man of Louisville and a Confederate veteran 62....Dr. Elvira Ranier, of Oswego, N. Y., a prominent New York woman physician, 55....Dr. William Richard Whitehead, of Denver, Col., a distinguished physician and medical author, 70.

October 14.—Sir John George Bourinot, clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, 75.

October 15.—The Very Rev. Monsignor Connolly, of St. John, N. B., 80....John A. Dillon, leading editorial writer of the *New York Evening World*, 59.... Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Sr., U.S.N., retired, 90....Lieut.-Col. Charles Porter, U.S.A., retired, 64.

October 16.—The Rev. Frederick Munson, a retired Congregational clergyman of Brooklyn, N. Y., 85.... Col. Charles Anthony, of Springfield, Ohio, a veteran of the Civil War....Charles Henry Ham, of Montclair, N. J., formerly editorial writer and appraiser in Chicago, 71.

October 17.—Joseph A. Dean, of New York, one of the pioneers in the linseed oil business, 82.

October 18.—Prof. James A. Mitchell, of the faculty of St. Mary's College, Maryland, 48.



THE LATE QUEEN HENRIETTA OF BELGIUM.

## CARTOON COMMENTS ON THE COAL STRIKE AND ITS SETTLEMENT.



ONLY COMMON SENSE IS NECESSARY.—From the *World* (New York).

THE cartoonists of the country were at their best last month when the coal strike, in its various phases, was the one topic that absorbed public attention. No possible selection of a dozen or a score of these drawings can convey much idea of the variety and the cleverness displayed in the work of twenty-five or thirty caricaturists, each one of whom drew enough coal-strike cartoons to fill up our entire department. While the cartoonists almost invariably favored arbitration of the dispute, and represented in the main the rights of the

public rather than those of either of the contesting parties, their sympathies were overwhelmingly with the strikers as against the operators. Yet, on the other hand, the greater part of their work showed good temper. Their admonitions to the coal-road presidents were not meant to be offensive or to leave any permanent sting. Mr. Bush, in the cartoon on this page, expresses the general sentiment respecting the desirability of arbitration from all points of view. This picture, we hope, symbolizes future harmony in the coal regions.





ROOSEVELT'S BIGGEST GAME.—From the *Herald* (New York).

President Roosevelt was fortunate enough to receive the approval, so far as we are aware, of every one of the newspaper cartoonists of the country regardless of party affiliations. His intervention in the coal strike came in the midst of a season of political campaigning; and it would have been easy for an ungenerous opposition to

ascribe political motives to the President. But Republican, Democratic, and independent newspapers alike have praised his course as manly, sincere, and wholly to the public interest, while miners and operators throughout were expressing themselves to that same effect, when agreed upon nothing else.



A POWERFUL MAGNET.  
From the *Leader* (Cleveland).



THE NATION ENDORSES PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S COURSE.  
From the *Times* (Minneapolis).



WHAT WILL HE ANSWER?  
"Please, can't I have some coal?"  
From the *Evening Journal* (New York).



A CHANGE MADE.—From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.).



"WHO IS THIS MAN, MAMMA? IS THIS LIEUTENANT PEARY IN THE FROZEN NORTH?"  
"NO, HONEY; THIS IS DEAR OLD UNCLE SAM, WHO HAS MONEY TO BURN, BUT NO COAL."  
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



THE REAL OBJECT OF THE OPERATORS IS TO CRUSH IT.

From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).

A BURNING QUESTION.—From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland).

UNCLE SAM: "I won-

't longer that fellow can stand it!"—From the *Journal* (Detroit).



A MILLSTONE ABOUT HIS NECK.  
If he sinks, he can thank himself.  
From the Times (Minneapolis).



THE BIG BOY THINKS HE CAN THROW HIS DAD.  
From the Times (Denver).

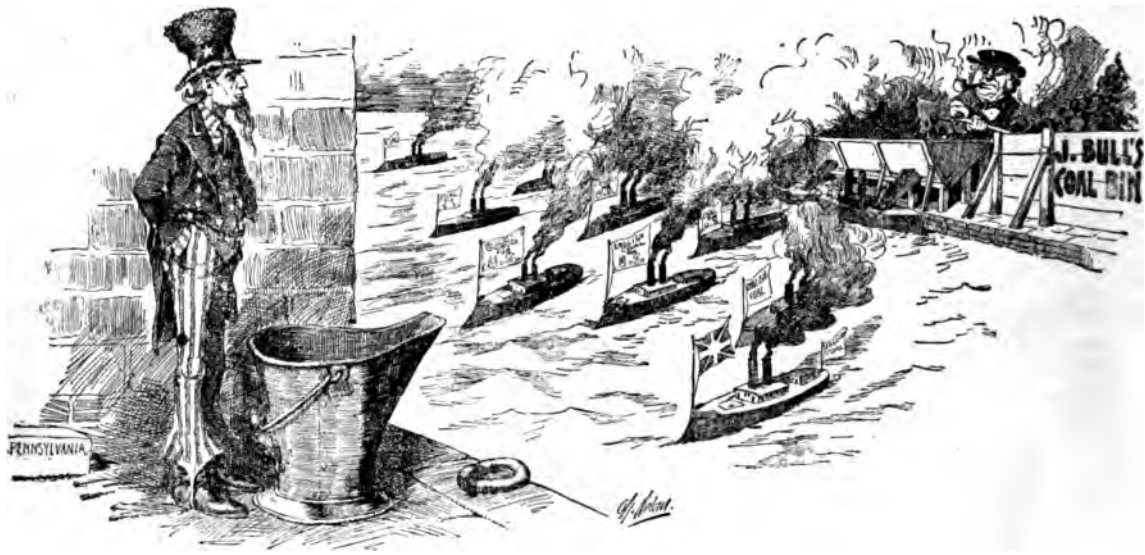


THE WASHINGTON SCHOOLMASTER.  
From the Chronicle (Chicago).



"HURRY UP AND TAKE THE SMALLER ONE, MR. BAER!"  
From the Record-Herald (Chicago).





"CARRYING COALS TO NEWCASTLE."—From the *North American* (Philadelphia).

(Appropos of the order by the magnates of the new shipping trust to buy 50,000 tons of coal in England, said to have been for the benefit of the poor of New York.)



"WHY, I CAN REMEMBER WHEN THEY SOLD COAL AT SIX DOLLARS A TON!"

"WHAT! AND DID THEY DELIVER IT, TOO?"—From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland).



"IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD."  
From the *Leader* (Cleveland).



PUZZLE PICTURE:—FIND THE SUBJECT OF UNCLE SAM NOT  
INTERESTED IN THE COAL STRIKE.  
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



THE FARMER OF 1902: "I DON'T SEE NOTHIN' TO GRUMBLE AT!"—From the *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland).

# CARROLL D. WRIGHT: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY H. T. NEWCOMB.

**E**IGHTEEN years ago a President—whose administration, according to the already registered decree of the electorate, was soon to be succeeded by one dominated by political principles radically different from those to which he adhered,—was confronted by the perplexing necessity of choosing an officer who should organize and direct a newly-created bureau that was manifestly sure to impress profoundly and permanently, the social ideals of the American people and the political policies of the United States. There was one man whose temperament and training especially equipped him for the position, and his previous public services conspicuously pointed to his preëminent fitness; but he was an earnest Republican; he had advocated the policies of his party on the stump, and had even been a prominent member of the national convention which had nominated the lately defeated candidate, James G. Blaine.

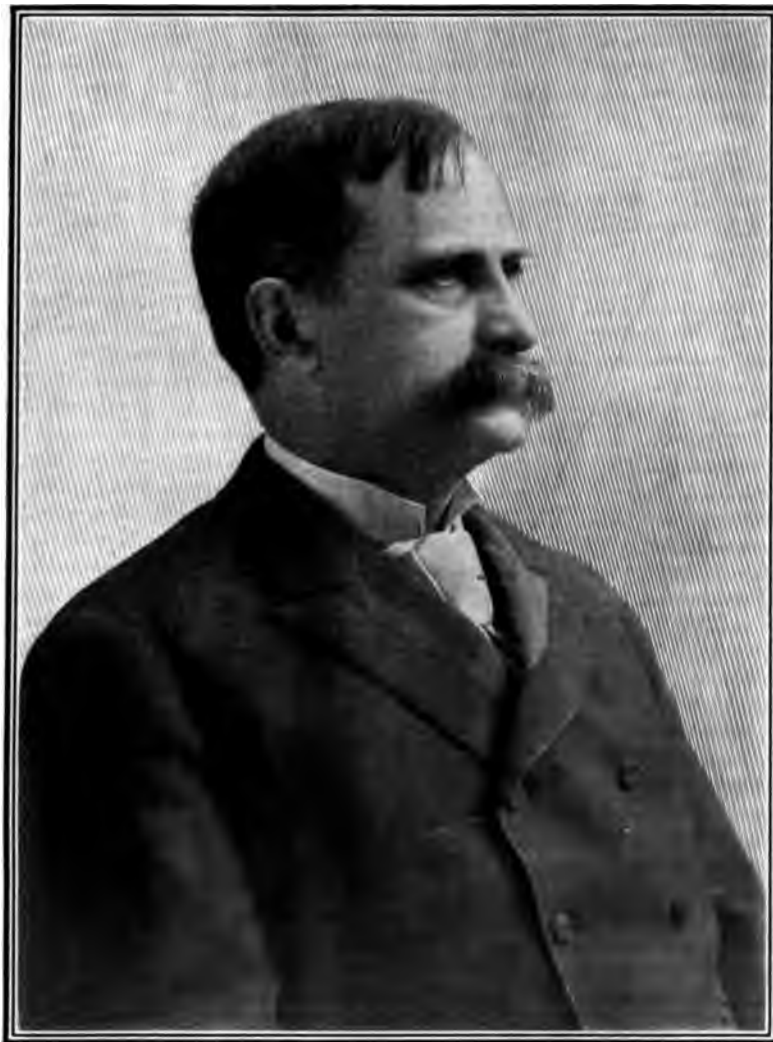
Thus although Colonel Wright—who had then served for twelve brilliantly successful years as chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, the first bureau of the kind created in the world and the model for all that have followed,—was unmistakably the man best qualified to serve as the first federal Commissioner of Labor, it seemed scarcely proper to deprive his State of his services in order that he might hold for but two or three months a position which, by all the precedents of the "spoils" system, was marked as one that no president could refuse to confer upon some member of his victorious party. But those who took this view neither properly estimated the strength of Colonel Wright's achievements, nor fully realized the clear-sighted probity of the Democratic President-elect. No sooner was Mr. Cleveland aware of the nature of General Arthur's perplexities than he caused it to be made known to the latter that if the place were left open until after his inauguration he would at once appoint the Massachusetts Republican—Colonel Wright. This, however, was not the first time that confidence in the integrity and unprejudiced breadth of view of Colonel Wright had overcome the scruples of partisanship; for two Democratic governors of Massachusetts, William Gaston in 1875 and Benjamin F. Butler in 1883, had denied the ambitions of their own political followers, men prominent as

leaders of the labor movement, in order to retain his services as the head of the State bureau.

Carroll Davidson Wright occupies positions which are unmistakably unique in the fields of public education; in the official circles of the capital; in the labor movement; in the modern trend of religious progress; and in the intellectual life of the nation. Although he was denied opportunity to enter college by ill-health, which followed his preparatory work and is, therefore, without university training, he has been for twenty years in great demand as a university lecturer. He is now president of Clark College, the collegiate department of Clark University, of the Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth, and of the Hackley School at Tarrytown, N. Y. He is a trustee of the richly-endowed Carnegie Institution, and a member of its executive committee of seven; professor of statistics and social economics in Columbia University; and honorary professor in the Catholic University of America; while he has, at different times, delivered courses of lectures at Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Northwestern, and Brown universities, and at Dartmouth College. At Washington, Colonel Wright has long been recognized as dean of the large corps of able and industrious workers in the fields of sociology, economics, and statistics.

One phase of Colonel Wright's relation to the labor movement has been expressed very clearly during the course of the President's efforts to save the public from the disaster of a failure of the anthracite supply. The daily press has not failed to make plain the fact that his advice and aid have been sought at every stage. A report was wanted concerning the causes of the controversy and its accompanying conditions; Colonel Wright was requested to make it, and, twelve days later, it was in the President's possession. A proposal of great importance and extreme delicacy was to be made to President Mitchell: Colonel Wright was obviously the most suitable intermediary. A conference between the leaders of both sides and the President was arranged; Colonel Wright sat at the right hand of his chief while it was in progress, and remained last, of all those present, to consider the outcome with him. A commission to settle the controversy is called into being under conditions which preclude Colonel Wright's





COL. CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

designation as a member; but the Presidential will, and the wishes of both parties, unite in demanding that he shall bear to it a relation that involves service, influence, and honor.

In spite of its rapid preparation, the report on the strike is no merely perfunctory and superficial summary, but a logically-arranged, grave, and philosophical statement of the results of well-directed and cautious inquiry. Probably no other man could have completed the inquiry with equal promptness or success. Colonel Wright approached it with the entire confidence both of the leaders of the strike and of the officers of the corporations concerned,—a confidence which recognized not only the integrity of his purposes, but his possession of the

still rarer qualities of freedom from prejudice; of profound discretion; of readiness to seek ideals step-by-step through paths of practicability; of sympathetic perception; and of broad humanity. Such confidence he has long enjoyed, and it has brought him the personal friendship alike of the principal labor leaders and of many capitalists and real captains of industry. As the head of the Labor Department, Colonel Wright is bound by an obligation to hold the scales evenly between both parties to wage contracts. He is the partisan of neither side; although his sympathies, in the continuous struggle of labor for a higher standard of living, are—with those of every right-minded man,—on the side of the recipients of wages. Yet the warm heart is held in check by a cool head, and, like every sensible man, he realizes that the call that progress makes upon industry must not be greater than it can bear.

In concluding his "Outline of Practical Sociology," Colonel Wright declares his conviction that there is on the way a true religious revival that must profoundly modify the problems

which it has been his life work to study and elucidate. He believes that there can be no real solution of the great and varied questions that confront society, which does not embody and enforce the everlasting principles of mutual obligation that make up real religion. This conclusion is that of a deeply spiritual mind, yet one to which the crudely-supernatural has little meaning or attraction. The son of a Universalist clergyman, Colonel Wright freely admits his admiration for the magnificent organization of the Roman Church, and his appreciation of its strong and elevating influence upon artisans and wage-earners. He has, for many years, been an active teacher in the economic department of the great Catholic University at Washington. His church

relations are, however, with the Unitarian denomination, which he served for three years as president of the American Unitarian Association. He is now president of the National Conference of Unitarian and Other Churches. In Washington he has, not infrequently, occupied the pulpit of the church of his denomination.

What has been enumerated expresses but a part of Colonel Wright's relation to the intellectual life of America; to relate all, would be to tell the complete story of public activities that began at an unusually early age and have been prosecuted with especial vigor. He is, unquestionably, the foremost living statistician; and, although he disclaims any title to rank as an economist, there is no American whose work in that field entitles him to a higher place. As a student of practical sociology, the magnitude and scope of his contributions to human knowledge are unequalled. He succeeded the late Gen. Francis A. Walker as president of the American Statistical Association, of which he had long been a most influential member; he is a leading member of the American Social Science Association; a vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a councilor of the American Economic Association; and a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and of the American Historical Association. He is one of the governors of the Washington Academy of Sciences; and European recognition of his social services has been evidenced by his election as a corresponding member of the Institute of France; an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Science of Russia; a member of the International Statistical Institute, and of the International Institute of Sociology; and an honorary member of the Royal Statistical Society of Great Britain.

To sociological literature, he has contributed almost fifty volumes of statistical reports of great permanent value; besides supervising the completion of the twenty-five volumes that contain the results of the Eleventh Census. He is the author of a Chautauqua text-book of unusual merit and interest, "The Industrial Evolution of the United States;" and his "Outlines of Practical Sociology,"—a volume of modest dimensions, but containing a graphic and accurate description of American society, and the outlines of a broad system of social philosophy,—is used in most of the great universities. He also directs and acts as the chief editor of the "Bulletin of the Department of Labor," a publication that appears every two months; while the list of his magazine articles includes a large number of titles, a wide range

of social topics, and, substantially, every considerable magazine in the United States. Colonel Wright appears frequently on the lecture platform, and has thus presented the results of his studies to audiences in, practically, every important city in the land.

Colonel Wright is of mixed English-and-Scotch descent, but was born in New Hampshire, on July 25, 1840, of American ancestry that dates back to the year 1640 and includes several soldiers of the Revolution. At the age of eighteen he was a school-teacher; at twenty-two, a private soldier in the New Hampshire Volunteers; and, at twenty-four, the colonel of a regiment in active service in the Civil War. Leaving the military service in 1865, he resumed legal studies which had been begun in 1860; was soon admitted to practice; and, making a specialty of patent law, had by 1875 acquired a practice worth, approximately, \$10,000 a year. He served as a member of the Massachusetts Senate for two terms, during which he secured the passage of the "Massachusetts Standard Policy" law regulating insurance; a measure requiring railways to run cheap morning-and-evening suburban trains for workingmen; and another, completely reorganizing the State militia. In 1873 he was made chief of the State Bureau of Statistics of Labor. In 1880 he had direct charge of the Federal census in Massachusetts, and, later, was sent to Europe to study the factory system for the Tenth Census. Although he became the federal Commissioner of Labor in 1885, he continued in charge of the Massachusetts bureau for three years, and directed the State census of 1885. While holding his present position he had charge of the Eleventh Census, from the resignation of Mr. Porter in 1893, to 1897, when it was practically completed and he was relieved of the responsibility at his own request. During the same time, he served as chairman of the special commission of three which investigated the Pullman strike of 1894 in accordance with the subsequently-repealed law of October 1, 1888. This record of achievement is that of one who has not slackened the pace of his endeavor, and is now probably in the most fruitful period of his life.

The official bureau organized and directed by Colonel Wright has been most successful. For special investigations he has been able to enlist, from time to time, the most eminent American students of the particular social relations involved. It numbers among its regular employees men of the highest attainments in its field, not a few of whom have acquired their training through their service there. Its present chief clerk—whose mastery of the technique of statistics is unexcelled,—entered its service

as a youth, and in the lowest rank. The present treasurer of the island of Porto Rico; the chief statistician who directed the population inquiries of the Twelfth Census; the assistant statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture; one of the assistant directors now planning the Philippine census; the president of the City and Suburban Homes Company of New York City; and many other men of distinction who are now performing practical social services of great utility, are "graduates" of the Department of Labor. The best expression of Colonel Wright's qualities as an executive is the high quality of the work accomplished under his supervision, its large volume, and the relatively small expense incurred. He has that chief requisite of a successful modern administrator, ability to delegate work and to avoid wasting his own energy on details. Thus he always has time for whatever really demands his attention.

Colonel Wright's official career under four Republican Presidents, and during eight years of Democratic rule, has not failed to have its occasional difficulties and perplexing situations; it is, however, a characteristic fact that his calm philosophy and unostentatious but persistent self-reliance have enabled him to meet them so unflinchingly and overcome them with so much apparent ease that they have seemed not to exist. The strike of 1894 supplied one of these situations; but he refused to temper his report in any degree, and spoke the truth, as he saw it, with such unfaltering clearness and manifest conviction that criticism was speedily baffled, and even those who appeared aggrieved at the outset soon either admitted the validity of his conclusions or wisely withdrew all show of opposition.

Colonel Wright speaks so clearly and so freely that there need be little difficulty in comprehending the direct and simple tenets of his social philosophy. It is one of balanced optimism springing from a reasoned and deeply-rooted trust in the essential beneficence of the all-pervading and unceasing Divine purpose which he perceives, written largely in the history of all ages and all society. He places religion ahead of all other social influences, while asserting that it must progress as men progress, and be refined and spiritualized as the ideals of humanity become more elevated and spiritual. He proclaims, as next in importance, the gospel of individual effort; the doctrine that personal improvement sought and obtained by means consistent with ethical principles must lead to general advancement. His broad eclecticism finds philosophical socialism fraught with an important message to mankind; but he regards it as most valuable, as a criticism which points out

the blemishes in the present system. The latter is to be developed and improved, but it is a result of divinely-appointed evolution and cannot be superseded by any man-made formula. There is no universal remedy; no panacea for social ills; but there is, and must always be, a trend toward improved conditions. These are some of the broader generalizations. Some of his more specific conclusions may be hastily sketched. Labor and capital both have the right to organize, and the former can demand with perfect propriety the privilege of "collective bargaining." For capital to deny this is as absurd as it would be for a labor union to insist on meeting the individual security-holders of a corporation, or the several members of a firm. Labor controversies should be avoided by intelligent bargaining, which implies a better understanding of mutual relations; but if, on account of the weakness of humanity, they occur, their settlement should be sought by conciliation or mediation. This implies that employees and employers shall meet face-to-face, on a common basis: each desiring to deal with perfect equity, mutually recognizing the integrity and manliness of both. Arbitration is, relatively, cumbersome, because it submits the decision of a trade question of possibly fundamental importance to a third party; but when other means fail it is, in its voluntary form, an eminently civilized recourse. Compulsory arbitration would lead to results more disastrous than follow strikes or lockouts. It would mean the enforcement of wage-rates that might be destructive to capital, or the evasion of the law, on the one hand; or driving men to their labor by force, on the other. The problem of labor is a continuing one, which can never be finally settled; which must ever develop new phases and difficulties; its friction can be moderated, but not eliminated. The parties to labor controversies, like those to all contests between intelligent beings, invariably claim that they stand for vital principles. In this contention they are sincere, but mistaken. Thus, in the report on the anthracite strike, Colonel Wright was able to say that although the difference in point of view had led to apparently-conflicting statements, these were the consequences of position, and not of a desire to mislead. The fact that labor unions exist, and that workingmen can and do strike, is proof of the growth of intelligence; when intelligence is yet greater, differences will be settled without resort to industrial warfare. In the meantime, labor unions should be incorporated; they should develop a higher average of leadership; and employers should be much more considerate of the rights and welfare of employees.

# THE SETTLEMENT OF THE COAL STRIKE.

BY WALTER WELLMAN.

**N**OW that the great coal strike has been settled, it is interesting to inquire how the end was reached, and what it means. It means much more than the mere resumption of coal production and relief of the fuel famine. Important as that is, the true significance of the settlement, and of the method employed in bringing it about, is much broader and more far-reaching. The greatest event affecting the relations of capital and labor in the history of America was the agreement to submit the coal strike to an arbitration tribunal appointed by the President of the United States. It marked a distinct step forward; and it is not too optimistic to say that the precedent now established is likely to go very far toward making great and prolonged strikes well-nigh impossible in the future. Both capital and labor have learned a most wholesome lesson; capital, more especially, for reasons which I shall hereinafter suggest.

Every great example and every great action involves the breaking of precedents. One of the finest phases of American life—whether in literature, art, invention, industrialism, finance, or civics,—is the spirit which refuses to admit that a thing cannot be done because it has never been done before. Fortunate, indeed, was it that there sat in the Presidential chair at Washington a man whose intrepidity gives him almost a fondness for breaking precedents and striking down traditions, provided they are precedents and traditions which stand in the way of wholesome achievement. Many of Mr. Roosevelt's advisers thought he made a great mistake by setting out as a strike-settler; the President, in their opinion, had enough on his hands in discharging his constitutional duties as head of the state and his traditional duties as chief of a great political party, without hunting trouble elsewhere. It is a not very-well-kept secret at Washington that, for a time, the President's mentors were divided into two camps on this question,—one urging him to pull out and stand upon his record of an honest, though futile effort, after the apparent failure of the White House conference; and the other urging him to go ahead despite constitutional rocks and political torpedoes.

Now that it is all over, it is pleasant to reflect that, among the latter party, was none other than the President himself. He never had the slightest notion of giving up the job. He lis-

tened patiently enough to those who pointed out the difficulties and dangers of the business; the hazards of playing with the fires of capital's sensitiveness and labor's suspiciousness; but he went ahead, just the same. It is almost a pity—from the standpoint of those of us who love to study the game,—that the strike was settled: for it would doubtless have been most delightful to watch and see how far Theodore Roosevelt would go, and by what route. It might, also, have been rather thrilling. One thing is very certain; if the strike had gone on, and serious disorder had occurred in the coal fields, and federal troops were needed to restore order,—the bluecoats would have been on hand; under their orders, no trifling would have been permitted. One of Mr. Roosevelt's maxims, "Don't hit till you have to; but, when you do hit, hit hard," would have found practical application here.

But the strike has been settled, and President Roosevelt is entitled to, and is getting, a large share of the credit. Most people say, "The President settled it!" It would be more accurate to say that he helped. At this juncture, it is worth while to let the eye glance rapidly backward for a moment. It is too long a tale to be told here—the origin, progress, and pathology of the mental disease which had seized upon the managers of the coal railways. They had this disease, and, apparently, there was no one that could cure them. Pride of opinion, obstinacy, arrogance, childishness, inability to sympathize with the interests of other people, or even to comprehend how their own were to be best served; a tendency to misunderstand everything and every one, and to browbeat all who would not agree with them, were the outward manifestations of the disorder which the public saw most of. Senator Hanna and the Civic Federation tried to ward off the malady; but, in the end, only aggravated it. Mr. Hanna had settled the strike of 1900 for political reasons, and he was not to be permitted to meddle this time. Various well-meaning outsiders offered their good offices, but were rebuffed. Philanthropists, governors, and more Senators tried their hands, but failed.

Late in August, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan returned from Europe, and there was general expectation that he would soon settle the strike. He had organized what is known as the coal

trust, and Morganized corporations controlled nearly 75 per cent. of the output. Hence, no one doubted that the great financier had power to call the strike off whenever he chose by the simple process of calling up a few railway presidents on the telephone and giving them their orders in sufficiently large doses. But when Mr. Morgan caused the announcement to be indirectly made that he was not responsible for the strike and did not intend to interfere, there was widespread and keen disappointment. People at once rushed to the conclusion that Mr. Morgan did not settle the strike because he did not want to, and abusive letters by the hundred poured in upon him.

Now, the facts are that Mr. Morgan has been trying to settle the strike all the time. Since returning from Europe he has done little else. Even he was at once surprised to find how difficult a task it was. By this time the hallucinations of the railway presidents were chronic and painful. It is only fair to them to say that they sincerely believed they were right in their contention that the miners' union was a wretched, irresponsible, and lawless organization; that it maintained the strike through intimidation; and that they,—the railway presidents,—had become, through circumstances, the champions of the sacred right of men to work when they wish to work and somebody is ready to hire them. "Let us alone, and we will win out," was the plea which Mr. Morgan heard from the lips of Mr. Baer and his associates at every effort to bring about a settlement. "All we need is sufficient protection, and we'll break the strike. An important principle is at stake; so, let us alone."

Time and time again Mr. Morgan endeavored to secure some slight recession from this attitude which would make a settlement possible. The railway presidents were as a stone wall. They had become almost fanatical. They knew that if Mr. Morgan were to throw aside every other consideration and rush on to a settlement, at any cost, he had the power to do so; but they felt that he would not go to this extreme. They knew that he is, essentially, a peacemaker; that he abhors, above all things, quarrels between large interests in the financial world. In the coal fields many interests were involved, and some of these stood by Mr. Baer,—a great number of capitalists and high officials of banks and railways whom Mr. Baer and his associates had been able to convince that their view was the right one, and that in the battle was involved a principle which it would be cowardly to sacrifice. Then Mr. Morgan, for a long time, found settlement impossible within the limits of action which he thought it necessary for him to respect. He

could not afford a clash of interests, and he could not attempt to use his power as that of a dictator as long as these other interests stood out. Besides, at every turn, Messrs. Baer, *et al.*, begged for "a little more time, and we'll break the strike."

Things drifted thus till President Roosevelt decided to take a hand in the game and called the now-famous conference at the temporary White House. Apparently, this conference was a failure; it resulted in nothing, unless it was a widening of the breach. But, actually, this conference was the beginning of the end. It set in motion the molecules in men's brains which produce the mightiest effects in this world. It brought on "the psychological moment,"—a moment which Mr. Morgan and his alert allies, partners Bacon, Steele, and Perkins, were quick to perceive and take advantage of. Some of the events which followed in rapid succession may be thus listed:

1. Governor Stone ordered out the Pennsylvania militia.

2. Mr. Morgan told the operators that with this ample protection they must "make good" by mining coal or admit that they had lost the battle.

3. Reports from the coal fields indicated that the presence of troops added none to the numbers of men at work.

4. Mr. Mitchell, of the miners' union, called meetings of the locals, which unanimously decided against acceptance of President Roosevelt's suggestion of a return to work, relying upon the efforts of the President to secure justice for them, and voted to continue the strike to the end.

The intolerant tone of the railway presidents in their conference with President Roosevelt displeased the country, and greatly strengthened Mr. Mitchell, whose bearing was dignified and respectful. Men who had taken the operators' side of the controversy said such manners "spoiled their case." Among the men of great influence within the coal corporations who were provoked at the manner in which the railway presidents had borne themselves in the presence of the Chief Magistrate, was Mr. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railway. Up to this time, Mr. Cassatt had been an indifferent spectator; only recently returned from his long summer vacation, he was not in full touch with the situation. His sympathies leaned naturally to the operators' side, but he did not regard himself as occupying a position of responsibility with regard to the question. But Mr. Morgan thought otherwise. Control of the Reading Railway having virtually passed from the hands of Mr. Morgan as voting trustee to the Penn-

sylvania Railway, and the Reading being a large miner and shipper of coal, efforts were made to induce Mr. Cassatt to join in settling the strike.

Impressed by the chain of events which immediately followed the White House conference, as well as by the state of public opinion, Mr. Cassatt at last bestirred himself. He visited New York, and had a long conference with Mr. Morgan. This was on October 7. That moment marked the beginning of the end. As soon as Morgan and Cassatt came to an understanding, the deadlock in the coal region was doomed; from this on it was only a question of time and method. There immediately followed the effort of Senators Platt and Quay and Governor Odell to secure a settlement,—an effort which might have succeeded but for injudicious use of threats by the Senators.

The next step was the visit of Secretary of War Root to Mr. Morgan on the 11th. Mr. Root went at the request of President Roosevelt,—to present to Mr. Morgan, and, through Mr. Morgan, to all the interests involved, some of the aspects of the situation as it was viewed at Washington, and the programme of the President concerning it, as already outlined in the first part of this article. The President could not have had a better emissary. Masterful, intellectual, practical; always driving straight to the heart of a problem; fertile of plans for getting over difficulties and to results is Elihu Root. The great financier and the great War Secretary made progress. The former proclaimed himself ready and able to cut the Gordian knot which had bound up the labor and the production of the anthracite fields; he felt his responsibility to the public, to society, and he was not the man to shirk it. The latter pointed out the way, it was arbitration under the auspices of his chief.

That was Saturday. The next day Mr. Cassatt met Mr. Baer of the Reading flying to Mr. Morgan by special train. All that Sunday telephones were throbbing through the East as financiers talked to railway chiefs. Monday all met in New York for consultation. As theretofore, counsels were divided. Some were for fighting it out; some for settlement by posting notices offering a small increase of wages; others, for other methods. But now there was a master-mind and a master-will among them; it was Mr. Morgan. He dictated terms; he decided upon the plan. The brain of Elihu Root had supplied the idea; the power of Pierpont Morgan clothed it with life.

Probably Mr. Morgan never before appeared so large. It was one of the crowning moments

of his life. For weeks he had labored along the road to it. The money in the coal business he cared not a rap for,—a few millions, more or less, were as nothing in the balance. But he did care for his prestige and fame as a conservator of industrial peace; he did care for his responsibility as a trustee of great interests; millions of men, and millions of money, demanded of him action and wisdom. He had his way, and it was the right way. Steel trust, nor shipping trust, nor any other great triumph in the field of finance, will ever reflect so much honor upon Mr. Morgan as this unselfish and patriotic achievement.

He had not only done a great thing, but he now proceeded to make it known in a big way. Instead of having the proposal to arbitrate announced at his bank, with himself inevitably looming in the background as the creator of it, he thought of Mr. Roosevelt down in Washington. Some of Mr. Roosevelt's acts he had not relished; the attack upon Northern Securities was, in his opinion, an onslaught upon him. But there was to be no littleness in this great hour. So he telephoned for a special train, and was soon speeding to the national capital. As I saw him walk into the White House, with Mr. Root, to place the fruit of his power and labor before the young President,—as if it were a peace-offering and a pledge of good citizenship, and of desire to be of service to society,—I thought the scene worthy of a place in a drama of American life.

This was not the last chance Mr. Morgan had to do good work in ending the strike. The limitations placed upon the selection of arbiters were regarded by President Roosevelt as somewhat too narrow. He wished to broaden them by minor changes and by adding two names to the list. When the presidents of the coal roads received this suggestion from the President they flouted it. They were unwilling to have an "i" dotted or a "t" crossed in the proposition, as they had agreed to it. If there were to be any changes they would repudiate the whole business. Here, again, Mr. Morgan stepped in; he took charge; he sent his partners, Messrs. Perkins and Bacon, to Washington, instructed to adjust the differences. The result is known to the country. An arbitration commission was agreed upon, and announced, and the strike came to an end with the acquiescence of a delegate convention of miners held at Wilkesbarre on October 21. Had not Mr. Morgan compelled the operators to accept this compromise, the fat would have been in the fire; for President Mitchell was determined, should the compromise fail, to demand for the miners an arbi-

tration board selected by President Roosevelt without any restrictions whatever.

Press and public have praised President Roosevelt alike for his efforts in behalf of peace, and for the care which he exercised in making up his commission. Nothing succeeds like success. Had the President failed, he would not have had as many of critics as he now has of eulogists; but they would have made more noise. The idea of the coal-company people in proposing that men of certain described vocations or professions be named was not an attempt to "pack the jury," but to avert, if possible, the selection of too many philanthropists, prelates, theorists, sociologists, and such. Those people have too much heart, and not enough head, for the cold realities of business; and, after all,—from the operators' view-point,—this is a business question.

Of the capacity and impartiality of the tribunal there can be no doubt. Gen. John M. Wilson, of the United States army, knows what discipline is and has a proper respect for it; but, as an engineer-officer who has had much to do with such public works as river-and-harbor improvements, and other government construction, he has acquired personal knowledge of the labor question from an unprejudiced standpoint. Hon. George Gray, of Delaware, is well known as lawyer, Senator, and federal judge; he has the judicial temperament, and, in character and attainments, is an ideal arbitrator in any cause requiring breadth of view and painstaking investigation. Edward Parker, statistician of the Geological Survey, is an expert student of the coal industry. An effort has been made to ascribe bias to him on account of the fact that he is part owner of a coal-trade journal which, in the past, has espoused the operators' side of the controversy; but every one who knows him believes him capable of a perfectly fair judgment. Thomas H. Watkins, of Scranton, was for several years member of a coal-mining firm, and he is supposed to be the representative of the operators upon the commission. As a matter of fact, Mr. Watkins is as unprejudiced as any one could wish; he knows both sides of the question practically, for in his youth he worked in a coal mine, and was afterward an employer of miners. Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, is a distinguished Catholic prelate who has made a study of industrial questions, and whose sympathies are known to be warm for the miners of his own section of the country. Edgar E. Clark, chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, is the representative of organized labor; he was a brakeman on Western railroads, and has practical knowledge of labor conditions.

It is a well-balanced tribunal. If tendencies or bias could be justly ascribed to any of the members, Clark and Spalding would be set down as leaning toward the miners; Parker and Watkins to the owners; with Gray and Wilson as wholly neutral.

One highly important result may come from this arbitration; and that is judgment upon the question whether or not the union is to be recognized and dealt with. By proposing to abide by the tribunal's verdict as to "all issues" the operators bind themselves to recognize the union, should the commission so decide. As this article is written the commission was not organized; but it would be absurd for it to dispose of the question of wages without attempting a solution of the vital and controlling problem in the anthracite field,—which is, the relations which the organizations of the miners are to have with the companies. It is only by deciding this question, and compelling obedience, that a permanent peace can be secured. The operators have refused to have any dealings with the union, or with its president, John Mitchell. To them their reasons may seem valid; but men like the writer,—who know Mr. Mitchell personally, and who have studied the methods of his organization,—are unable to discover any good argument against recognition and close working relations. The union is conservative and fair; it is led by men of great ability and moderation; its aim is not to fight owners, but to aid them in maintaining discipline and stability. With a pretty full knowledge of these facts, I unhesitatingly declare that, if six or eight months ago the railway managers had set out to make use of the union as a coöperative agent in the task of handling labor with the least possible friction, there not only need not have been a strike, but by this time the amicable relations between the companies and the organizations of the men would be giving such satisfaction that the employers would not consent to a return to the old conditions. Such is the verdict of the soft-coal operators of the West who have found industrial peace through close relations with the same organizations.

It is not at all improbable that the result of this great arbitration will be a permanent and scientific solution of the problem along these lines. Should the President's tribunal fail so to decide, I believe the corporations themselves will soon need coöperation; for it is true that Mr. J. P. Morgan believes in organized labor, and does not believe that the right of combination should be enjoyed by capital while it is denied to labor.



# JOHN MITCHELL: THE LABOR LEADER AND THE MAN.

BY FRANK JULIAN WARNE.

**S**EATED in a large willow-rocker near the window in strike headquarters in Wilkes-barre was a full-faced, clean-shaven man, with deep-set, luminous eyes, a firm mouth and a high forehead, with the brown,—almost black,—hair brushed carelessly back on the right side, as if by the fingers. A frock coat, high collar, and a black tie large enough to almost hide the white of the shirt gave to the figure the appearance of a priest. At the moment,—it was on a Sunday morning,—each feature of the face expressed serious thought, if not worry, with now and then a flash very near to melancholy. In his hands was a colored cardboard, characteristic of the illustrated Sunday newspaper supplement. As he turned the cardboard around slowly, he traced with a pair of scissors its black-dotted lines, only stopping long enough now and then to bite off the end of a half-smoked, half-chewed cigar. Scattered over the floor, as if discarded in impatience, piled under the small table and stacked in one corner of the room, covering the bureau and protruding from its drawers, were newspapers by the score. Clippings lay on the table among government reports, volumes treating of various phases of the coal industry, hurriedly-assorted mail, and here and there a novel whose title recalled treatments of certain labor problems. The scissors were laid aside, the pieces cut from the cardboard were fastened together by bending their corners, and the whole was set upon the mantelpiece. It represented Abraham Lincoln standing on a platform, with one hand holding outstretched a scroll and with the other raised in command. Beneath, looking up to the figure, with great joy depicted on their faces, were two negroes half-rising from the ground, and with the shackles falling from their hands and feet. Under a pictorial representation of marching troops were the words "A Race Set Free and the Country at Peace."

The man who had engaged in a task usually associated with the pastimes of a child was John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

"Capital and labor will both be sorely wounded before they work out their proper relations," he said, as he resumed his seat near the window. "I am not a Socialist, and do not believe in Socialism. I do not believe it would be best for the State to own and operate her coal mines. I

am a strict trade-unionist. I believe in progress slowly,—by evolution rather than by revolution. I believe a better day is in store for the American workingman, but it has to come through no radical change in the organization of human society. It must come one step at a time, and through a slow upward movement, by his own efforts. One thing at a time, and not all things at once, is the way a better state will be ushered in. I know there are those in the United Mine Workers of America who believe in an early realization of a new social state, where all men are to be economically equal. But such members are in the minority. The principle that governs our organization is that of trade-unionism, pure and simple,—of labor's joint bargaining with capital for a fair share of that which labor helps to produce. We believe in securing this by peaceable means,—through arbitration, if possible,—and, if not in this way, then by the only remaining way left to us."

It was suggested that many of labor's most intricate and harassing problems might be solved if there were an intelligent supervision and direction of the great stream of immigration yearly coming to the United States. "Instead of waiting until this stream chokes up the mining industry with an over-supply of labor, why do not the United Mine Workers aim to control it when it first reaches this country, directing it into the sources of demand intelligently and rationally?" he was asked.

"This stream of immigration," he replied, "must flow somewhere. If it is not into the mining industry, then into some other industry, where its temporary evil results will be just as evident. I doubt if there could be any such control. The labor problem is a national one,—not local,—and we must have consideration for the American workingman in other industries as well as in mining. No matter in what direction this immigration is turned in this country, the same problem is presented—a tendency to the lowering of wages. I believe the only way to solve this is to organize labor so that this tendency will be checked,—to have the American workingman enforce a living standard of wages, for less than which no laborer should work."

As to the personal side of his life,—the influences that have made marked impressions in forming his character and ideas.—President



MR. JOHN MITCHELL.

Mitchell is reticent. He does not recall that any books in particular have given a direction to his thoughts, although he remembers having been much impressed by Spencer's "Social Statics" and Bellamy's "Looking Backward." He has been a voracious reader from youth up.

No one acquainted with the labor leader—

labor "agitator," as he was commonly called.— of a decade or more ago who has had a close insight into the methods of the man at the head of the United Mine Workers, can doubt that John Mitchell is a new type of labor leader. He is not a demagogue; a haranguer; a typical agitator. His public speeches and statements

show this. They do not overflow with flowery metaphors appealing to the passions and prejudices of his followers; but, for the most part, they are business-like presentations of conditions as he sees them, appealing to the reason. At no time in the history of the labor movement in this country have such remarkable manifestos been issued by any leader as have been his replies to the operators and his presentations to the public of the miners' side of the controversy during the progress of the strike just closed. His point of view—his regarding labor as a commodity—and his lucid power of explanation, as evidenced in his statements and public addresses, show that a labor leader of a new school of thought and action has come to the front. He is, first of all, a business man in the labor movement; he leads organized labor as our "captain of industry" manages a great commercial or industrial combination. He treats labor as a commodity. That particular amount which the United Mine Workers controls is for sale; his organization wants the highest price it can get for it; he realizes, at the same time, that the purchasers—the railroad-mining companies—like all consumers, want to get this labor at as low a price as possible. These two opposite points of view, he believes, can be reconciled by the two parties most interested "bargaining" as to the price of labor. This is done between capital and labor in ten of the soft-coal producing States in joint annual conferences.

In Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and in parts of the western and central Pennsylvania soft coal fields the representatives of the mine employees and of the operators meet annually to determine, for a period of twelve months, upon the wages and conditions of employment which shall prevail in the industry. In these States there are a total of 185,000 mine workers, producing annually 125,000,000 tons of coal. Prior to the introduction of the principle of "joint bargaining" between the employees and the employers through the efforts of the United Mine Workers of America strikes and lockouts were of frequent occurrence in these States, but the adoption of the joint conference plan has had the effect of reducing labor disturbances in those particular fields to a minimum. In the States mentioned practically all the mine employees work under agreements entered into by representatives of both the operators and the union. These contracts cannot be enforced by law: the only power back of them to compel the mine workers to live up to them is the word of the United Mine Workers officials.

When the national convention of mine work-

ers met in Indianapolis, on July 16, "for the purpose of considering a proposition for a general suspension of work by the coal miners of the United States in support of the anthracite mine workers," then on strike, President Mitchell, in advising the men in the bituminous coal fields not to violate their contracts by a sympathetic strike, said: "It has been the proud boast of the United Mine Workers of America that during the past several years, or since the organization became a power in the labor world, contracts based solely upon the honor and good faith of our union have, under the most trying circumstances, been kept inviolate." He expressed his belief that "contracts mutually made should, during their life, be kept inviolate," and that "a disregard of contracts strikes at the very vitals of organized labor." Senator Hanna, as a representative of the soft coal operators of Ohio, where such agreements exist, testifies to their efficiency in preserving amicable relations between the employees and the employers.

Such a plan President Mitchell is striving to secure for the hard coal industry. To it the operators objected. Then he suggested arbitration: "Let a disinterested third party determine what shall be the price of mine labor," he said. To this also the operators objected. Then the only course remaining, he believed, was for labor to refuse the price the intending purchasers offered until they came nearer the price asked by the representatives of this labor. The waiting period is called "a strike."

This is why 147,000 men and boys in the three hard coal fields, more than five months ago, laid down their tools for an indefinite period. They knew from experience that such action meant suffering and want to them and those dependent upon them. Business throughout the three hard coal fields was brought to a standstill. Marriages were postponed; family relations severed; nearly every tie binding together in a social bond hundreds of thousands of people was affected. Great railroad systems, which for years have been burning anthracite in some of their locomotives, were compelled to adopt substitutes, and there being no hard coal to transport to market, much of their revenues were stopped. The supply of fuel for millions of people and thousands of industries, not directly parties to the controversy, was suddenly cut off. There was hardly a person in all the great industrial centers of the East who was not affected, directly or indirectly, by the strike.

What great power! What incalculable consequences might have flowed out of its use! The source of this power was in the Mine Workers' convention, which declared for the strike. But



Sketched for the New York American.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL.

while the struggle was in progress it was all delegated into the hands of one man. It was recalled when the convention met again to declare the strike at an end; but, in the meantime, it was exercised by one man,—the son of a farmer and coal miner,—a man who, twenty years ago, when but thirteen years of age, was working in the coal mines of Illinois.

Deprived of his mother within two, and of his father within four, years after his birth,—on February 4, 1869,—John Mitchell was early in life left in the care of his stepmother. His schooling was meager, and was secured only at intervals when there was no demand for his labor on the farm. Thrown upon his own resources when but thirteen years of age, he entered the mines at his birthplace in Braidwood, Ill. Three years later, while employed in the mines at Braceville, Ill., he was brought under the influence of the labor movement at that time directed by the Knights of Labor. It

made him restless, and, with the indomitable will of his Irish parentage, he set out determined to see something of the world. He visited Colorado, New Mexico, and other Western and Southwestern States, working in the mines to support himself. Drifting back to the Illinois coal fields in 1886, he became a mine worker at Spring Valley, and took an active part in the trade-union movement there as President of the Knights of Labor "Local." When twenty-two years of age he married Miss Katherine O'Rourke, of Spring Valley; five children have been born to them, of whom four are living. At one time he served as president of the Spring Valley Board of Education.

Thirsting for knowledge, he read everything that came within his reach; joined debating societies, athletic associations, independent political reform clubs and various social organizations, in which many opportunities came to him to exercise his mental faculties and to cultivate the art of speech-making.

A ready talker, with great personal magnetism, he quickly formed friends, and was rapidly promoted to positions of honor and trust.

When the United Mine Workers of America was organized in January, 1890, he was among the first to be enrolled as a member in his district. He was a delegate to the sub-district and district conventions; secretary-treasurer of the northern Illinois sub-district, at that time embracing all of the State then organized; and, in 1896, chairman of the Illinois Mine Workers' legislative committee, with headquarters at the state capital to work for labor legislation. He served later as a member of the Illinois state executive board and as a national organizer.

In January, 1898, at the Columbus convention, Mr. Mitchell was elected national vice-president, and in September of the same year the executive board made him acting president to succeed Mr. M. D. Ratchford, who resigned to become a member of the United States In-

dustrial Commission. The national convention at Pittsburg, in January, 1899, confirmed this choice and elected him for the following year. He has been reelected each year since then. He is second vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and a member of various committees of the National Civic Federation.

Trained in simplicity of living, he remains democratic in all his habits. Except when pressed with business matters, he is approachable by any one wishing to see or meet him. Usually, he makes his headquarters in hotels where the men he leads will not feel out of place when they call to consult him. He leads, and yet the men who follow him believe that he is but their servant carrying out their expressed wishes. This is the explanation of much of his power over the mine workers, particularly in strike times. Its exercise has had the effect of making him conservative in action. With his frugal habits and comparatively small salary, there is no place for "high living" or excesses that undermine mental vigor. In any industrial or commercial pursuit his marked ability for organizing and leading men would command many times his present yearly salary of \$1,800.

The head of the United Mine Workers has an active brain, trained by hard and continuous work, capable of brushing aside subterfuges and at once grasping the essential points of a difficulty. He impresses one as having an almost inexhaustible supply of stored-up energy, bodily and mental. He is indefatigable; so hard does he work that his friends have more than once felt solicitous for his health. This working of his restless energy is probably best shown in what has been accomplished by the organization since he was first placed at its head, just four years ago. In September, 1898, the union had but 43,000 members; in January of this year it numbered nearly 300,000 in the 2,000 locals scattered throughout 21 of the 28 coal-producing States. He has extended the eight-hour workday into the mines of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Kentucky, and parts of Tennessee, and has secured for the mine employees of those States an increase in wages ranging from 13 to 25 per cent. An increase of 21 per cent. in the wages of other mine workers in different States has been secured through joint conventions with the operators; and an increase of 10 per cent. in wages, with the abolition of certain grievances, was, in 1900, forced from

the anthracite railroad mining companies in the three hard coal districts of Pennsylvania.

Great as all these are in accomplishment, they are overshadowed by President Mitchell's recent victory, now fresh in the public mind. After five months of bitter warfare, he has fought to a successful termination the greatest conflict between capital and labor ever waged in the history of the world. He has advanced the cause of labor by leaps and bounds: he has ushered in the period when peace through arbitration promises to reign supreme over our industrial world in place of war through strikes and lock-outs. It is too early yet to realize the tremendous importance of this one accomplishment. This much seems clear, however,—by it a new era has been entered upon. Not the least of its effects will be the widening of the scope of the office of the President of the United States.

When John Mitchell, as the representative of this principle of arbitration—of this new era—stood face to face with the presidents of the coal-carrying railroads and mining companies in the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, the American people had presented to them, for the first time, a full view of the new type of man who is marshaling labor's hosts and directing its battles. It was there he won his greatest fight; with the representatives of eight great corporations as his antagonists, and with millions of people as anxious, eager spectators. Under circumstances that might have tried bitterly the strength of any champion, this mild, unassuming son of the plain people, demonstrated anew the teaching that it is to him only who has conquered himself is it given to conquer and lead men. When, unmoved by the attacks of his adversaries, he calmly offered to submit to a commission appointed by the President all the questions in dispute, and to abide by the decision of that tribunal, even if the mine workers were not granted a single concession, he won over the public. It took sides. It forced arbitration as the means of settlement. And in doing so it has proclaimed, in no uncertain tones, its confidence in such a man.

John Mitchell's present aim is to organize thoroughly all the 455,000 mine employees in the United States into the United Mine Workers of America. That he will accomplish this purpose, unless sooner called to higher honors and wider fields of usefulness, no one who knows the man and his work entertains the least doubt.

# A SUCCESSFUL FARM COLONY IN THE IRRIGATION COUNTRY.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

“BACK to the land” is a favorite motto of some of the most thoughtful students of our American society. They believe that country life, under improved agricultural and social conditions, offers a remedy of increasing importance for the evils of the congested life of our great cities and industrial towns. Attractive, however, as this remedy could easily be made to appear, its practical difficulties heretofore have been almost insurmountable. How shall the victim of ill-health or other misfortune—finding himself penniless and in need of charitable aid, in the tenements of New York or Chicago with a family on his hands,—make the initial move to a happy life in the sunshine and fresh air of the country? Even if he were possessed of a practical knowledge of farming, his lack of enough money even to buy a railroad ticket to the West would make it as difficult for him to set himself up in business as an independent American farmer, as to become the president of a bank or a railroad. And even with some knowledge of farming and a few hundred dollars, the difficulty of finding the right place and getting a successful start would be prohibitive, in nineteen cases out of twenty.

Yet it is an obvious fact that there are, in the aggregate, millions of people in our cities and towns who would be better off if established in the country; and, on the other hand, there are tens of millions of acres of land,—still cheap or wholly uncultivated,—upon which a vast, self-



A COLONIST'S COTTAGE IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

sustaining population might well be located. The difficult questions have been how to bring the people to the land, and how to tide them over the first few years.

Evidently, the ideal plan must be some form of systematic colonization. There are many thriving instances in our Western States of highly-civilized agricultural communities formed by colonies of well-selected, well-to-do, experienced, and capable people. And these instances are pleasant to encounter and easy to praise. But what one wants most to find are instances of the successful colonization of impoverished people from the cities who have sought an escape from conditions that were crushing them down, and whose resort to agriculture is bringing happiness, independence, and true success in life.

We believe that the Salvation Army has found a way to bring this desirable thing to pass; and that it can now show at least one quite remarkable demonstration of its methods, and at least two other very promising experiments. A favorite part of General Booth's great social project a dozen years ago, for the relief of London's abject pauperism, was temporary colonization on farms in England, to be followed by transplantation to permanent farm colonies beyond the seas. “In Darkest England and the Way Out” was a marvelous contribution—both theoretical and practical,—to the diagnosis of modern poverty and to its remedial treatment.



THE FORT AMITY SCHOOLHOUSE.

Much can already be shown, by way of results, from a number of efforts then set on foot in England by General Booth, his associates, and the supporters of his social work. The land project undertaken by the Salvation Army in this country, while doubtless attributable, in the spiritual sense, to that movement in England, is, on its practical side, an entirely independent affair—worked out by the energy and great organizing ability of the present head of the Salvation Army in America, Commander Booth-Tucker.

In casting about for a way to begin the movement of surplus and unfortunate population from the cities to the country, it was hardly less than



A COLONIST AND HIS BEES.

an inspiration that Commander Booth-Tucker should have grasped the idea that the best place to begin was upon valuable irrigated land, advantageously situated, in the so-called arid belt. The business of raising wheat and corn and of carrying on general farming in the Mississippi Valley, and the great prairie States of assured rainfall, belongs to the typical American farmer and his class. It cannot be entered upon with advantage by colonists from the cities. But irrigation promises to open a new agricultural empire, where very small farms and well-organized neighborhood life must be the rule; and, to this region, colonies from the cities may be taken, if under wise and capable guidance, with great hope of success.

The Salvation Army officers were able to enlist the good-will of the Santa Fé Railroad and of gentlemen in control of one of the largest and most reliable land and irrigation companies in the entire country. Attractive land was secured adjacent to the railroad, and it was laid out in twenty-acre farms. An announcement of the land-colony plan brought hundreds of applications from unsuccessful people in the cities who wished to be permitted to try the new ex-



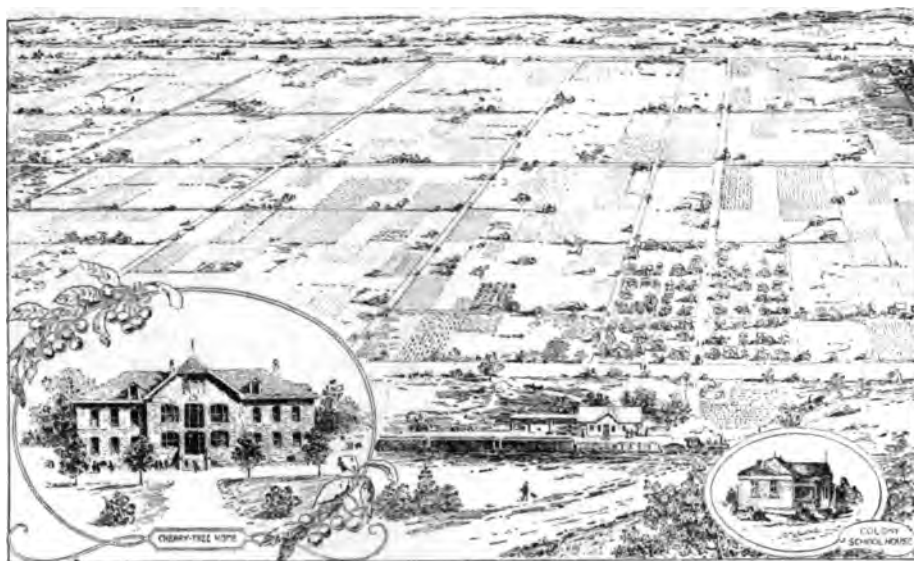
THE COLONY POST OFFICE.

periment. The pioneer group was carefully selected with a view to intelligence, character, and physical capacity. There was capable leadership, and the immediate hardships involved in camping out upon the open plain, in what happened to be a period of excessively bad weather, were cheerfully borne. Temporary shelter was soon provided: and, for the first season, farming operations were in common, in order to supply immediate necessities for food. Meanwhile, each of the pioneer families became purchasers, on credit, of a twenty-acre farm. The land had cost the Salvation Army something less than \$25 an acre, and the purchasing colonist was charged somewhat more. The colony included several mechanics, and small houses of a neat type were built by coöperative effort. A certain amount of tools, a team of horses, a cow, and other necessities, were provided on credit for each family. A period of ten years was allowed in which the colonists should pay for their land and supplies.



SHIPPING CANTALOUPE.





A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF FORT AMITY COLONY, COL.

(The colony owns nearly 2,000 acres of land situated in Prowers County, Col. The main line of the Santa Fé Railroad runs through the colony.)



A COLONIST AND HIS FAMILY IN FRONT OF STONE HOUSE BUILT BY HIMSELF.

It is more than four years since this Fort Amity colony,—which lies near the line between Colorado and Texas,—was started, with about sixteen families and nearly one hundred men, women, and children. It now contains forty or fifty families and, perhaps, three hundred people altogether. Under the successful irrigation system in use, the crops are abundant and sure; and, in that mild climate, several crops each year may be taken from the rich soil. With intensive cultivation, a twenty-acre farm is fully large enough to keep one family well employed and to support it in great comfort. It required the investment of a large amount of cash for the



A COLONIST HAULING MILK TO THE COLONY CREAMERY.

Salvation Army to launch an experiment of this kind; but, so far as the colonists themselves are concerned, it is in no sense a charity affair. The colonist pays interest on the farm that he buys, and upon the other materials provided; and he pays back the principal in annual installments. We have been permitted to examine the balance sheets for successive periods, and it is evident that the Amity colony is going to be a complete financial success; that is to say, the colonists are doing so well that they are not only making a current living for their families, but they are paying off their indebtedness satisfactorily. A number of them are making payments far in excess of what is due, and thus cutting off interest charges.

The smallness of the farms enables the people to meet one another frequently and to enjoy a pleasant social life. The schoolhouse—located

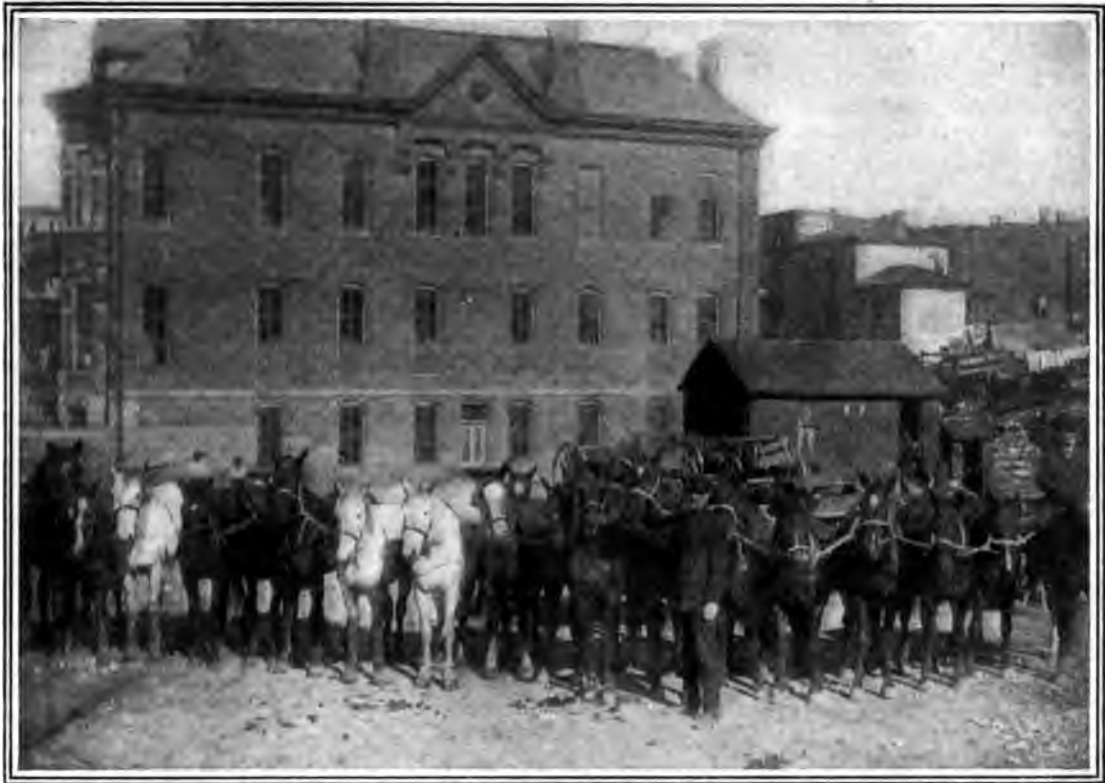


SINGING BRIGADE OF THE COLONY.

in the very center of the colony,—is, in several senses, the neighborhood focus. The community is in high favor throughout its region. It is becoming an intellectual, as well as a moral and religious, center for the countryside at large; and it is already taking the lead in advanced and scientific methods of agriculture. There is no rule that requires the colonists to be members of the Salvation Army, although that organization is naturally the foremost in the religious life of the colony. While coöperative methods prevail, to the great advantage of all, this neighborhood must not be confounded with communistic enterprises; for it rests upon the very opposite principle. Each member of the community



A FAMILY IN THE SUGAR-BEET PATCH.



BUYING A HERD OF HORSES FOR THE COLONY IN KANSAS CITY.

is an independent landowner, who has purchased his farm from an organization that has advanced the capital; that has supplied him with good neighbors; and that has given him the assurance of good schools and pleasant neighborhood advantages. In a very few years his farm will have been paid for; and with its fruit trees and flowers and its varied and luxuriant crops, it will have become a veritable little paradise.

Fort Amity is proving so advantageous a place that the Salvation Army has located there an orphanage called the Cherry Tree Home built at a cost of about \$20,000, and accommodating, perhaps, a hundred children from crowded city streets, to be reared in this wholesome farming neighborhood and, in due

time to become themselves irrigation farmers. Commander Booth-Tucker has carried the experiment to such a point that he is certain that for



COLONISTS' CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

an average advance cost of \$500 he can take a family from the city to such a farm colony as Fort Amity, provide it with land, house, tools and team, and fairly launch it upon a successful career as the owner of an independent estate. He believes that, if a large part of the money now spent in charitable relief in cities were put into a fund for the systematic transformation of unsuccessful townfolk into successful members of farm colonies, there would be a great saving of waste human life and waste capital, as well as a great development of agricultural resources now lying waste. And we think Commander Booth-Tucker's judgment upon this matter is well matured and reliable.

Besides this colony in Prowers County, Col., the Salvation Army has established a promising settlement in California, known as Fort Romey; and, in northern Ohio, it has formed a colony known as Fort Herriek, on an admirable tract of land contributed by a generous and distinguished citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Myron T. Herriek.

Farming is a business that requires no small degree of knowledge, judgment, and skill. One of the chief advantages of the colony plan is that there can be supplied to each uninstructed comer the necessary oversight and guidance. Where there is industry, fair intelligence, energy, and a determination to get on, the chance of failure is reduced to the very lowest minimum. It may be regarded as fortunate—in view of the new and comprehensive irrigation policy adopted by the United States Government,—that the demonstrated success of the Fort Amity colony and the other farm colonies of the Salvation Army, point the way to one of the very best methods by which to utilize the extensive tracts of productive soil that are in the near future to be made available by the completion of irrigation reservoirs and conduits. May these happy and wholesome farm colonies be multiplied by the thousand; and may they take hundreds of thousands of unfortunate town dwellers to the busy but serene and wholesome life of the irrigated farm!



SCENE ON PORCH OF CHERRY-TREE ORPHANAGE DURING VISIT OF COMMANDER AND MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER, WITH NATIONAL STAFF BAND.

# THE RISE OF THE NATURE WRITERS.

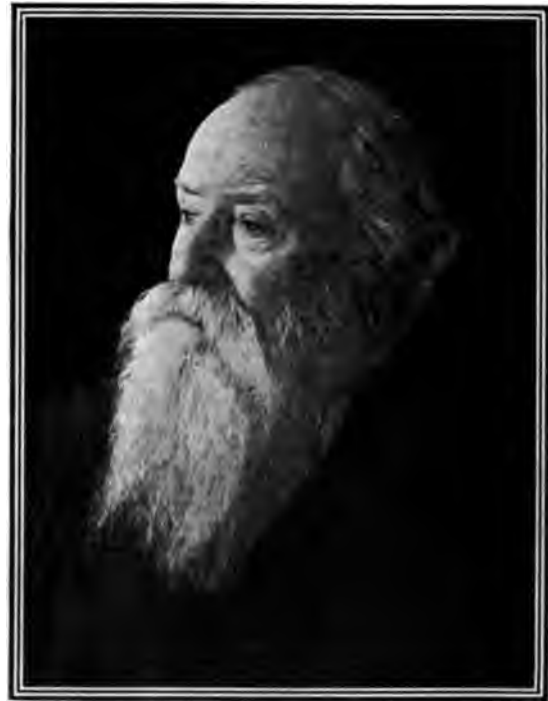
BY FRANCIS W. HALSEY.

**O**BSERVERS, in noting the extraordinary sales that have been secured for individual works of fiction in recent years, have sought in various ways to account for them. A common explanation has been found in advertising; as if mere advertising ever did, or ever could, force upon the public a book whose intrinsic qualities did not of themselves appeal to readers. More careful minds have cited as a cause the advances we have made in education, and these have come much closer to an acceptable explanation. Other causes have been found in the increase in the purchasing power of the reading public,—the money men and women have had to spend for books,—and in the extraordinary growth of circulating libraries. Taken together, these causes have brought, to writers like Mr. Churchill, Miss Johnston, Mr. Major, Hall Caine, Sir Gilbert Parker, the late Paul L. Ford, and the heirs of Mr. Westcott, incomes such as no writers of fiction since Scott ever before enjoyed.

Meanwhile, far less note has been taken of the increase in the production of Nature-books, both in numbers and in sales. When one recalls the Nature-books that were produced twenty-five years ago, the growth in this class of literature has been almost as noteworthy as the growth in fiction. It has amounted to a complete transformation, not only in the volume of sales, but in the character of the books themselves. Most readers can recall a time when the early writings of John Burroughs stood almost alone among Nature-books which, at the same time, could have been called scientific as well as popular. Popular would scarcely now be the right word for books which sold no better than Mr. Burroughs' early ones, and yet in their day Mr. Burroughs could easily have been called a popular writer in the sense that he most nearly reached what there was in existence then of popular taste for Nature-books. It was a brave stand Mr. Burroughs made. Long and consistently has he adhered to the original lines on which he wrote,—lines on which let us all be thankful that he still writes,—firm in a determination to write on no others.

Mr. Burroughs has come rightfully into his rich inheritance of fame. Seldom has real distinction been earned in literature through ways more honorable to its possessor or through sincerity more deep. Wordsworth's line that "The

mind that builds for aye" trusts to "the solid ground of Nature" has not been better justified in any other man who has written of Nature. Justified he not only is in his own present distinction, but in his intellectual children, for in truth what a throng of children has he not raised up—men and women who have not written



By courtesy of McClure, Phillips & Co.

JOHN BURROUGHS.

of Nature from the outside, as mere observers and passers-by, but who have studied long and deeply to discover her secrets, and, seeking diligently, have found them, because they loved her while engaged in the pursuit.

Long before the day of Burroughs, at least two other men wrote of Nature in "sad sincerity" quite as notable as his—Audubon and Gilbert White. The books of Audubon never passed into popular circulation, because the editions were small and expensive, but it was Audubon who taught observers the supreme importance of intimate knowledge as gained from study. 1

close to the subjects they wrote about. His influence in this direction (and some others) is potent still, and will long remain so. That friend of all creatures, whether on four feet or two, left behind him certain journals of his life which, when published within the last decade, disclosed how fine was his devotion and how rare his spirit. Strange, indeed, was it that they should have lain so long unknown,—some of them in the back of an old secretary, others in a barn on Staten Island. When his granddaughter, Maria R. Audubon, edited them for publication, readers saw, as they had never discovered in his previously published works, what splendor lay in Audubon's nature, and how worthy is that fame which holds him secure as one of the most inspiring and noble figures in the annals of American science.

Gilbert White antedated by long years Audubon and Burroughs.—White the obscure curate, unknown to most of his fellow-townsmen, spending his days in a private garden or in fields about Selborne, that he might write one of the famous books of his generation, and of which the fame grows with the passing of time, as witness the many editions late years have absorbed. White also was a close observer; he wrote down nothing which he had not learned from personal observation; hence the book he produced is one of the truest records ever made in print. That quality, more than all others, is the one that has given to it everlasting life.



JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.

Back to these examples runs the spirit which has animated all the best writers on Nature whose books have crowded library shelves in recent years. Among contemporary writers, none perhaps has more completely shown that spirit than Ernest Ingersoll, during the quarter of a century in which he has been producing books that have charmed and instructed all who have



MR. FRANK M. CHAPMAN.

read them and of which the latest volume is "Wild Life of Orchard and Field." In this volume Mr. Ingersoll supports the pleasing theme that, while the advance of civilization has driven back into the forest and the jungle the wilder and more savage animals, it has led smaller creatures, such as birds, to accept man's presence as a blessing and thus to make friends with him.

The subject of birds has indeed been about the most fruitful in all this growth of literature pertaining to outdoor life. Neltje Blanchan's volumes, "Bird Neighbors" and "Birds That Hunt and Are Hunted," are notable in this line beyond most bird-books, not alone for their wide circulation, but for the illustrative distinction with which they were presented. How much they have done to spread knowledge of a delightful subject we need not attempt to estimate. It is enough to say that a large debt has been contracted by the public for the intelligent and effective work Mrs. Doubleday has done.

An obligation of similar nature has been contracted with Mr. Frank M. Chapman whose "Bird Life" has gone into many editions, the latest of these having the honor of illustrations reproduced in color from drawings by Ernest



MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT.

Seton. Upward of one hundred families of Eastern North American birds are illustrated in this volume. The chief benefit that has resulted from books like Mr. Chapman's and Mrs. Doubleday's is that they enable men and women who are ignorant of the names and habits of the birds about them, to learn to recognize them and understand their ways of life.

Another volume whose influence is becoming potent in the same direction is Francis H. Herriek's "Home Life of Wild Birds," in which a life record of feathered songsters is given, or a sort of diary of their behavior from day to day. He has made this record assisted by his camera, so that his information is nearly all original. He has, therefore, followed methods of the best historians by going to primary sources.

In the domain of flowers work of much note has been performed by Mrs. William Starr Dana, or, as she is known since her second marriage, Mrs. Frances Theodora Parsons, by Mabel Osgood Wright, and by F. Schuyler Mathews. Mrs. Parsons' first volume was almost an event among books of its class, and has had many followers, her own book still holding its place, however, as a standard contribution in constant demand. Her later book, "According to Season," revised and extended from time to time,—the latest editions being fully illustrated with colors,—was constructed on lines so unconventional and with such regard for the needs of those who love flowers, that its vogue has been general. The authoress, as her title indicates, described flow-

ers in the order of their appearance in woods and fields, and she wrote of these as one who was their lover.

Mrs. Wright, who had already achieved success with "Birdcraft," "Citizen Bird," "The Friendship of Nature," and other books, wrote of "Flowers and Ferns in their Haunts," her purpose being to treat those objects in their relations to the landscape. Her book, therefore, is a handbook of flowers and ferns in their natural surroundings. Indeed, her thesis was that half

the beauty of these objects lies in the environment where they came into life, and of which they form such brilliant parts.



MR. JOHN MUIR.

Mr. Mathews, on a plan distinctly different from either of these writers, has produced books quite as interesting as theirs, and to which a cordial welcome has been accorded by the public. "Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden" was first issued without distinction as to illustrations, but its



ERNEST SETON.



popularity has called for later editions in which orthochromatic photographs have been employed with over two hundred other pictures from drawings by the author. Two other notable works from the same hands are "Field Book of American Wild Flowers," in which pictures and text are given on opposite pages, and "Familiar Trees and Their Leaves," in which, with much popular information, is combined such interesting statements of facts as that a large sugar maple



MR. CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

will put forth in a single season as many as 430,000 leaves from which to draw into itself the warmth, light, and air, without which it could not live.

Meanwhile, more than one writer has given the public charming volumes on cultivated flowers. Some of them have come from English hands, and here again women have made important contributions. One of the latest books of this class is "How the Garden Grew," by Maud Meryon, who has the courage to confess her failures as well as her successes. Eternal vigilance in gardening, as in many other pursuits, is the price of success, and this we constantly learn from the authoress's pages. In our own country Alice Morse Earle, whose writings of Colonial and Revolutionary times have become widely appreciated, has produced one of the most delightful of books in "Old Time Gardens," of which the repute will widen with the

passing of time. It is now not more than half a year old.

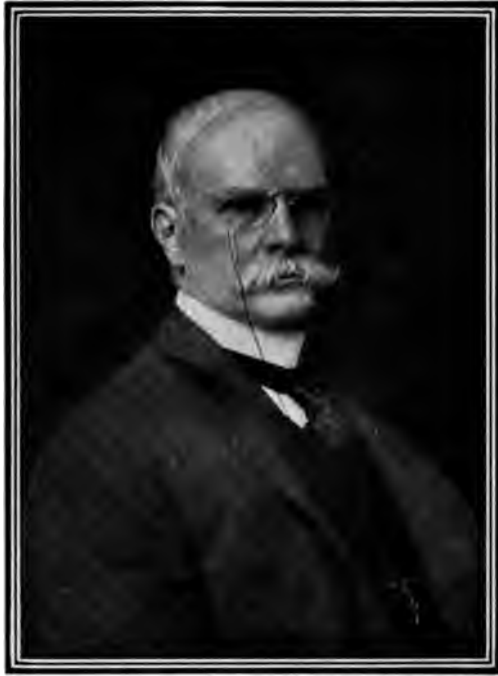
In the domain of animal life apart from birds our present best known name is Mr. Ernest Seton, whose books have almost rivaled in sales some of the popular novels of the day. Merely to mention them is to recall to many minds the most familiar of titles, "Wild Animals I Have Known," "The Trail of the Sand Hill Stag," and "Lives of the Hunted." Mr. Seton's success was achieved on legitimate lines. It was not through clever advertising that "Wild Animals I Have Known" soon became as familiar an object in shop windows as "Quo Vadis" or "Trilby." It made its way distinctly on its merits, as an authentic record of things known and seen,—things no one else had known so intimately, seen so accurately, and described so delightfully.

Reference should here be made to the invasion of the novelist's field made by Nature-study, as exemplified in the writings of James Lane Allen. Mr. Seton's books remind one that another writer should also be named,—Charles G. D. Roberts, whose "Kindred of the Wild" is really a book of animal life. And yet his book is to be classed as fiction; from which may be inferred the originality displayed in its conception. Eagles, panthers, moose, and other creatures of the forest throng his pages.

No attempt can be made in this article to catalogue the throng of books on outdoor life which have become popular in late years, and which illustrate the awakened interest in Nature of which at the beginning I spoke. But mention should certainly be made of John Henry Comstock's "Insect Life," with many illustrations from the hands of his wife, Anna Botsford Comstock; of Mary Rogers Miller, who wrote "The Brook Book;" and of Martha McCulloch Williams, and A. R. Dugmore.

Nor shall I overlook the valiant work done by John Muir in his pleas for the forests, his description of the great trees of California, and, above all, in his "Our National Parks," in which he not only discloses his knowledge of trees, but of geology, and writes with distinction, charm, and affection. A work which also may be named here, and named for praise only, is "A Journey to Nature," by J. P. Mowbray, who, when wearied with toil in town and city, and possessed no less by a scientific spirit than by real gratitude for all that God has done to make the earth habitable and beautiful for man, literally made a journey back to Nature, and in this book records all that he saw and felt.

The present demand for books of Nature,



MR. JAMES LANE ALLEN.

such as I have here named, shows how striking a change has occurred in the character of books people now read in summer. Formerly, the sole books properly to be called summer reading were works of fiction—those badly printed, paper-covered novels that were everywhere seen. Novels themselves, as I have said, pay tribute to Nature-books. Some of the most successful of them have owed no small part of their vogue to the fine feeling for Nature which their writers displayed. Perhaps the most notable example of this (and certainly the most exquisite) are found in the writings of Mr. Allen, and notably in "The Choir Invisible," where the story is not more charming than the rare picture given of wild nature in forest lands. None but a profound lover of the forest and of the creatures that people it ever could have written that book.

Were we to seek for the causes of this change in taste among readers we should find the most potent one to be the strong tide of population that has turned toward cities. We have be-

fore us a condition that is little more than a reaction or a return to a first love. This reading of Nature-books is part of the consequences of the impulse which each year drives more and more city people to spend longer seasons in the country. With the delights of this migration from brick walls to velvet lawns and shaded woods has come this interest in the flowers, shrubs, and trees of the forest; in wild game that live there; in the fish of streams; and in the birds of the air. We have, therefore, in literature only a part of the consequence of that potent influence which made the bicycle so recently popular, and which now has made myriads of devotees of golf.

An interesting outcome of this whole subject has just appeared in England. Nature study has become in that country a popular educational fad, and the recent "Nature Study Exhibition," held in the Royal Botanical Gardens in London, has awakened so much interest from its novelty and its suggestiveness, that there are enthusiasts who predict that it will lead to an entirely new educational movement. It is even predicted that text-books, as a main means to an education, are doomed, the open book of Nature being the volume which in future will be most industriously and profitably thumbed.

With how much care the publishers have responded to this demand the present article has pointed out in a suggestive way only. The authors who have been mentioned are not more numerous than those who have been omitted. My aim has been neither to indicate the most successful nor the most familiar, but rather those who could perhaps best illustrate the various lines on which activity in the production of nature books has proceeded.

Nor has anything been said of the manufacturing side of these books. That in itself might be the subject of an extended article, for here again one meets with revolutionary conditions. They are part only of that complete change which one sees to have taken place in the making of all books intended for popular reading. Larger type, better paper, more numerous illustrations, specially designed covers, and a general improvement in the art side of all parts of books have made many of them beautiful when considered merely as the products of a factory.



## EMILE ZOLA.



THE LATE EMILE ZOLA.

**O**NE of the hardest workers and most popular authors of our time passed suddenly from our midst at the end of last month. There are many opinions concerning the political and ethical value of much of Zola's work, but there can be no difference of opinion as to the immense industry, marvelous fertility, and lofty aim of the French novelist, who was asphyxiated in his own chamber by the fumes of his own stove.

There are novelists of many kinds, but M. Zola was one of the rarest—namely, a journalist-

novelist, a man who is by nature a supreme special correspondent or newspaper-investigator, who, after completing an exhaustive first-hand investigation into some phase of human life, instead of embodying it in a series of special articles, presents his report in the shape of a novel. There are social investigators as painstaking as Zola; there are men of letters who write more brilliant novels; but no one hitherto has combined to the same extent the capacity for rapid but patient study of social, moral, and political questions with the capacity to express the results

of his investigations in the form of a popular romance. The serious side of him, and the earnest purpose which inspired his life-work, were obscured in the minds of many English readers by the license which he allowed himself in dealing with the seamy side of human nature. Yet, let it never be forgotten that the greatest of all living novelists,—and one who is not merely a novelist, but a great preacher of the loftiest and almost transcendental morality,—has paid emphatic tribute to the worth of Zola's works. Count Tolstoy declared that, in his opinion, Zola was almost the only man who was doing serious work in France among the innumerable swarm of her novelists.

"The pictures which he paints are not agreeable," said his great Russian contemporary. "His portrait of the miner and the peasant are not pleasant to hang on your chamber walls; but it is good that they should have been painted once for all—having been painted, you can hang them behind your door or put their faces to the wall; but it is well that we should be reminded of the conditions in which multitudes of our brothers live."

The novelist's father, François Zola, was a Venetian, the mother a Greek. Emile was born April 2, 1840, at Paris, and spent his childhood at Aix. The father died when Emile was seven years old, and the Zola family was finally, in 1858, driven by extreme poverty to Paris. The young man lived here in absolute squalor, until, at the age of twenty-two, he obtained a clerkship with M. Hachette, the publisher. His first volume was a collection of fanciful stories, "*Contes a Ninon*." In 1865, he began to write for the press. After several novels appeared with moderate success, "*Thérèse Raquin*," published in 1867, obtained an immense circulation, and gave the author a good start on the path to fame and fortune. M. Zola's later work gave him a very large income.

Zola, at the beginning of life, seems to have been seized by a loftier ambition than that which inspires the pens of most of our writing folk. In the Rougon-Macquart series he attempted to portray in a series of vividly-colored stereoscopic views the whole complex life of modern society. A lofty idealist he was not; a painstaking realist he was; and he equipped himself for his herculean task by most painstaking and conscientious labor. At the beginning of his career he aimed at nothing more than the reproduction, as in a colored photograph, of life as he found it palpitating around him in the boulevards, streets and alleys, and fields, of France. But in his later years there was witnessed the gradual evolution of the artist into the prophet or moralist. In

one of his latest works, "*Fécondité*," he attacked the limitation of families and the resulting organized infanticide which prevails in France, with all the fervor of a Hebrew seer. His book, which he devoted to a study of labor in Paris, and his extraordinarily accurate delineation of contemporary life in the Eternal City, showed the same tendency to subordinate the mere storyteller to the ethical teacher and social reformer. This, probably, reached its ultimate development in his last book on "*Work*"—a novel surcharged with gloom and serious to the point of dullness. Perhaps for that reason none of his later books attained anything approaching the vogue of the earlier volumes of the Rougon-Macquart series.

Only in "*La Réve*" did he attempt a purely idyllic work. In "*La Débâcle*" he ventured upon the field of the historical novelist, and produced a picture of the gory welter of confusion in which the Second Empire went down that can never be forgotten by any one who read it. Lourdes attracted him also, and in his novel of that name he dealt with that mystical side of life which can be studied round the shrine of Notre Dame de Lourdes, with more sympathy and insight than might have been expected in the author of "*Nana*" and "*La Terre*." But even "*Nana*"—a novel in which he sets himself to delineate the life of the Parisian prostitute—was miles removed from the ordinary pornographic putridity which is served up by some revelers in the roses and raptures of vice. It is a great sermon on the text in the Old Book, in which, speaking of the "*Strange Woman*," it is said of the visitor to her house: "He knoweth not that the dead are there, and that her guests are in the depths of hell."

The fame of Zola as a novelist, however, has in the last few years been somewhat eclipsed by the fame of the author of "*J'Accuse*." His sudden intervention in the Dreyfus controversy is still fresh in the memory. His famous indictment of the organized machinery of perjury, and the military conspiracy by which justice was denied to the prisoner in Devil's Island, was a great service rendered to the cause of humanity. It was a thankless, and even a dangerous, task to plunge into the midst of the turbulent arena in which every one who spoke for justice was denounced as a traitor to his country. Like Professor Virchow, he was one of the earliest adherents of the International Union; like him, he appended his signature to the international protest against the South African War. His death removes one of the half-dozen men of letters whose names are familiar as household words throughout the whole civilized world.

# THE GROWTH OF TRUST COMPANIES.

BY CHARLES A. CONANT.

**T**HE trust company is essentially an American institution. It was correctly declared by Mr. Charles F. Phillips at the last meeting of the American Bankers' Association that, "In the strict sense of the term, there are no trust companies in Europe or the Orient, and none in the Latin-American countries, barring the Mexican Trust Company, a purely American foundation, and one or two others, all in a nascent state; nor, so far as I am aware, have corporations, anywhere outside the United States and some portions of Canada, yet undertaken to do, in a conjoint and aggregate form, any substantial portion of the work which is customarily and regularly performed by the trust companies in our midst."

The growth of the business of trust companies during the last few years has partaken of the prosperity which has come to many other American enterprises. This is plain from the statistics of their numbers, deposits, and resources, as reported to the Comptroller of the Currency, and set forth below for representative years:

TRUST COMPANIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Number.	Capital.	Individual deposits.
1891.....	171	\$79,292,889	\$355,330,080
1897.....	251	106,968,253	566,922,205
1901.....	334	137,361,704	1,271,061,174
1902.....	417	179,732,581	1,525,867,493

Here is a multiplication within ten years of the individual deposits of trust companies by more than four times, or an increase of more than 300 per cent. Even within the brief period of five years the increase has been more than 150 per cent. The total resources of the New York trust companies were \$300,765,575 on January 1, 1892. They rose slowly during the next five years to \$396,742,947 at the beginning of 1897, and then went up by bounds to \$579,205,442 on January 1, 1899, and to \$797,983,512 on January 1, 1901. The figures for the beginning of 1902 showed another advance of nearly \$200,000,000, making the total resources \$969,403,911, and those for the first half of 1902 indicate a like progress. The total deposits of the trust companies of the State of New York on June 30, 1902, were \$887,001,687, and the total resources were \$1,078,212,685. How this progress compares in New York City with that

of the Clearing House banks may be seen from the following figures of individual deposits:

DEPOSITS IN NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

	June 26, 1897.	June 30, 1902.
Clearing House banks.....	\$597,100,000	\$980,246,000
Trust companies.....	305,354,638	780,776,124

These figures show that while the deposits of the Clearing House banks of New York City have increased about 40 per cent. in five years, those of the trust companies have increased about 150 per cent. Percentages in such cases are sometimes deceptive. The trust companies first began to obtain importance about a decade ago, and it is not surprising that they have gained ground rapidly during the recent period of industrial activity. The real measure of their progress is afforded by the fact that while the Clearing House banks of New York, with their long-established reputations and great resources, have in five years increased their deposits about \$363,000,000, the trust companies of the city have increased theirs by the still larger sum of \$455,000,000. Throughout the United States the business of the trust companies, although their form of organization is limited to a small number of States, has shown a striking growth. The deposits of all national banks and trust companies appear in the following table:

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS IN BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	June 30, 1897.	June 30, 1901.
National banks.....	\$1,770,480,563	\$2,941,897,486
State banks.....	723,640,795	1,610,508,346
Loan and trust companies...	566,922,205	1,271,061,174

TRUST COMPANIES AS TRUSTEES.

In view of this remarkable exhibit of the growth in the business and resources of trust companies, it becomes interesting to inquire what are these institutions, and what is the nature of the work which they are doing. Such an inquiry naturally centers around the answers to such questions as these:

What are the special functions of trust companies?

Wherein do these functions differ from those of commercial banks?

Are trust companies competing unduly with other banks?

Should any new restrictions be imposed upon the organization and management of trust companies?

In answer to the first question, it may be said generally that the functions of trust companies are to execute trusts for individuals, living and dead, and for estates and corporations.

When a rich man dies in the United States he is enabled to commit to a trust company the often complex duties of administering his estate, instead of appealing to the favor of relatives or friends. The company holds a copy of the will, sells and buys property under orders of the courts, collects regularly rents for real estate and dividends on securities, and pays such dividends over, according to the terms of the will, to the legal heirs. In most of the States of the American Union much freedom prevails in devising property by will. A husband who distrusts the capacity of his wife or children to administer their property with prudence after his death may put the property in the hands of a trust company, and direct that the income only shall be paid to his heirs. Widows are thus guarded against the anxiety and loss which they might suffer if they undertook to administer the property for themselves; improvident sons are prevented from squandering the principal of their estates; and charitable bequests and other public benefactions are carried out in a regular and lawful manner. These functions are the same as those which were formerly performed in this country, and are still performed abroad, by attorneys, personal friends of the deceased, and other executors and administrators; but their performance by a trust company according to prescribed methods insures greater regularity of procedure, and in many cases greater safety, economy in management, and more strict compliance with law.

One of the primary advantages of committing the charge of estates in this manner to a trust company is that its life is continuous, and its responsibility is that of a corporate body of large resources, instead of the personal liability of an individual. It is a peculiar advantage of employing a trust company in the management of estates that such companies are organized especially for carrying on this class of business. It is their primary concern, and is not subordinate to other interests, as is sometimes the case with individuals having other occupations, however high their standing and strict their probity. The trust company necessarily has offices devoted exclusively to its business, with proper vaults for keeping securities and prescribed methods

for carrying on each branch of its duties. It has separate accounts for each trust, it has books showing when the interest should be collected on the securities held, and it takes prompt and constant notice, through its observations of the stock market, of influences affecting trust funds adversely, which may suggest a change in the character of investments.

#### CAREFUL MANAGEMENT ASSURED.

The uniformity of methods imposed by law and by financial custom upon the trust companies leads them to exercise their functions with extreme care. A trust company is not likely to assume responsibilities of a doubtful character without the order of a court, careful deliberation by its own officers, or the opinion of counsel. Some of the ablest financiers and attorneys of the United States act as advisers for the trust companies of New York and other large cities. Two Secretaries of the Treasury have become heads of New York trust companies on leaving office,—Mr. Charles S. Fairchild of the New York Security and Trust Company, and Mr. Lyman J. Gage of the United States Trust Company, whose offices face each other on opposite sides of Wall Street. Secretary Root was the counsel for the Morton Trust Company of New York before he became head of the War Department, and former Vice-President Morton is its president. No step is taken involving an important question of law without the advice of men of this character as executive officers and counsel. Their ability and researches are brought to bear upon a doubtful question affecting a small estate in the same manner as in the case of a large estate, because of the importance to the company of deciding correctly the principle involved.

The solvency and sound management of the trust company, especially in such important commercial States as New York and Massachusetts, are insured by the rigid system of inspection provided by the laws of the States. All the books, papers, memoranda, and cash reserves of a trust company in the State of New York are open to the examination of State officials, appointed for the purpose, at any moment and without notice.

#### BANKING FUNCTIONS.

The explanation already made regarding the functions of trust companies in relation to individuals and estate answers to a considerable extent the second question, Wherein do trust companies differ from commercial banks? The advantages derived by an individual or an estate from employing a trust company to execute

important trusts naturally commend themselves to a corporation having similar trusts to be executed. The work of reorganizing old corporations and organizing new ones, taking up old securities and issuing new, which has been made necessary by the new enterprises, the consolidations, and the "mergers" of the last few years, has fallen in a large measure to the trust companies of New York and one or two other large cities. While individuals connected with these companies have, in some cases, been active in initiating these projects, the companies in their corporate capacity have performed merely ministerial and strictly legal duties in executing the trusts committed to them. The stronger trust companies of New York have been very chary of committing themselves officially to new flotations. Some of the more conservative make it a point not to float shares, however good, but limit themselves to bonds, which have priority of lien upon the property upon which they are secured.

The national banks act to some extent as the agents of corporations in the mere transfer of the ownership of securities and the payment of dividends. In the case of the formation of a new corporation, however, or an important change in the character of the securities issued by an old one, a trust company is usually chosen as the agent of the transaction. This is because the trust companies are organized for this work, have officers and attorneys familiar with the legal points involved, and are therefore enabled to render the service with economy, precision, and the certainty of conforming strictly to law. The New York law regarding the incorporation of trust companies confers these specific powers, among others, upon such companies :

1. To act as the fiscal or transfer agent of any State, municipality, body politic, or corporation, and in such capacity to receive and disburse money, and transfer, register, and countersign certificates of stock, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness.
2. To receive deposits of trust moneys, securities, and other personal property from any person or corporation, and to loan money on real or personal securities.
4. To act as trustee under any mortgage or bond issued by any municipality, body politic, or corporation, and accept and execute any other municipal or corporate trust not inconsistent with the laws of this State.
7. To take, accept, and execute any and all such legal trusts, duties, and powers in regard to the holding, management, and disposition of any estate, real or personal, and the rents and profits thereof, or the sale thereof, as may be granted or confided to it by any court of record, or by any person, corporation, municipality, or other authority ; and it shall be accountable to all

parties in interest for the faithful discharge of every such trust, duty, or power which it may so accept.

If the Northern Securities Company, for instance, should desire to issue new securities in exchange for those of the Northern Pacific Railway, a trust company would be the agent naturally chosen as the intermediary in the transaction. It would receive the old bonds from their holders, issue receipts for the bonds, and later issue the new bonds to those who brought back their receipts. If money were to be paid on either side, it would be distributed by the trust company. The company, acting under the best legal advice, without prejudice toward either party, complying strictly with the terms of the agreement as interpreted by the most competent legal talent, thus acts as a guardian for the interests of the public on the one hand and the corporation on the other. The peculiar province of the national banks is the lending of their deposits upon commercial paper and the issue of circulating notes. It was chiefly for the latter purpose that they were originally sanctioned by law, much as this function has been atrophied by a clumsy system of security for note issues. How different are the functions of the national banks from those of the trust companies may be inferred from comparing the provisions of the New York law, already given, with the provisions of the national banking law, that a national bank may exercise—

All such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking ; by discounting and negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt ; by receiving deposits ; by buying and selling exchange, coin, and bullion ; by loaning money on personal security ; and by obtaining, issuing, and circulating notes, etc.

#### ACCEPTANCE OF DEPOSITS.

The powers and activities of the two classes of corporations,—trust companies and national banks,—trench upon each other in some directions, but it is obvious that each has separate fields, which are not likely to be entered by the other. The field in which the competition of the trust companies with national banks has attracted the most attention is probably the acceptance of deposits and the use of these deposits in the loan market. The acceptance of deposits by trust companies was at first limited largely to deposits which were not likely to be the subject of frequent transactions. In many cases it was specified that the deposit should be left in the hands of the company for a fixed time, and deposit receipts were given instead of ordinary pass books.



When money was left in the custody of the company under these conditions, such large provision was not required for reserves, as in the case of money subject constantly to be withdrawn by checks. The opportunity for its continued use by the trust company permitted, moreover, the payment of a fair rate of interest. Hence, trust companies generally paid interest to individual depositors ranging from 1 to 3 per cent., according to the nature of the deposit. This policy attracted large deposits, especially from trustees holding funds in anticipation of some fixed event and corporations desiring to keep certain cash reserves in addition to their current working accounts. Gradually large corporations, discovering the advantages of keeping interest-bearing deposits with trust companies, increased the amount of such deposits and secured the acceptance of active accounts at a less rate of interest than that paid on the more permanent deposits. The trust companies have been thus placed in possession of great resources, which increase their ability to handle conversion projects for railway and industrial corporations, and afford them a considerable fund which they are able to utilize in short-term loans.

#### NATURE OF LOANS.

Most of these loans are made on call,—that is, subject to repayment whenever notice is given to the borrower. According to the etiquette of New York trust companies, a mere telephone message to a borrower is sufficient to secure the repayment of a loan; but it is a matter of banking courtesy that such messages shall go out about noon in order to give the borrower an interval before the close of banking hours to transfer his loan to another bank or company or find the money to pay it off. The greatest conservatism is shown by the best New York companies in making these stock loans. They allow a margin of about 20 per cent. between the market value of the securities and the amount loaned. They are far from accepting as collateral for loans all the classes of securities which are on the market. In most cases, moreover, a variety of securities is required to protect each loan, so that a shrinkage on one would be covered by the solidity of the remaining securities. It has been declared by officers of leading New York trust companies that not a dollar has been lost by them upon these secured stock loans.

The trust companies differ from the national banks in the character of the loans made. They trench little upon the field of the national banks in discounting the paper of merchants based upon mercantile transactions. This is a very

important field of banking, has a close relation to the volume of currency required by trade, and is the field which the national banks, when they were first authorized, were expected to occupy. The larger portion of national banking business is still of this sort, and it has grown greatly within the past five years. There has undoubtedly been a feeling here and there, however, that the national banks, since the rise of the trust companies, were relatively losing deposits and losing their share in the large operations which some of the trust companies have found so profitable. It may be said on this head that as much depends upon the personality of the banker as upon the form of banking organization. If a few captains of finance in New York have shown peculiar capacity for drawing to certain trust companies a large volume of business, it is highly probable that the same men would have accomplished similar results through a State bank, a national bank, or a private corporation if the trust-company organization had not been directly open to them by law. It is no secret among intelligent bankers that the trust companies which have made the largest profits have not derived those profits from the mere routine of banking. Trust-company profits have been derived chiefly from the skill of their officers in financing important combinations and aiding in the creation of new enterprises.

A trust company is better fitted by law and by the nature of its organization for work of this character than a national bank. A national bank has imposed upon it the function of safeguarding the currency. It is forbidden to intrust more than one-tenth of its capital to any single person, firm, or corporation. Its resources must be kept in such condition that they can be turned into money on the shortest possible notice. The same is true of such trust companies as pay their deposits on demand, but the trust companies hold many large deposits nominally subject to payment on demand, but which they know are not likely to be called for. If a few drafts are made upon such deposits, they have ample resources for meeting them in their cash deposits with the national banks.

#### THE QUESTION OF CASH RESERVES.

The subject of bending the trust companies to the same rules as those which govern the New York Clearing House banks has been more or less discussed since the growth of the trust companies has made them an important factor in the banking resources of New York. One of the propositions which has been most seriously discussed has been that the trust companies should be required to keep something like the same cash

reserves as the national banks. The national banks of New York are required by law to keep in currency an amount equal to 25 per cent. of their deposits, and the State banks which are members of the Clearing House are compelled to conform to the same rule. The state of this cash reserve,—whether there is a large surplus reserve, or whether it is near the legal minimum,—is one of the barometers of New York money-market conditions which always receives the most attentive study at home and abroad. The trust companies have heretofore kept such reserves as, in the opinion of their officers, were required to meet demands upon them; but they have in most instances kept the bulk of these reserves on deposit in national banks. A check upon a national bank deposit is usually more acceptable to one of their clients in a large transaction than would be a roll of bills or a keg of gold. For smaller demands from their clients for pocket money the trust companies keep such cash on hand as they find necessary, but they have fewer active accounts of this sort than the national banks, and few large demands are made upon them for actual currency.

The national banks of the cities enjoy an important privilege which is not granted to the trust companies. Outside of New York, the national banks are permitted to deposit one-half or more of their reserve in the national banks of New York, and to count such deposits as cash on hand. An enormous volume of such deposits is carried by the national banks, and they have greatly increased within ten years, as may be seen by the following table:

OBLIGATIONS OF NATIONAL BANKS TO OTHER BANKS.

Date.	To national banks.	To State and private banks and trust companies.
July 12, 1892.....	\$367,143,324	\$188,693,254
July 23, 1897.....	388,117,906	208,876,900
July 15, 1901.....	645,038,393	528,151,801
July 16, 1902.....	628,954,567	582,102,814

It is obvious from these figures that the national banks have profited greatly within the past five years in their command over the resources of their fellows in the national banking system, and that they have had voluntarily intrusted to them a large share of the cash of the State banks and trust companies. It is naturally contended on behalf of the trust companies that they should not be burdened with any such reserve requirements as are imposed upon the national banks, unless they are granted the privilege of receiving the deposits of the national banks of the country, and the latter are

permitted to count such deposits as a part of their lawful reserves. The officers of the strongest trust companies would probably be glad to comply with the requirement that they should keep a reasonable reserve in proportion to their deposits. Such a requirement would be rigidly complied with, and if it imposed burdens upon the weaker companies which wiped out their slender profits, it would not be a source of regret to the stronger companies to see establishments driven from the field which may not be hardy enough to weather the financial storms which the future undoubtedly has in store.

A reserve of 15 per cent. of deposits would be more than sufficient to meet all possible demands upon the trust companies, and at least half of this reserve, if not two-thirds, might properly be kept on deposit in national banks. Fifteen per cent. of \$1,271,081,174,—the deposits of the trust companies of the United States in 1901,—would be about \$190,000,000. The trust companies actually had due to them from other banks \$191,527,201,—an amount almost exactly sufficient to meet a 15 per cent. reserve requirement. They had also cash to the amount of \$24,810,203,—only about 2 per cent. of their deposit obligations. The requirement that they should keep 15 per cent. in currency locked up in their own vaults would mean that they should withdraw nearly \$167,000,000 from other banks, and practically withdraw that much money from the use of the market. Several of the strongest trust companies in New York already meet the requirement that they shall keep a reserve equal to 15 per cent. of their deposits, but keep most of it in other banks. Thus, on June 30, 1902, the Morton Trust Company, with deposits of \$51,517,694, had a reserve of \$11,659,890; the Mercantile Trust Company, with deposits of \$55,236,450, had a reserve of \$12,586,132; and the New York Security and Trust Company, with deposits of \$49,407,985, had a reserve of \$5,548,632.

The second of the requirements referred to,—that a trust company should keep one-third or one-half of its reserve in its own vaults,—could not be enforced, except after long previous notice, without serious effects upon the money market. With total deposits in New York City of about \$750,000,000, a reserve of 15 per cent. would be about \$112,500,000, half of which would be about \$56,250,000. The total reserves of the trust companies in the city of New York on June 30, 1902, were \$114,383,820, but of this amount only \$8,328,110 was in currency in their hands. In order to comply with such a requirement as has been suggested above, it would be necessary to withdraw nearly \$50,000,000 in

currency from actual use and lock it up in gold, silver, and greenbacks in the vaults of the trust companies.

Fears have sometimes been expressed that the keeping of trust-company reserves on deposit in national banks, instead of in actual currency in their own vaults, tended, along with other recent developments, to rear a structure of credit too lofty for the slender foundation of currency at its base. Comparison with the British system, however, is distinctly favorable to the solidity of conditions in New York. The reserves of the New York Clearing House banks for the week ending October 11, 1902, were \$219,612,500. This reserve is distributed among fifty-nine different institutions, and the proportion of reserve is, on the whole, much larger than that held under the monetary system of Great Britain. In London the reserve in actual cash is held entirely by the Bank of England. Other banks content themselves with keeping in their own custody only such little cash as may be required for daily retail needs, known as "till money." The joint-stock banks keep deposits with the Bank of England, and the private and country banks keep deposits with the joint-stock banks. The system thus depends absolutely upon the solidity of a single institution,—the Bank of England. The British system has the advantage of economy in the use of money, but the American system is more exacting in its safeguards. As the London *Statist* remarked last spring, "Were the New York banks permitted to work with as small a margin of actual cash against liabilities as we do in this country, they would be able to greatly increase their loans and their deposits."

How far the demand for arbitrarily fixed reserves is a matter of sentiment has been shown by the effect of the recent action of Secretary Shaw in seeking to relieve the pressure on the money market. By a stroke of his pen he decided that he would permit national banks to hold deposits of government funds, without keeping against such deposits the reserves of 15 per cent. or 25 per cent. required against other classes of deposits. By this measure, it was announced, the loaning power of the banks would be increased by about \$130,000,000. It is obvious that, from the standpoint of sound banking, the banks were no stronger after this announcement than before. If they needed a 25 per cent. reserve against gross deposits, the Secretary was wrong in suspending the requirement; if they did not need it, the public was wrong in feeling alarm when reserves against gross deposits, before the Secretary's action, fell below 25 per cent. The true banking rule is

that a banking institution shall pay legal-tender money upon its deposit and note obligations whenever such money is demanded, whether its reserve be 1 per cent. or 100 per cent. The bank answers with its life for its ability to do this, and the necessity that it shall live exerts a more constant and potent pressure upon its officers than the requirement that unused money shall be piled up in reserve funds. In the national banking system, with its hundreds of banks with small capital scattered over forty-five States, legal regulation of reserves is a matter of prudence and public convenience. In some of the States such regulation may be justified upon the same grounds, but it is necessary in inverse ratio to the degree of financial progress of the community and the importance of the stake of its financial leaders in the soundness and solvency of their enterprises.

If a specific reserve requirement is necessary for the prudent conduct of trust companies or the safety of the market, it should be imposed. It is obvious, however, that it could not be complied with suddenly without causing a convulsion in the money market. It could not be done under any circumstances except at considerable cost, which would not fall upon the trust companies, but upon the public. The community would be deprived of the use of \$50,000,000 of its working capital or be compelled to import that amount to make good the amount withdrawn from active use. It would amount practically to setting aside and locking up that much gold, to lie idle or to be used only in great emergencies, like those for which the war treasure of \$30,000,000 is so sacredly guarded by the German Emperor in the fortress of Spandau.

If the privileges enjoyed by either the national banks or the trust companies involve danger or disadvantage to the community, or if they threaten to drive one class of institutions out of existence, they should be restricted. The national banks and the trust companies, however, while they trench to some extent on each other's fields, each have functions to perform which differ from those of the other. It would be extremely harmful to chain either class of institutions upon a Procrustean bed of regulations or burdens, suited perhaps to one and not suited to the other. The national banking law could probably be amended to advantage in a direction which would give greater scope to the national banks in doing business; but it would be a step in the wrong direction to extend the restrictions imposed upon them, if they have been found burdensome, to a class of institutions which has contributed so much as the trust companies to the industrial triumphs of America in recent years.

# SELF-GOVERNMENT IN ORIENTAL DEPENDENCIES.

BY JEREMIAH W. JENKS.

SO much, both good and bad, has been said during the last year regarding our treatment of the Filipinos in political affairs, that it is interesting to see how our work compares with that of other nations who have for many years been dealing with Oriental peoples. It may be worth while, also, to state clearly how much we have already actually done in the way of giving self-government to the Filipinos. Naturally, the countries to be considered are primarily the English and Dutch dependencies in the Orient.

## BRITISH INDIA.

It should be recognized at the outset that in their home government the English are a liberal, free, self-governing people; considerably more so than any other people in Europe, with the exception of the Swiss. While England is called a monarchy, every one with even an elementary knowledge of politics knows that the will of the people rules England much more completely than it can be said to rule France, and that not a few writers and thinkers are convinced that public opinion controls in governmental affairs more directly and more thoroughly in England than even in the United States. That is not my opinion. The idea of self-government is, in my judgment, carried out more completely in Switzerland than in any other country in the world; next comes the United States; then, England and her self-governing colonies. But the idea of self-government is more generally recognized and more completely carried out in practice by the English than by any other people, excepting the Swiss and the American.

In some matters of public policy, however, the English are to be placed even first as regards liberality and the encouragement of the idea of freedom. One need but mention commercial freedom and the readiness which the English have shown to leave the people to fight out their own salvation, both at home and in the colonies. So fearful, indeed, is England of putting restrictions of any kind upon trade that certainly most Americans, and probably most Europeans, think her colonies in the Far East should often be criticised severely for their

laxity in enforcing even quarantine and other health regulations. No greater contrast can well be imagined than the prompt and rigid way in which the Americans at Manila and the Japanese at the southern ports of Japan have lately dealt with ships likely to bring cholera into the country, and the free way in which the ships entering Hongkong and Shanghai were treated, as well as the apparently culpable way in which, in those same places, persons having cholera were permitted their freedom. One man reports that in one forenoon's ride in Shanghai he saw eleven Chinese lying in the streets dead from cholera. Of course, one should not criticize without full knowledge, but appearances are certainly unfavorable. When speaking, therefore, of the English in their government of the colonies, we are speaking of a people whose inclinations are very strongly toward individual liberty; and wherever England has restricted sharply the liberty of a people there probably is, we may assume, some reason for such action.

In dealing with the question of the English in India we may at first overlook the native states; both because, without exception, the individual subject has less freedom under his native ruler, merely guided by an English adviser, than he has in British India, where the rule is directly through English officials; and, second, because we shall devote a section to them later.

## PURPOSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Whatever may have been her plan earlier, England has clearly announced in later years the principle of her Indian policy to be, "India is to be governed for the good of the Indians." Doubtless, here and there, individual officials let this principle drop out of mind; doubtless, also, in times of emergency,—as under stress of war,—the English Government at home may feel that India should do her part in aiding the mother country; but, taken all-in-all, no careful observer who goes somewhat thoughtfully through India, meeting the officials of various grades, both English and native, and noting the details of their work and its results, can doubt that a conscientious effort is made to keep in the foreground the good of the natives rather than the profit of the mother country.

If this purpose does not result in granting self-government to the Indians, it is because those who have spent their lives in administering the affairs of India are conscientiously of the opinion that self-government would not prove beneficial to them. They may be mistaken; but they are earnestly striving to give to the Indians what is best for them. As seems to be the case with Lord Cromer in Egypt, they probably think that the natives do not always know what is best for them; but even the best informed natives do not advocate self-government.

#### THE FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

So far as the central government goes, the people of India, as such, have nothing whatever to say regarding its policy. As is well known, the governing power under the laws made by the English legislative houses is the Secretary of State for India, assisted by the Council of India in London. This council consists of not less than ten members; at least nine of these must have served or resided ten years in India, and no one of them can have been away from India longer than ten years before the date of his appointment. This is surely a body of experts, made up of those whose sympathies are likely to be with the natives. Moreover, in the India Office the highest positions,—political, financial, administrative,—are held by men who have shown themselves able, conscientious, and successful in India itself; but they are not natives.

In India the governing body is the governor-general in council. The governor-general is appointed by the home government for a period of five years. He may or may not himself have had training in India; but his council, of five members and the commander-in-chief, is made up of experienced men, familiar with Indian conditions. For legislative purposes sixteen additional members are nominated by the governor-general. A representation of natives is always found in this legislative council, and no important act of government of a legislative nature can be taken without the knowledge and, generally speaking, the concurrence of this body. These members, however, are not representative of the people of India in the sense that they are chosen by the people, for all are appointed by the government.

As regards what we might in the United States consider State and local government, the condition is much the same. In Madras and Bombay the governors, and the lieutenant governors of other provinces, and their councils,—made up again of experienced men,—are all appointive, no place being filled by election. In the provinces whose heads are chief commissioners, the

situation is the same. Only in purely local and municipal affairs do the ordinary people have a voice in choosing their representatives.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

It has been the policy of England, speaking generally, to govern—as far as is consistent with good government—in accordance with the traditions and habits of the people. They have recognized that customs in government, as well as social customs, are likely in the long run to be a natural growth, and thus to have had a reason, at some time at any rate, for their existence. Where these customs are too strongly contrary to English good morals, as, for example, in the case of *suttee*,—the burning of widows on the funeral pyre of their husbands,—or of infanticide, the government has interfered and stopped the practices; otherwise, they are generally retained.

#### THE VILLAGE.

Although the customs differ considerably in different parts of India, ordinarily the village has for centuries been the unit of local government, with its headman either an hereditary official recognized by the over-chief, or, in individual cases, an official chosen by an election more or less formal. The headman has had under him in various cases assistants who took charge of the policing, or of the records, or of other work in connection with the village. The village blacksmith, barber, carpenter and other village servants have also held their positions by hereditary claim. In some instances,—for example, in Upper Burma,—when certain taxes are levied upon the village as a whole, the distribution of this tax among the different households has been made by the headman with the assistance of councilors elected by the village. In practically all cases these customs have been retained by the English, with the requirement that all hereditary and elective officers should be confirmed by the representative of the English government. In case of the choice of a really incompetent or corrupt official, the English have not hesitated to set aside the election, or to exercise a choice among different persons who might naturally inherit the position. This element of self-government, it must be kept in mind, however, has had only to do with the smallest units of government in dealing with their own local affairs, and its influence has not extended beyond the limits of the village concerned.

#### LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

Under Lord Ripon's administration, 1880-84, a further step was taken toward self-gov-

ernment. It was provided that the different villages, or groups of villages, should elect representatives to a council, to be presided over by the representative of the central government in charge of the district, making a body that might fairly be considered to correspond with our county boards of supervisors in such states as New York and Michigan where the boards are representative of the different towns, although the powers of these boards were much less extensive than those ordinarily granted to the boards of supervisors.

This is by far the longest step that England has taken in the direction of self-government in India.

#### RESULTS OF MEASURES INTRODUCING SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A very general opinion among English officials in India and, there is reason to believe, also in the India Office of England, is that even this measure of self-government granted at that time was premature, to say the least, and that it has on the whole been a failure. In most parts of India people were not accustomed to any political activity of that kind. They had been in the habit of doing as they were told in matters of taxation, road-making, and other local affairs, and in many cases they felt that this self-government was an imposition upon them of an added burden of work rather than a privilege bestowed. The consequence has been that in very many cases they have come somewhat sulkily, if at all, to the meeting, usually feeling somewhat the pressure of the English official in charge of the district; and they have come with no plans formulated and with no definite ideas as to what should be done. When, to prevent the meeting from being a failure, the English presiding officer brings forward his own plans for the government of the district, the greater number of the members are likely to say, politely, "As the sahib wishes," while those who take an active part in the discussion often show a lack of practical knowledge and efficiency.

Some of the more thoughtful of the English officials,—particularly, it would seem, those in the higher positions,—believe that the measure has been educative to a certain degree, and that it should be continued. The large majority of those with whom I discussed the matter said, practically, that they believed the system had been a failure, and that, though it could not easily be done away with, it would have been better had it not been introduced. The chief commissioner of one of the more important provinces,—an able and most efficient Indian official, lately retired,—has recently published an opinion

to the same effect. The system for the present is defended chiefly on the ground that it is educative and that this little experience will gradually lead to greater capacity for self-government.

Several of the most thoughtful and best-trained native Indians, even some who have been prominent in criticising most sharply the British government of India, seem to agree on this matter. While believing strongly in the natural ability of the high-caste native; while considering him fully the intellectual equal of the Englishman; and, while even asserting that in many individual cases this lack of initiative on the part of the local representative is due to fear of his English superior officer, they practically without exception said that up to the present time the natives of all races beyond doubt were lacking in administrative ability and were deficient in the power of directing the work of others. They thought that this had come about through century-long oppression by various rulers, Hindu, Mohammedan, Christian, and believed that in the course of time, if given the opportunity and means of training, they would overcome it; but even they recognized that, at the present time, the natives in no part of India are ready for self-government, and that even the very elementary, inchoate form of self-government in local affairs which they do possess is not a success.

#### MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

In many of the larger municipalities, such as Bombay, Calcutta, and others, there has been a more determined effort made to establish self-government. City councils have been established which should perform the work that is usually performed by city councils in civilized countries. In most cases a goodly proportion of the members of these councils are appointed, but usually a considerable proportion and, in some cases, even a majority are elected. Naturally in the larger cities it is possible to find natives of India experienced in business and public affairs to serve in these positions, but the system even here does not seem to have been very successful. Sometimes the natives of the best type, belonging to the higher castes, refuse to put themselves before the electors as candidates, saying that it is beneath them to ask favors of members of the lower castes, although they would be willing to accept an appointment by His Excellency, the Governor. More often, as some may think has been the case at home and in England, men who are looking for an opportunity to advance themselves either politically or financially put themselves forward and get themselves chosen by the ignorant electorate.

It is, practically, universally believed that the

average native Oriental is less trustworthy in both business and politics than the average European or American. He has, in far too many cases, a natural liking for intrigue, a hazy uncertainty regarding the truth in speaking of things where the truth might be unpleasant either for himself or others, and a readiness in selling his opinion or his vote which would astonish the most corrupt of our city councilors. The result has been, according to the almost universal testimony, that the natives who are councilors, with rare exceptions, cannot be trusted in public affairs. They are readily bribed, and their judgment can be considered of practically no value at all.

#### NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

Before the English had compelled the rulers of the native States to receive a British resident their form of government in nearly all cases was despotic. The ruler practically owned the land and also the people, who had no rights whatever as against their ruler. In many instances the ruler-in-chief granted certain sections of the country to his favorites, who in turn received from him despotic rights over the poorer inhabitants.

Even since the British Government has placed residents with the native States whose advice must be listened to, and, in most important matters,—particularly when they affect British India proper,—must be heeded, the situation is not materially different as regards the common people, excepting that certain cruelties, criminal in their nature, are not allowed. All the laws are promulgated in the name of the native ruler, and the theory of the government remains as it was before. The main improvement has been in the direction of greater liberties of action in business matters, social life, etc., rather than in the direction of government. In some of the most advanced States, whose rulers have been educated under English influence, or even perhaps in England itself,—as, for example, in Baroda and Mysore,—there are the mere beginnings of self-government. In Baroda there is a municipal government where the right of election of councilors obtains to a certain degree. The "Gaekwar"—native ruler—also proposes to institute self-government in rural districts in purely local matters, somewhat after the form already explained in British India. In Mysore there is a consultative assembly; but as yet it is not inaccurate to say that self-government, meaning by that a government coming from the people through the election of representatives, is unknown in the native States.

#### THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Straits Settlements is, of course, one of the Crown colonies of England of the usual form. Both the governor and his council are appointed by the English Government, and, although the different interests and the different native peoples are represented on this council, there is no pretense made of having the people themselves select their own representatives. In the two or three largest cities, such as Singapore and Penang, there are municipal councils which are in part elected. A report can be made regarding native members of the municipal councils here like that on India,—only, owing to the larger number of immigrants, the native representation is, relatively speaking, small, and apparently the corruption has not been so great.

In local affairs in the rural districts no effort whatever is made toward local representation. The appointees, English and native, of the government levy the taxes, lay out the roads, organize the schools, and do whatever needs to be done; generally working, it is believed, conscientiously for the good of the locality, but consulting the native inhabitants only informally, if at all.

#### THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Federated Malay States, since the English undertook their protection in 1874, have been, on the whole, so successful, both from the point of view of peace and order and of financial prosperity, and they, moreover, have been so frequently held up to the United States as models of what the Philippines should become, that one needs to deal with them somewhat more carefully.

It will be recalled that each of the four States of the federation has its own native sultan as its formal ruler. This sultanhip is an hereditary office, and the English technically have nothing to do with it, although, as the protecting power, they, of course, must approve and recognize the sultan. All laws are promulgated in the name of the sultan, and are in reality passed by him in council. In order to secure the safety of his small State he has given over to the English Government the absolute control of its foreign affairs, and has consented to receive at his court an English adviser whom he shall consult, and who shall be given full information regarding all legislative and administrative affairs. This is the form of government.

#### POWER OF THE RESIDENTS.

In practice this English resident has a seat in the sultan's council. In order to have the work



efficiently carried on an Englishman has been placed at the head of practically every department of government of each state, and not a few of the more important subordinate positions are filled by Englishmen. All laws of a financial or business nature, all laws in fact excepting those that might raise a question of religion, or might affect vitally the old time customs of the people, are prepared by the resident or by his superior officer, the resident-general of all the states, and are submitted to the sultan and his council in complete form ready to be passed. Naturally, in order to avoid friction or possible misunderstanding, it is customary for the resident to consult the sultan before presenting bills of importance, or before raising any question of prime significance. Naturally also, if, when such matters are presented, the sultan or the council suggest amendments that appear wise, the resident may consent to the change; but it is practically no exaggeration to say that all legislation proceeds from the resident and is given to the state by the resident. How complete this power of the resident is can readily be seen when one knows that since these four states were federated in 1895, it has been the purpose to give them on all important matters—such, for example, as Chinese immigration, police administration, taxation, etc.—identical legislation. In order to bring this about the residents of the four states in question meet in council under the chairmanship of the resident-general and prepare identical bills which are then submitted to the four sultans in council for approval. It is not expected that any council will make an amendment that is not approved by all four of the residents.

It will be observed that, so far as the average native Malay is concerned, he has absolutely no voice whatever in his government. It may probably be said that formerly under the native chiefs he had nothing whatever to say, and this also is true. The English have deprived him of none of his liberties as regards governing himself, for he never had any; but through their influence he has been granted liberties of action, of holding property, of self-education and self-development such as he never dreamed of before; while his personal safety and that of his wife and children have been absolutely secured.

#### SUCCESS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

From other points of view the policy has been extremely successful. Owing to the fortunate circumstances of these states possessing the richest tin mines in the world, as well as to their being extremely fertile, their financial condition is most enviable. The native rulers

receive an income with absolute certainty much greater than they received before they submitted and consented to receive an English resident; the country has to a great extent been provided with macadamized roads as perfect as those in France; railroads have been built through several of the states and are now being extended into a complete system, and that out of the current revenues without bonding; over one of the fine roads between two of the native states a regular line of automobiles is running instead of an electric tram; a telegraph and telephone system has been established; and in the municipalities one finds almost everywhere incinerators for disposing of garbage, systems of water-works, and many other provisions such as only the most highly civilized states enjoy.

Even in the municipalities there is no attempt at local self-government. There is a municipal board, made up often in part of natives, but the board is an *ex-officio* one, all the members of which are appointed in their representative official capacities by the central government. It would perhaps be no exaggeration to say that, so far as all external evidences of good, honest, successful government is concerned, no better example can be found in the world than the Federated Malay States present; but in these states there is, so far as one can see, not even a vestige of popular self-government.

#### NATIVE OPINION.

Some efforts have been made toward educating the native Malays; but the opinion seems to be universal that they are not yet capable of self-government, and that they are contented under the form of government that they have. On the other hand, among the best educated, more intelligent Malays, one finds a longing for something more, and a belief in the possibility of an ultimate self-government. I spent an evening discussing this question with one of the most intelligent of the native chiefs,—a man who, under the old order of things, would have stood very near the sultan, and who, under the present order, is one of the most trusted councilors and an expert official of both the sultan of his state and of the English government. He knew the English form of government at home; he believed in thorough education of the people; and he thought that ultimately something should be done toward giving the native people an elective franchise with all that that implies. He was, however, equally positive in the opinion that at present a choice even of local rulers by the people would be a misfortune if carried beyond the villages, and that a representative body for mak-

ing the laws for the state would be, for a good while to come, the greatest misfortune that could befall the average man.

### THE DUTCH COLONIES.

Owing to the forced labor which, in earlier years,—beginning in 1832,—the Dutch government exacted from the natives of Java, and to the complete reports which travelers made upon that system at the time, the impression has gone abroad that the Dutch Government has been severe, even cruel, toward the Javanese, and that their methods, therefore, ought not to be used by a free people, like those of the United States, in treating similar questions. The Holland of the present day, however, in its dealings with its eastern colonies, is hardly to be judged by the Holland of fifty years ago. The popular party in Holland has found it worth its while to challenge the old policy in Java, and the system of forced labor has been abolished upon all but coffee plantations, while even there it is not carried on in the same rigid way as in former days. Moreover, even the state coffee plantations are growing smaller year by year.

In later days the Dutch Government has beyond question kept clearly in mind, in its legislation, the welfare of the native Javanese. Care is taken to keep the taxes low enough so that the natives can live with a reasonable degree of comfort. Whenever there is a partial failure of crop, the tax is remitted, and it is also remitted at times as a reward for especially careful work on the plantations. In the interests of the unsophisticated villagers the shrewd Chinese trader is kept out of the villages, and his sphere of activity is restricted to certain parts, especially to the larger cities.

In his dealings with Europeans the native Javanese is also protected. The law prescribes that in the case of a European renting land the terms of rental shall be such as to prevent the exhaustion of the soil, and the contract must meet the approval of the resident. Knowing the superior ability of the European and the Chinese and the certainty that the simple-minded Javanese would soon find himself landless and practically absolutely in the hands of the foreigner if unlimited freedom were left to all parties, the government watches over him in a paternal way; and, on the whole, the Javanese seem contented and prosperous under this *régime*.

There is, however, in Java, with the exception of purely village government, nothing in the nature of self-government. In some of the villages, it is true, there still remains, as a custom of ancient days, the right of election of the

village headman, subject only to the approval of the Dutch Government, which approval is regularly granted unless the choice is absolutely unfit. In the courts in the larger districts native officials, usually members of the earlier ruling families, still hold positions of authority and govern the lower classes as of old. By the side of these native rulers, however, stand the Dutch officials, holding, on the whole, the more authoritative positions, and above them both stands the central government of Java, all Dutch appointees of the home government, practically directing their every action. The taxes are levied through the Dutch officials; schools are placed where, to the Dutch officials, it seems wise; and other methods of administration are carried out in the same general way. Even in the larger cities, such as Batavia and Soerabaya, the local inhabitants and others, whether Javanese or Chinese, English or Dutch, have nothing whatever to say. Their rulers are appointed for them by the central government, and by these officers taxes are levied, streets opened, the cities cleaned and lighted.

The Dutch officials, moreover, are of the opinion that they are giving the Javanese all the liberty that they are really capable of using well at the present time. They have been with them for many decades; they know their characteristics; they work together in the government with the more intelligent members of the earlier ruling families; and, on the whole, they do not believe that at the present, at any rate, the average native is in any way capable of self-government. It may perhaps be said that the Dutch have not had the same range of experience in this regard that the English have had, and that their conclusion may have been reached with less experiment; but it is beyond question that their government is, on the whole, efficient; that they believe what they say; and that, after excellent opportunities for observing the characteristics of the natives, lower and higher alike, even those who have their share in the government, this conclusion has been reached and is a conscientious one.

### FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

In French colonies we find an inclination to adopt French methods from home in part, with, however, the consequent need of holding ultimate the power in French hands. Speaking generally, the colonial business proper is almost absolutely in the hands of the governor-general, since he organizes all work, names all civic functionaries except minor ones, who are appointed by his subordinates, is responsible for

order within and for defense against aggression from without, and even approves the budgets, though in Cochin-China the budget is also voted by the colonial council.

#### THE GOVERNMENT OF COCHIN-CHINA.

In Cochin-China, which is really a colony with direct administration, the other divisions of Indo-China being only under a French protectorate, the executive is aided by a privy council of nine members, of whom a majority are French officials and hold their positions *ex officio*, while the four who may be natives chosen from the higher classes, are appointed by the government. A colonial council of sixteen members with quite extensive powers, contains six Asiatics, who enjoy also civic rights. These are elected by delegates from the municipalities selected by the notables. The French members are chosen by direct suffrage. In local affairs the *arrondissements*, corresponding roughly to our counties, have councils made up in part of natives chosen by the notables of the villages, but presided over by Frenchmen. The governor may add European members, and must approve proceedings. This administration is centered at the capital, and is carefully controlled by French officials.

In the villages there are two classes of inhabitants, the registered, who have a right to vote for village officers, and the non-registered, who have no such right. Under the native *régime* the administrative independence of the villages was noteworthy, and the French have aimed to preserve native institutions as far as possible. Nevertheless, it has been found necessary to maintain careful supervision over the local councils in order to prevent local abuses. For this purpose largely the *arrondissement* councils mentioned above were created.

The larger cities have municipal councils, to assist the mayor and his assistants. In Saigon, the capital, this council is composed of eleven French citizens and four natives, all chosen by universal suffrage. In Cholon, the native city, on the other hand, the presiding officer and three Frenchmen nominated by the chamber of commerce sit with four Annamites and four Chinese, who are elected to membership by a vote of their own nationalities, the suffrage being restricted by a high property qualification.

It will be observed that in local affairs there is a goodly measure of self-government, and that even in larger divisions the native Annamites are given representation, though French supervision is everywhere, and in the more important places French members are kept in the majority.

#### THE PHILIPPINES.

The chief mistake, perhaps, in most discussions on the Philippines is an assumption often made that the Filipinos are one in nature and type, and that general statements can be made regarding them. Nothing can be further from the truth. Mindanao, of course, is largely Mohammedan, and the Moros, in language, in training, in disposition, are entirely different from the other Filipinos. The Negritos, again, lowest of all doubtless in the scale of civilization, are more unlike the average Tagalog of Luzon than are the Comanches unlike the residents of Boston. But excluding entirely from our consideration all the non-Christian tribes, Negritos, Igorotes, Moros, and others, we still have even in the one island of Luzon several different peoples, neither of which can understand the other, unless by chance certain individuals in both may understand some common language such as Spanish. As they differ in language, so also, to a considerable extent do they differ in customs, in occupation, habits of living, and even in earlier habits of government. If we take into consideration, however, only the more advanced provinces, and those which were brought most completely under the domination of Spain, and confine our attention to these alone, we may perhaps treat fairly the question of self-government.

Of these peoples possibly 10 per cent.,—probably less than 5 per cent.,—can speak Spanish and have some of the elements of education. Part of those who do not speak Spanish may possibly read and write a little in their own language; but if so, their literature is valueless, and they have no means of acquiring the elements of a higher culture. Many of them, however, have excellent characteristics. A person traveling among them is often reminded of the excellent qualities of the Japanese, the most progressive people of the East. Generally speaking, the Filipinos are neat in dress, cleanly in person; they seem bright and intelligent as one talks with them; a few have been educated in Europe, and these seem often men of excellent ability, while the best of them may be called orators and scholars. The average young man or young woman trained in any handicraft shows manual dexterity. They sometimes make excellent draughtsmen, and have shown in certain localities not a little skill in wood carving, in weaving, even in painting, while a very large proportion of them have excellent taste in dress and music.

With these good qualities, however, and with the worthy ambition which many of them have,

are to be considered also other qualities which suit them ill for governing. With comparatively few exceptions they are not diligent; they are not thrifty,—the needs of the day being satisfied, they care little for the morrow; many even of the best trained are not truthful, having the characteristic of most Orientals of caring rather to please their hearer than to stick closely to facts; and, doubtless in far too many cases, they have less regard for the rights of private property than seems to people of the Anglo-Saxon race essential for successful government. Worse still, perhaps, from the point of view of self-government, is the fact that the more ignorant people are extremely superstitious, and that they have been trained for generations, even for centuries, to yield absolute obedience to the wealthier classes and to those who had been placed over them in government. In our war against them the *anting-anting* or charm which was to make them invulnerable as against American bullets was found in certain instances on every one of hundreds of an attacking force, and there can be little doubt that the vigor of their charge was due to the real belief that their talisman would keep them safe.

The fact of their absolute subservience to the "upper" classes has also appeared in many ways. When even to welcome American officers a reception or feast was given by the friendly Filipinos, it was often learned afterward that the "presidente" of the town, or the "cabeza" of the barrio, had sent out word to the citizens to bring him, free of charge, a certain number of chickens, or eggs, or whatever other provisions he might need which they could furnish, or to come in certain numbers to serve in preparing or carrying out the entertainment. Even when American troops or officials wished men to work on the roads or to aid in transportation, and found it impossible to hire directly for any reasonable sum a sufficient number, if appeal were made to the "presidente," and he sent word to the common men, a sufficient number would be secured at once, who would work more or less faithfully for the time being at reasonable pay. The fact is that the average Filipino of the lower class has been subject to absolute domination of the feudal type, having been compelled to render service free of charge. In very many individual cases, as has been brought out continually in the courts established by the Americans, personal service in the houses of the wealthier families has been of such a nature, when combined possibly with a small debt which has been kept hanging over the head of the servant for years, that the servant has been in reality a slave. This relationship between the aristocracy of the towns

and the common people, throughout even the best parts of the most advanced provinces, cannot be overlooked in considering the question of self-government.

#### FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

We have already given to the Filipinos practically everywhere, excepting in Mindanao, a greater measure of self-government than is possessed by any other Oriental people, whether independent or colonial. The Filipinos elect all their local officials, and these really direct the government. Every male Filipino of the age of twenty-three who pays a tax of about \$15 gold, or who owns real property worth about \$250, or who can speak, read, and write either English or Spanish, has the right to vote. So far he elects men to direct his local affairs, and through these men he has a larger share in determining what shall be done in local matters and what taxes shall be levied, than do the inhabitants of any part of India, the Dutch East Indies, China, or Japan. In the provincial governments the governors are elected by the municipal councilors, who, as we have seen, are elected by the people, though the other members of the provincial board,—i.e., the treasurer and supervisor,—are appointed. It is also proposed, likewise, to give to the Filipinos within a short time the election of a general legislative assembly, which must be consulted on all matters of importance and which will have a veto on practically everything proposed by the appointive officials, while Congress has already granted to this people the right to send two representatives to Congress to represent them in Washington; they, also, as soon as their legislative assembly is chosen, to be elected as real representatives of the Filipinos themselves. Neither the 35,000,000 of the Dutch East Indies, nor the 300,000,000 of British India, including the native States, have any representative of their own choosing in their own home parliaments, and yet the rulers of both these countries feel that their people have all the rights of self-government that it is wise to grant them. It is true that we have in the Philippines several men of ability, of education, of training, but the educated high-caste Brahmin, or Maratha, trained in Cambridge or Oxford, is surely as high a type as the best of the Filipinos,—most people would say far higher.

#### FILIPINO OPINION.

Even the educated Filipinos themselves think that we have gone far enough in the way of granting the common people self-government. I

have spoken with many intelligent Filipinos, both in the government and out of it, and I have not found one who was in favor of extending the suffrage without property qualification to the uneducated. One said that he favored general manhood suffrage, but explained that the votes must be cast by the upper classes for the lower. Many of them even question the wisdom of the election of governors of provinces and the members of a legislative assembly at the present time. No thoughtful, intelligent man who has lately studied the problem on the ground,—whether Filipino, or American, or foreigner,—so far as my knowledge goes, thinks it would be in the interests of the Filipinos to grant them at the present time a greater measure of self-government than they now possess. At present the restricted franchise leaves, to a considerable degree, the power in the hands of the well-to-do and better educated classes; but, far different from the conditions under the Spanish *régime*, these leaders of the people are not at liberty to dictate to the poor what they shall do nor to exact from them any unpaid service. In all of the districts there are courts under the supervision, if not in the immediate charge, of American officials; and every act of oppression on the part of either American or Filipino rulers as against the common man may be brought before the courts. Experience has shown that the courts are ready to teach the common people their rights by punishing the guilty oppressor, and there is reason to believe that the common man is fast learning what his privileges are.

The experience of the courts, joined to the extremely practical training of a useful nature that is being given in the schools of the Philippines to an extent unthought of in any other eastern country is rapidly leading the Filipinos to a larger measure of self-government in all their local affairs. There is reason to believe that, after some generations, a much more active part may be taken by them in all local affairs than could wisely be granted to the present generation. It seems hardly possible when one considers the slowness with which social changes are brought about, that even the comprehensive scheme of education planned for the Filipinos can make any serious impression much short of three or four generations. The present generation is hardly affected, while the next is likely to make little wise use, it may be feared, of so newly gained powers.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

It is perhaps not necessary to dwell at length upon the question of self-government in inter-

national affairs. So far as appears this is not asked for at the present time by any Filipino who has any standing among his fellows; and, as I understand the matter, no party or group of men in the United States is advocating independence for the Filipinos in international affairs without a guarantee on the part of the United States against the aggressions of foreign nations, a guarantee which would amount to a rigid protectorate. Certain it is that without such a protectorate a Filipino nation could not exist. Englishmen thoroughly versed in Oriental politics have said that, while England did not wish the Philippines if the United States would keep them, she could not but look with apprehension upon the seizure of the Philippines by any other foreign power. Intelligent Japanese connected with their government, realizing to their full the burdens which Japan has at present to carry and the somewhat critical situation in which she is placed in international matters, feel also that, were the United States to withdraw and other nations be given a chance of seizing, under whatever pretext, the control of the Philippines, she could not stand idly by, for her interests, too, might be endangered. And yet no one doubts that, with this conflict of interests, a withdrawal of the United States might well mean an attempted seizure under some excuse by some foreign nation.

#### CONCLUSION.

The United States has already given to the Filipinos a larger portion of self-government than has ever been granted under any circumstances to any other Oriental people. The United States has already granted more self-government than any other nation has considered wise, or safe, or beneficial to the people themselves. As with this present measure of self-government there have been also joined measures for training the Filipinos themselves further in the methods of self-government, with the exception of individual instances, we have probably not gone too far; although we have certainly gone as far as is consistent with safety or with the interests of the Filipinos, and in individual cases we have overstepped the mark. If we continue present plans there is reason to believe that gradually—after a considerable lapse of time—there can be given greater measures of self-government, both by first extending the suffrage and, later, by increasing the powers of elected officials. At present, at least, we should follow the advice of the wiser Filipinos, carry out present plans, and wait for results to show the next step to take.

# SHALL THERE BE A TWO YEARS' COLLEGE COURSE?

AN INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT BUTLER, OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

President Butler's first annual report to the trustees of Columbia University is a document of wide public interest by reason of its bold and innovating suggestions, touching the length of the college course and, as an incident thereto, the granting of the so-called baccalaureate degree. Newspaper extracts led, last month, to much comment both in the daily press and in educational circles. In addressing the trustees of Columbia, Dr. Butler naturally presented the subject with reference, principally, to its bearing upon the problems of the great university of which he has lately become the official head.

The point that has attracted popular attention, and that has furnished the basis for most of the newspaper arguments, is Dr. Butler's proposal to reduce the regular college course from four years to two years; or rather, to provide concurrently a longer and a shorter course, with the suggestion that the degree of A.B. be conferred at the end of the second year, and that of A.M. at the end of the fourth year. The discussion in educational circles is, of course, only in its beginning. In order that there may be no misapprehension concerning what it is that Dr. Butler really proposes, and in order further to ascertain his views respecting the bearing of his proposals upon American collegiate work in general, we have ventured to ask Dr. Butler several questions, which he has answered for the benefit of the readers of this magazine.

**QUESTION.** *As respects Columbia itself, do we understand that you are advising an immediate and radical change?—or that you are outlining a policy which really is in the line of a natural evolution from present conditions?*

**Answer.** I deemed it my duty, in my first annual report, to present to the trustees of Columbia University the results of my reflection upon the largest problems which lie before us for solution. In a certain sense, therefore, my recommendations may be said to be academic; although, of course, they bear directly upon the policies of the immediate future. I have outlined in the report what I believe to be the logical result of forces and tendencies now at work in American education, and have not proposed, and do not propose, any violent or radical policy on the part of Columbia University, or of universities and colleges in general.

**Question.** *About what proportion of Columbia's collegiate students have probably been, in point of fact, actually giving only three years to ordinary collegiate work, the fourth year being mainly regarded as the first in the period of professional study, upon which it is permitted to count?*

**Answer.** Not very many students in Columbia College have taken advantage of the provision by which their fourth year may be spent wholly in professional study. At no time, I think, has the proportion of any given senior class making such use of the last year exceeded 10 per cent. It is stated, in explanation of this fact, that the restrictions surrounding the privilege, and the severe conditions under which the professional work is carried on, have combined to discourage

students from attempting this combination of courses.

**Question.** *Please define in a few words just what the proposed change is, and explain in what regards it would seem more practical and satisfactory than the existing system for the purposes of Columbia.*

**Answer.** I may answer this question by premising the fact that I am profoundly concerned for the future of the American college, which I believe to be the strongest characteristic of our educational system, and the one which gives our system manifest advantages over those of Continental Europe. The spirit and the purpose of the college are our strongest defense against the purely materialistic and commercial ideals in education and in life. It is my belief that forces are now actively at work which will result in the destruction of the American college during the next generation, or, at least, in the destruction of its essential characteristics; first, perhaps, as it exists in the larger universities, and then elsewhere. These forces are: On the one hand, the rapid development of secondary schools,—particularly public high schools,—and the extension of their work upward into the field hitherto occupied by the freshman and sophomore years of the college; and, on the other hand, the invasion of the junior and senior years of college work by professional and technical studies which are quite foreign in spirit, method, and purpose, to the studies which they are displacing.

As to these changes, there is one fundamental question to be asked: Are they in the interests of better and more effective educational standards in a democracy?

The growth of the public high schools, and the upward extension of their work into the field formerly occupied by the early years of the college, seems to me to be an unmingled public blessing. These schools have brought educational opportunities, of an improved kind, to tens of thousands of students who could never have left home, or have entered upon college residence, in order to obtain them. I accept this change, therefore, as not only inevitable but beneficial. I recognize the ability of the best secondary schools to do not only as well as, but even better than, the colleges have been in the habit of doing the work of many of the studies of the freshman and sophomore years. I believe it to be indisputable that many secondary schools provide better equipment and better instruction in English, history, physics, and chemistry, than do any but very few colleges. College teaching has, at this point, failed to keep pace with the tremendous educational advances of the last generation; while the secondary schools have availed themselves of the new tendencies and opportunities to the utmost.

On the other hand, I do not believe that the displacement of the remainder of the college course by professional and technical studies is either necessary, wise, or desirable. One object which I have in view is to check the further progress of this invasion, and to keep some period of college residence solely for that study of the liberal arts and sciences which mean so much.

So far as Columbia is concerned, my proposals would,—if ever put into operation,—result in marking off definitely the work of the college from that of the secondary schools on the one hand, and from that of the technical and professional schools on the other, and would give the degrees in arts for college work, and for college work alone. These degrees are now given, both at Columbia and elsewhere, for work which has no relation to the group of studies on which the arts degrees have traditionally been based. Many see no objection in this, believing that one object of study is as good as another. I dissent from that view.

Another point is, that both college officers and professional school officers object to the division of the time and interest of the student which results from classifying him as an undergraduate in college at the same period that he is wholly devoting his time to the pursuit of technical studies under another faculty.

*Question.* Columbia has great numbers of young men studying for the practice of law and of medicine, and many hundreds, also, preparing for the life of engineers and architects, and for other practical callings of a professional grade, besides many

who will pursue postgraduate courses in preparation for professorships or for expert service in other ways. Besides these, Columbia has many students who will pass from college to business life, and some who will become men of leisure.

*In view of existing American conditions, about what years, on the average, and how many years, would you have young men of these different categories spend in the preparatory school; in collegiate work proper; and in professional, or postgraduate, study? At what age ought they to leave college or university?*

*Answer.* This question goes to the root of the matter. All classes of students named in the question should complete a normal secondary school course of four years. All should have some college life and training as well. Those who are to prepare themselves for professorships, and for expert service in other ways, will need all of four busy college years before entering upon what are called postgraduate or research studies. On the other hand, those who are to spend from three to four years in a professional or technical school do not need,—in the strict sense of the word,—four years of college instruction; although many of them, no doubt, would profit by having it. It is for this class of students that I believe a two years' course of college instruction to be very desirable. They would then spend from five to six years in combined college and university residence; and, in view of the rigorous intellectual discipline given by the modern instruction in law, medicine, architecture, engineering, and the rest, and in view also of the undoubted educational value of those subjects, as now taught, they would get from such a course a training of much general value, as well as one which bears especially upon their chosen profession. It must not be forgotten that, to require a two years' college course for students in the professional and technical schools, would be to raise the requirements for those schools by two years, and to lengthen the total period of college and university residence by at least two years for such students everywhere, except at the law schools of Harvard and Columbia, and the medical schools of Johns Hopkins and Harvard. The student who entered college at seventeen would leave the university with his Ph.D. at, say, twenty-four, or with his professional and technical degree at twenty-two or twenty-three, according as the professional or technical course occupied three or four years. The courses in medicine and applied science at Columbia occupy four years each; the course in law occupies three years; but the faculty of law is now advising certain classes of students to spread the work over four years in that school also.



*Question. What would be the effect of the adoption of your suggestions upon the tendency to early specialization, which many educators think a serious danger?*

*Answer.* It is a serious danger, and my proposals are aimed at postponing the period of beginning to specialize. It must not be forgotten that, so long as students are admitted to the professional and technical schools directly from the secondary schools, they are specializing severely at sixteen or seventeen years of age. By putting them through a two years' college course, the beginnings of highly specialized study would be deferred two years. I regard this as a great gain. On the other hand, to insist upon a four years' college course, the age of admission being seventeen and a half or eighteen years, is to postpone unduly the period of specialization as well as to put the best professional and technical instructors out of the reach of all but relatively few.

*Question. Are the rearrangements that you propose feasible in the other leading universities of the Eastern States, and what,—if you choose to say,—seems to you to be the tendency in the policy of such institutions? Would some such plan appear to be feasible in the organization of the great State universities of the Mississippi Valley and farther West?*

*Answer.* I do not see why,—after these proposals have run the gantlet of debate and critical examination, and, if they sustain themselves,—they cannot be adopted anywhere, East or West, and whether the college is large or small. They are especially easy of adoption by the great State universities, if approved by those institutions. It would be an unmitigated advantage if one-third of the nearly five hundred colleges in the United States would give a two years' course and that only. They could do so much very well.

*Question. The questions you have raised in your report are of intense interest to the authorities of scores of colleges of the distinctively American type. Would you think it advisable for them to introduce a two years' course for the degree of A. B., and give the degree of A. M. upon the completion of a four years' course? Would not such a system tend to crowd the short course with students, and to send those who care for further study to the universities for professional, or postgraduate, work?*

*Answer.* This question can only be answered by bearing in mind what I have already stated—that, in my judgment, the distinctively American college is seriously threatened, unless it takes steps to readjust itself to new conditions, and to mark its work off clearly and somewhat sharply from that which normally and properly precedes it in the secondary school, and from that which is

now filtering down into it from the university and the professional school. I think that the traditional A.B. standard was a good one, in respect both to the age at which the student took the degree and to the character of the studies which he pursued for it. As I have pointed out, the student of to-day spends two years more than did his grandfather, and one year more than did his father, in obtaining the A.B. degree; and yet it is the degree of his father and his grandfather, and not his, that we talk about as the traditional A.B. degree conferred by the distinctively American college. The so-called distinctively American college is, because of its uncertain, or ill-enforced, standards of admission, not infrequently doing work now regarded as belonging to the secondary school. It seems to me that it would be difficult for any serious-minded observer to hold that a student who could pass with a rating of, say, 60 per cent.—such examinations as were set in June last by the College Entrance Examination Board, and on which examinations were held in every part of the country,—was not at least two years ahead, in ground covered as well as in age, of his grandfather when the latter entered college. To compare the education of the college graduate of 1860 with that of to-day is not easy; but the latter has demonstrably had two years more of formal instruction than the former. It is universally held that the resulting conditions are unsatisfactory; but there is great reluctance to propose, or to approve of, any specific remedy. The grandfather and his contemporaries hold themselves to be better trained than their grandsons. If so, what is to be done about it? My proposals, whether good or bad, are no more than an attempt to point out a specific remedy for an admitted evil.

Providing the colleges, generally, would raise their standards of admission to a point where they rest squarely upon a four years' secondary school course, it seems to me that the plan which I have outlined might be adopted by them all. So long as the entrance requirements are below this standard, the colleges are practically conferring the degree of A. B. for a college course of three years, or for one of two and one-half years, at the present time. The remaining year, or year and a half of this work, is work which has, during the past generation or two, been transferred to the secondary school.

It was my duty, for more than ten years,—as dean of the Faculty of Philosophy of Columbia University,—to pass upon the college degrees offered by intending university students as credentials for admission to postgraduate courses. In that way the degrees of more than two hun-

dred American colleges and scientific schools came under my observation; and some of them could not be accepted for admission to anything higher than the sophomore year of Columbia College. It is idle to suppose that there is any present uniform significance in the A. B. degree, or any present uniform standard on which it is conferred; or even that the degree represents four years of truly collegiate study when four years have been spent in college residence. Such an assumption is contrary to fact. Not only do the degrees of no two colleges mean the same thing,—either in form, content, or adequacy of training; but it often happens that two degrees given in one and the same year by a single college are as far apart, in significance, as are two degrees given by different colleges. One reason why I prefer the plan which I have outlined to that now in existence is, that I believe it would bring definiteness and increasing uniformity into the A. B. degree, wherever conferred, and so give it new dignity and importance. My suggestion proceeds from an admission, and approval, of the fact that two years of the traditional four years' college course have passed over to the secondary schools.

*Question.* But would it not debase the value of the A. B. degree to confer it upon the completion of a college course of two years?

*Answer.* That depends entirely upon the meaning of the term "debase." Suppose the conditions of admission to college were still further increased to a point where they were equivalent to the standard of admission to the present junior year at Harvard or at Columbia; would it be necessary to the maintenance of the standard of the A. B. degree that the college course should continue to be four years in length from that point? Well, it is just such a change as this which has occurred during the past thirty or forty years. It seems to me quite unreasonable to suppose that, after a considerable portion of the work heretofore done in college has passed over to the domain of the secondary school, that the college must go on keeping up a four years' course, simply for appearance's sake, or to hold fast to the tradition that the college course must occupy four years. My fundamental proposition is that the American degree of Bachelor of Arts gained its significance, and has its significance, because of what is known as the old-fashioned four years' course of college study, and that the appropriate time to confer the degree was, and is, upon the completion of such a course.

It is a question of fact easily to be decided, whether or not some portion of this four years' ~~course~~ <sup>work</sup> now covered in the secondary by the college admission ex-

amination. If so, the proper time to confer the B. A. degree is upon the completion of the rest of the old, standard course. As I view the facts, this time is arrived at after two years of college residence, admission to college having been gained on the terms stated, and not on lower terms. Either the college admission standard of to-day is lower than it used to be, or is higher than it used to be, or is just what it used to be. I fancy that no one will contend that it is either lower than formerly, or the same as formerly. Therefore, the facts must be that the A. B. degree conferred after a four years' course has been pushed up beyond the point which it occupied when it gained so much reputation and distinction. That very pushing up it is which has caused the trouble under which our higher education is now suffering primarily through being top-heavy and too long-drawn-out. It is not true that the highest standard (in point of time consumed) is necessarily the best in education. Too low a standard brings education into contempt; too high a standard deprives it of the opportunity for social service which should belong to it.

Personally, I am not able to take the lively interest in the question of degrees which many do. They seem to me to require too much explanation to be worth very much; yet we have them, and they can be so administered as to have real value. That value will depend, primarily, upon their definiteness and upon the standard of excellence required for attainment. I should like to improve the present conditions, in both of these respects; but I care much more about the establishment of a two years' college course than about the degree it earns, or whether it earns any degree.

*Question.* Cannot the time which it seems desirable to save be saved elsewhere than by contracting the college course?

*Answer.* It cannot. The secondary school course, where best given, is now substantial and satisfactory; it uses the four years allotted to it thoroughly and well. Certainly, the professional courses cannot be shortened; for it is only recently—under the strongest sort of pressure from the professions themselves,—that they have been lengthened to three and four years of substantial work. There remain but two places where time can be saved. The first is in the elementary school, where two years are wasted, chiefly in the upper grammar grades, and eight years are occupied with work which could be accomplished in six. I called attention to this situation in an address before the National Educational Association at Minneapolis in July last. The other place is in the college course;

and that I have discussed in the report about which you are questioning me. To the best of my knowledge, no other suggestion for saving the time which almost every one admits is now wasted or unprofitably used, except that of the three years' college course, has been made.

*Question. Would it be of advantage if the typical American college should lower its entrance requirements by at least one year?*

*Answer.* No; it would be disadvantageous. With the possible exception of two institutions, no college admission requirements are now too high for the best social service. Most of them are too low by from a year to a year and a half. To raise them by that amount of work would, as experience has shown, not result in permanently raising the age of college admission; but it would compel more concentrated and better work in those secondary schools which are still behind-hand. This, of itself, is a legitimate end toward which the influence of colleges should be exercised.

*Question. Would your suggestions have a tendency to make student life more concentrated and strenuous, discouraging the four or five months of vacation idleness that is now customary, and making the ordinary college student take himself seriously as a worker?*

*Answer.* They certainly would. There is an ethical aspect of this matter which has escaped attention, and which ought to be emphasized. Charming as are the privileges and delights of college life, it is not a good thing for the American boy to spend four formative and precious years as idly as he may do in college. I say advisedly, "as he may do." Not a few college students overwork themselves, and very many spend four profitable years; but my own observation and the comments of numberless parents force me to the conclusion that many boys drift through college more or less aimlessly; and, in consequence, are injured rather than benefited by the experience. Personally, I should rather have a boy work through two years of college life than loll through four years; it would be better for his character and better for his intellectual development. West Point and Annapolis can teach the colleges some lessons in this regard.

*Question. Does not the present system have a tendency to undue prolongation of childhood; that is to say, to an unfortunate postponement of responsible participation in the affairs of real life?*

*Answer.* It does; and, therefore, it operates to discredit the college and college education. Many of the complaints made by practical men of affairs against the college would be done away with if we could bring about an improvement in this respect.

*Question. With a shorter college period and an earlier entrance upon business, or professional, life, might we not hope to have a greatly-increased proportion of college-bred men in the community?*

*Answer.* Certainly; and this is one of the ends that I lay most stress upon. In a democracy, we cannot afford to have the college a class institution; the conditions which surround it cannot be made such as will confine it to the children of the well-to-do and leisure classes, without very unfortunate results. Double college courses, as I have proposed,—one of two years, and one of four years,—would result in greatly increasing the number of men who have had some serious college training, while depriving no one of any of the rich opportunities that he now has.

*Question. What would be some of the principal essentials of the concentrated two years' college course? Would it tend to a somewhat rigid curriculum?*

*Answer.* Doubtless the two-year college course would differ at different colleges, as the existing courses differ. In my judgment, it would be wise to make the work of such a course both heavier and more concentrated than the courses which existing tendencies have brought about and are bringing about. Such a course should contain the work in English, mathematics, Latin, one modern language, one experimental science, economics, and philosophy, that forms the backbone of the best A.B. courses.

*Question. What are some of the subjects now usually comprised in the four years' course that could be dropped from a two years' course?*

*Answer.* As matters are at Columbia, nothing need be dropped from the two years' course except subjects wholly elective; and at Columbia, as elsewhere, this elective privilege during the last two years may be exercised wholly or in part by choosing subjects which are counted toward professional and technical degrees. There would be no enforced loss of liberal studies.

*Question. How would such a change affect social phases of college student life?*

*Answer.* I do not see that any necessary change in the social conditions of college life would result. The colleges generally would have more students to care for, and it would doubtless be the case that more complex and diverse social relationships would be built up in consequence.

*Question. While the element of time spent in college may fairly be held to be subordinate to the amount and quality of the work done, yet may not the value of the time element be underestimated?*

*Answer.* Yes, it may; and I realize that there is some danger in a shorter college course, on that account,—but the best consideration which I have been able to give to the subject convinces

me that this danger is quite outweighed by the manifest intellectual and moral disadvantages of a longer period of college residence not well occupied. A certain amount of cultivation—and even of culture,—may be absorbed from college life and work by the student who puts very little energy into his own studies. But I think that this does not happen often; and that, in any event, it is not a consideration which can be permitted to outweigh those on the other side.

*Question. How would such a change be likely to bear upon college finances in general?*

*Answer.* The effect upon college finances would be uncertain for a short period, but afterward probably favorable. My judgment is, that the number of new students who would go to college for the shorter course would outweigh the number of those who, now taking the longer course, would be satisfied with the shorter, if it were provided.

*Question. How would the American degree of A.B., under this proposed arrangement, compare in educational value with degrees in England, Scotland, Canada, and elsewhere?*

*Answer.* Premising what I have said above about the admission requirements,—an essential which must never be lost sight of in this discussion,—such a baccalaureate degree would take rank with the French baccalaureate; with the pass degree at Oxford; with the ordinary degree in

course at the Scottish universities; and with the graduation certificate from the Prussian Gymnasium. The content of all of these degrees would differ; but, from an administrative point of view, they would represent about the same amount of time spent in study. Personally, I am much more concerned about the quality of the work done by the student than I am about the time spent in doing it; although, under certain conditions, the latter element becomes important. We have steadily underestimated the intellectual capacity of the American boy, have allowed him to waste two years early in his school life, and have framed a college course through which he may dawdle, if he wishes to. The result is that an educational superstructure has been piled up which must be remodeled or it will fall down.

The main thing to bear in mind is the *purpose* of the college training. President Hadley put it admirably in his address at the University of Kansas the other day, when he said that "The great thing that the English colleges have always done, and the great thing that the best American institutions are doing in their collegiate courses, is to lead the student to value some other ideals besides the commercial one. Young men are far too apt to overvalue these ideals as compared with the ideals of civic duty, of religious earnestness, and unselfish devotion to causes which promise them no personal advancement."

## GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1898-1902.

### A REVIEW OF THE SUCCESSIVE STEPS IN THE EVOLUTION FROM MILITARY TO CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

BY ARTHUR WALLACE DUNN.

**I**T is a little more than two years since the first attempt was made to introduce civil government into the Philippine Islands. Previous to that time the military government was supreme. It was not only the executive, but the legislative and judicial as well, though some effort had been made to have some of the old Spanish laws enforced by civil magistrates; but the military courts-martial, acting under the orders of the military governor-general, were the courts of last resort. Legislation was enacted by military orders promulgated by the adjutant-general, and these orders were enforced by the same power that made them, the commanding general. Since the Philippine c

added

in the islands and began the organization of the civil government the progress from military absolutism to civil control has been rapid and successful. Each advance has been made with care and consideration. It is a gratifying fact that no backward steps have been necessary, but that the growth of civil authority, with the corresponding decrease of military power, has taken place with but very little friction.

It is no more than a deserved tribute to Secretary Root to say that his far-seeing mind and master hand have brought about these results. He has had to contend with much, because many of the military men who were in the islands were firmly convinced that nothing but absolute

military control would avail in governing a people who had never known any other authority. There were others, however, who thought differently, and the Secretary was greatly aided by General MacArthur, who was military governor when the first attempt to introduce civil government was made, and who, in consequence, was shorn of his power. It is not too much to say that Secretary Root had a clearer vision, a broader and more comprehensive view, than any other man, even of those who had been in the islands, and who were supposed to understand the situation by reason of personal observation. It was Secretary Root who evolved the plans, who drew the instructions to the Taft commission, who gradually enlarged its powers, and who finally drafted the legislation of the last Congress, under which the islands are now governed.

#### THE OTIS ADMINISTRATION.

Six different officers have commanded the army of the United States in the Philippines. Brig.-Gen. Thomas M. Anderson was in command of the first expedition against the Spanish, which arrived on June 30, 1898, and remained in command until Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt arrived on July 25 of the same year. General Merritt remained in command but a short time, during which the battle of Manila was fought with the Spaniards and the Spanish rule brought to an end. General Merritt sailed for Paris on August 30, 1898, to give such information as he possessed to the Peace Commission, and Maj.-Gen. Elwell S. Otis took command. He was virtually the first American governor-general of the Philippines, acting under the direction of the President through the Secretary of War.

It was while General Otis was in command that the Philippine insurrection broke out, and Aguinaldo's army was chased all over the island of Luzon by soldiers of our regular army and State volunteers. He was also still in command when the new levies known as the United States Volunteers were raised and sent to the islands, to fight under Lawton, MacArthur, Young, Wheaton, Bates, Hall, the two Bells, Funston, Sumner, and others. General Otis was a most methodical man, and knew everything connected with the Philippine government. He brought to bear upon the problems presented to him not only a military training, but a legal and business education which made him invaluable to the Government. Under the direction of General Otis tariffs were made and modified, revenues were collected, and expenditures made. The Chinese were excluded by his order, and immigration and commercial laws made and en-

forced. He dealt with all questions, whether military or civil. He had the power of life and death; and his orders were supreme, whether in a case of murder or police offense, for all trials were regulated by the military, of which General Otis was the supreme head. His orders established a department of posts, provided an educational system, directed the construction of public works and improvements of various kinds, and, in fact, were the law for eight million people. I heard Secretary Root pay him a high compliment during a private conversation, when he said that the people of this country could never know how much they owed to General Otis. The careful regard he had for details, and the attention he gave to every part of the great affairs he controlled during his administration, prevented the extravagance that usually follows a war where so many troops are engaged. Not a breath of scandal or hint of corruption was ever heard in connection with the vast expenditures for military and governmental purposes during the time when General Otis was in command.

#### GENERAL MACARTHUR AND THE TAFT COMMISSION.

Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur was made military governor on May 5, 1900, when General Otis, weary after two years' exhaustive work in a tropical country, was relieved, and returned to the United States. General Otis had appointed a board which had made a report upon a system of municipal government. He had also approved by military order, on July 22, 1899, a system of municipal local government in the island of Negros, which afterward became the basis of similar governments in other portions of the archipelago. When General MacArthur took command no change was made in the government of the islands, although it was in contemplation. The Taft Commission, consisting of the Hon. Wm. H. Taft of Ohio, the Hon. Luke E. Wright of Tennessee, Prof. Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, the Hon. Henry C. Ide of Vermont, and Prof. Bernard Moses of California, had been named. The comprehensive instructions under which the commission was to act had been prepared by Secretary Root and approved by President McKinley, and delivered to the commissioners on April 7. The commission did not depart at once, and it was not until September 1, 1900, that it began to carry out those instructions in the establishment of civil government in the Philippines.

General MacArthur still remained governor-general. He was the executive power, and to him the commission reported upon all matters pertaining to the government. The commission was the legislature, but acted by authority of the

President through the Secretary of War, and it was still under the war power that it performed such functions as were delegated to it. This included the establishment of civil governments in provinces and municipalities, making rules and orders for raising revenue, the expenditure of funds, the establishment of an educational system, organization of courts, and the further organization of a postal system. Various departments and bureaus for the administration of the government were established with the approval of the Secretary of War, and great progress was made in establishing civil governments in the pacified portions of the islands.

#### JUDGE TAFT BECOMES CIVIL GOVERNOR.

On July 4, 1901, another decisive step was taken. Maj.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, who had made such a brilliant record in China, succeeded General MacArthur as commander of the army in the Philippines, but he did not become governor-general. That office ceased to exist when General MacArthur relinquished his command. This was done by an order of Secretary Root issued on June 27, by which it was directed that the President of the Philippine Commission should, after July 4, exercise the executive authority in all civil matters that had previously been lodged in the military governor. Wm. H. Taft was appointed civil governor, and the instructions to the commission were continued in force. The military governor was relieved of civil duties save in those provinces where order had not been sufficiently restored to enable provincial governments to exist.

#### NATIVES PARTICIPATE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

It was under the new conditions that the most rapid progress toward civil government was made. Some friction occurred between the civil and military authorities, but as both were acting under the War Department, Secretary Root was able to adjust all the contentions, and, for the most part, in a satisfactory manner. In some provinces army officers continued to act as civil governors, but they reported to the civil governor of the islands. Occasionally they performed dual duties, being governors of provinces and commanders of detachments of troops, but generally it was the aim of the commission to have native officers, and, where necessary, they were supported by the military authorities. Sometimes it was found that these native officers, while holding their positions under the commission, were in league with the insurrectionists: but notwithstanding all such drawbacks, progress was made toward well-established civil government. Some army officers claimed it was a

failure, and that the islands must again revert to military control, but the success of the civil government refuted the assertions of the pessimists.

By an act of the Philippine Commission on September 1, 1901, with the approval of the Secretary of War, three native Filipinos were added to the commission,—Dr. T. H. Pardo de Tavera, Señor Bernito Legarda, and Señor José Luzuriaga. Filipino lawyers were given judicial positions, and wherever possible natives were utilized in the scheme of civil government.

#### TARIFF LEGISLATION—ACTION BY CONGRESS.

It was found necessary to revise the tariff, and this was done by the commission with a view to raising revenue and for the protection of Filipino interests. Then the draft of the proposed law was sent to the United States and published, and changes were made in the Insular Bureau of the War Department to meet suggestions made by those who were shipping goods to the islands from this country. When finally completed, it was enacted into law by the Philippine Commission. Other acts and laws necessary for the government of the islands were passed by the commission, both before Judge Taft was made civil governor and also afterward.

Such progress was made by the commission toward civil government that Congress was ready to legislate at its last session. The decisions of the Supreme Court in the insular cases made it necessary to pass a tariff bill both for the islands and for the commerce between the United States and the islands. For the Philippines the tariff of the commission was adopted as a whole, while the rates charged upon goods from the islands to the United States were made 75 per cent. of the present tariff rates on foreign products. But more important still was the general legislation for the islands known as the Philippine government bill. That act ratified and confirmed the action of the President in creating the Philippine Commission, the instructions to the commission, the creation of a civil governor, and establishment by the commission of the executive departments of the interior, commerce and public works, finance and justice, and public instruction. The law carried with it a ratification of the acts of the commission. But it went much further, and provided for many other things which were deemed for the benefit of the islands. The bill had been carefully prepared in the War Department. It received such amendments as Congress thought necessary, but continued the administration of the civil power through the Secretary of War.

THE ISLANDS NOW GOVERNED THROUGH THE  
AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Congressional action marked an important epoch in Philippine affairs. Before that time the President had exercised authority as commander-in-chief of the army. Although civil government had been established, it was under the war power. Secretary Root's directions were laws for the islands. He could instruct the civil commission to do what he deemed necessary and it would be done. The commission was created by the President, and instructed by him through the Secretary of War. While there was civil government in the Philippines it was wholly in the hands of the President. The distinction was between military and civil in the Philippines, but there was little distinction in this country, as the President was the virtual head of the Philippine government, as the head of the army. So he is still, but the Congressional action limits his power. He can act only in accordance with the Philippine law. The Philippine Commission is the legislature for the islands under that law. It is still controlled by the President to the extent of appointment, but his appointments must be confirmed by the Senate. The commission is also restricted to the law, and cannot go outside of it. So the Philippines are actually governed by the people of the United States through Congress.

## THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE.

In accordance with the Philippine law preparations are being made for taking a census of the islands. This will be followed in two years by an election of delegates to an assembly, which, with the Philippine Commission, shall constitute the legislature of the Philippine Islands. This will be the last step for complete civil government, and while it will not give the people of the islands absolute home rule, it will give them such a voice in the control of their affairs as they never had before and could not expect under any proposed government by those who have been in insurrection against the authority of the United States. Before the legislature assembles Congress will no doubt pass additional

legislation, if it is found necessary in the scheme of Philippine government.

## REDUCTION OF THE MILITARY FORCE.

Maj.-Gen. Geo. W. Davis relieved General Chaffee of the command of the army in the Philippines on September 30 of this year, but it is a small army compared with that which has been in the islands. General Otis commanded over 60,000 troops and General MacArthur 69,420. That was in December, 1900, when the army was the largest in the islands. With the growth of civil government there has been a rapid decrease in the army. General Davis succeeded to a command of less than 20,000 men, and this small army is for the most part inactive. Formerly the army was scattered over the country in small camps, doing police duty and keeping down roving bands of insurrectionists. The constabulary system of the civil government has relieved it of much of this duty, and the small camps are being abandoned and the present army concentrated at important points, where it can be called into action quickly if needed. Some military force is still necessary, and, in the judgment of the best military men, will be needed for some time to come, but the duty of the army as a governing power has ceased.

The absolute military government which General Otis exercised, and which for a time was in the hands of General MacArthur, is now changed to a government by the people of this country. This has been accomplished in two years, and is certainly one of the marvels of progress, considering all the conditions that have existed in the islands. It is the government of an alien people, speaking a different language from ours, with habits, tastes, and desires entirely different; a people unfamiliar with us and with our form of government, and with Anglo-Saxon ideas. In fact, they are yet far from our ideals, and many years will elapse before they reach our standard; but the progress made since the civil power supplanted the military gives promise of future development, and we may look forward with confidence to the success of the experiment the United States is making in the far East.

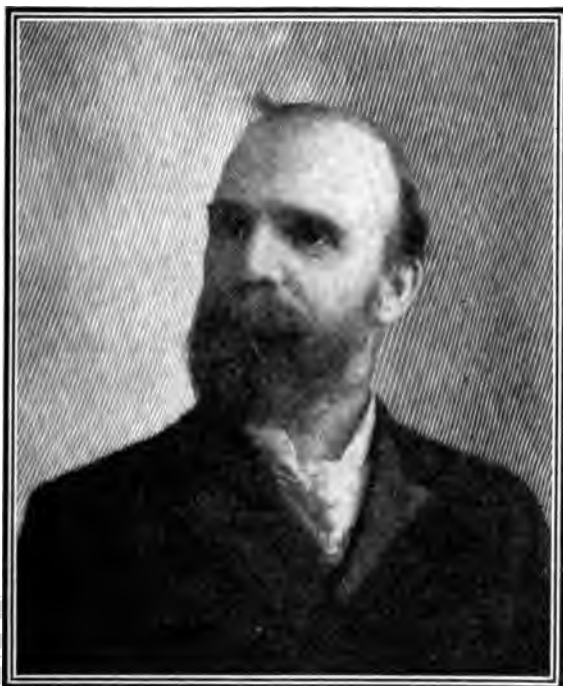




## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### THE END OF THE COAL STRIKE—PROFESSOR GUNTON'S VIEWS.

**A**LTHOUGH known more especially among economists as a sturdy advocate of the protective tariff, Professor George Gunton, of New York, has given much attention to labor questions,—particularly to the eight-hour day and the standard of living. For many years he has



PROFESSOR GEORGE GUNTON.

been a keen observer of the rise and development of labor unions in this country, and the subject has been discussed by him with great incisiveness and force in numerous articles contributed, from time to time, to *Gunton's Magazine*. Professor Gunton has not failed to discern the mistakes of the unions, nor has he hesitated to point them out. He has repeatedly insisted that the unions must be raised to a higher plane; that their responsibility must be increased; and, as a step in that direction, that trade unions, like business corporations, should become legal, chartered institutions.

Writing in the November number of his magazine on the issue of the recent coal strike, Professor Gunton says:

"A union is not only used to protect the rights and interests of the laborers, but under foolish, unwise management it is more frequently used to defend the inexcusable conduct of loose, irresponsible, and sometimes worthless laborers. It is this which has led, and very naturally, to the tendency to employ a larger number of miners than is really necessary. With such careless, irresponsible conduct, the mine-owners could only operate their mines half or two-thirds of the time. If the miners would work promptly,—as promptly as do mechanics and factory operators and laborers in other fields,—the employers would have no interest in encouraging a surplus of laborers merely to 'hang around.' Their earnings would be much greater, and the tendency to respectful mutual recognition would be altogether more general. It is the experience with this kind of conduct,—the reckless leaving of work, ordering strikes for mere whims, breaking of contracts and similar irresponsible acts,—that is the chief basis of the determination of the mine-owners not to recognize the unions."

In the bituminous coal mines of the Middle West the mutual contracts between the operators and the United Mine Workers are strictly kept, and "careless, irresponsible conduct" is not tolerated on either side. It is this form of arrangement which Mr. Mitchell desires to introduce in the anthracite region.

#### DIFFICULTIES BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

While Professor Gunton believes that the arbitration commission may succeed in establishing peaceful relations between the miners and the operators, he does not look for an immediate solution of the problem involved in the strike.

"As the operators have frequently stated, the conditions of work are so varied that it is practically impossible to have a uniform piece-work rule throughout the whole anthracite region. This is made the basis of the objection to recognize the general labor organization. Before the problem is satisfactorily solved a new basis of employment will be necessary in order that a substantially uniform system may prevail. If this is accomplished,—so that the same contract will furnish substantially the same results for all, and the unions become incorporated institutions, responsible for their agreements and the conduct of their members,—the foundation will have been laid for a workable relation between the miners and mine-owners, with union recog-

nitition, without demoralization of management. It is in this line, and not in brute-force resistance to unions, that the peaceful solution of this vexed problem must be ultimately found."

#### MISTAKES OF THE OPERATORS.

Professor Gunton declares that the mining corporations, "in the manner of their propositions, the unreasonableness of their attitude, the errors of their statements," "have done more to justify socialism and stimulate the demand for public ownership of industries than a quarter of a century of socialistic agitation could have done."

"The public, who have suffered from the inconvenience and high price of coal, the anti-monopoly agitators and the sentimentalists who believe in government ownership, all have been strengthened in the idea that the Government should take charge of such industries as coal mining and other large enterprises. The effect upon public opinion in this direction has been so marked that the Democratic party in New York State has definitely declared in favor of government ownership of the coal mines. All this is extremely unfortunate for invested capital, for the public welfare, and for labor. That the corporations have been wrong in their attitude is demonstrated by the manner and method of the final adjustment which has taken place, and which could have taken place the first week of the strike, or before the strike began at all. But all the mistakes of the corporations are as nothing compared to the mistake of launching into a propaganda for public ownership of industry."

#### HOW NEW ZEALAND WOULD HAVE SETTLED THE COAL STRIKE.

A TIMELY article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for November, by Mr. Henry D. Lloyd, deals with "Australasian Cures for Coal Wars." Mr. Lloyd is chiefly occupied in contrasting the methods of dealing with labor troubles in New Zealand and other Australasian lands with the methods used in the United States, and very much to the disadvantage of the latter. He begins by telling how New Zealand has gone into the coal business on its own account:

#### HOW THE GOVERNMENT RUNS THE COAL MINES IN NEW ZEALAND.

"Appropriations have been passed, and powers delegated, to enable the general government to establish state coal mines. These will supply first the needs of the state,—as for its railroads, navy, and government buildings,—and then the needs of the public. And this political economy

of all by all for all puts it into the law that, as rapidly as the net receipts increase above 5 per cent., the price of coal to the public shall be lowered. Here, as in its railroad service, in the loans of public money to farmers and artisans, and in the subdivision among the landless of great estates resumed for the people, this democracy eschews profit-mongering, and does business on the plane of a social exchange of service for service at cost."

Mr. Lloyd thinks that the nervousness of our coal-mine owners in the United States as to the bringing in of "politics" only reveals their vulnerable heel. "'Politics,' the use by the people of their irresistible weapon, public coöperation, has made lambs of the coal monopolists on the other side of the globe."

#### EIGHT HOURS A DAY'S WORK.

One of the chief causes of the war in the Pennsylvania coal fields is the demand for a nine-hour day and the recognition of a union. Mr. Lloyd says that such disputes about hours do not take place in New Zealand.

That state first enacted that its coal miners should work no more than an average of eight hours a day, as Utah has done; and then, at the session of the Colonial Parliament last year, passed a general eight-hours-a-day law for all workingmen and a shorter day for working women and working children,—New Zealand, like the rest of Christendom, being still unchristian enough to rob many of its children to enrich a few of its men. New Zealand is the first state of modern times to bring its legislative regulation of men's hours of labor out from its cowardly refuge behind the petticoats and bibs and tuckers of their women and children. Other states have furtively limited the hours of men by the device of limiting the hours of the women and children who are working by their side."

#### THE RECOGNITION OF TRADES UNIONS.

The writer can see no force in the contention that the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America would make their leader "so powerful that he could name the next President of the United States, and become dictator to this President and all the rest of us." "The New Zealand democracy sees no danger of dictatorships from the recognition of trades unions. It has made the encouragement and recognition of trades unions part of the public policy of the state. Indeed, the workingmen are bribed to organize themselves into unions. They have been given powers to hold property and to sue members not possessed by unions in other countries. Greatest of all these inducements is that,

if so organized, the workingman gets as a right that arbitration of disputes with employers for which, elsewhere, he has to beg or fight, and usually in vain. New Zealand prevents labor wars by a multitude of democratic interventions to forbid economic violence by the strong upon the weak, like those just mentioned, which make it necessary to surrender for the chance to work, or to strike for hours and recognition of unions. Crowning all these interventions is this guarantee of arbitration."

#### HOW COMPULSORY ARBITRATION WORKS.

Mr. Lloyd thinks that the real cause of the labor war between the coal miners and the operators this past summer was the refusal of the employers to arbitrate. Such a cause would be impossible in New Zealand. Mr. Lloyd proceeds to explain what compulsory arbitration means there. It does not mean that the parties to a labor dispute must arbitrate the dispute. If they would rather fight, the laborers can go on and strike, and they can fight it out to their heart's content; but, if either party to the dispute asks for arbitration, then arbitrated the quarrel must be.

#### HOW OUR COAL STRIKE WOULD BE MANAGED IN NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Lloyd proceeds to explain the various stages of the negotiations which, in New Zealand, would lead up to the final arbitrating of the trouble. One or both parties to a controversy are pretty sure to ask for arbitration, as the results of New Zealand's experience with labor problems have made the present provisions very popular.

"A private conference might be all; that failing, reference to the district board of conciliation; if either party were still dissatisfied, an appeal to the one national Court of Arbitration. A few weeks' work of committees; a few days in court for the witnesses and the representatives of the unions of the workmen and the capitalists; a few hours' deliberation for the five members of some Conciliation Board and the three members of the Arbitration Court. No riots, no troops, no agitation of capitalists, press, or philanthropists. Above all, no famine among the people, and no famine of industry, for,—most beneficent of all,—pending this appeal to arbitration, work must go on. Laborers are forbidden to strike, employers to lockout for the purpose of evading arbitration, though they may cease for any other reason. The peaceful New Zealand court-room of arbitration, with its table, about which the judges, the contestants, the witnesses, and interested ~~persons~~ are grouped, is a

lens through which we Americans can look, with what satisfaction we may, at the spectacle we make of ourselves as 'practical' men."

#### COMPULSORY ARBITRATION AND GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

Mr. Lloyd argues that compulsory arbitration is not in any sense foreign to Anglo-Saxon liberty any more than such compulsion as taxation, eminent domain, conscription, education, and sanitation. He thinks the workingmen of America have rejected the Australian method only to submit to something far worse. This is the defeat of strikers by injunctions, often entailing imprisonment. The Australian workingman thinks a judge in an arbitration court much better than a judge "who sits in his star-chamber, dispensing government by injunction, with reserves of Gatling guns and generals on horseback just outside the door."

#### THE REQUIREMENTS OF COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Workingmen must form a union and register under the law before they can be summoned to arbitrate. If they wish to withdraw afterward, they can do so. Employers and employees may, if they wish, establish private arbitration tribunals of their own. In New Zealand the state does not compel arbitration. It only provides the place where and the way how. New South Wales has gone further, and has given the state the right to call the combatants in labor wars into court.

#### THE RESULTS OF AUSTRALASIAN ARBITRATION.

The decisions of the courts under the compulsory arbitration procedure have not been always in favor of the workingmen, though most of them have been. Some have gone heavily against labor, but the workingmen have always submitted. The trade unions have been much stimulated by arbitration, and the employers favor it; for, by it, they are safe from cut-throat competition by unscrupulous rivals who cut wages in order to cut prices, and they can make contracts ahead without fear of strikes, as awards are usually made to run for two years, and bind all in the trade. The Australian colonies are the only countries where the workingmen can have their representatives received, and their case fairly heard, and their living wage enforced, as a right. There, only, the supremacy of public opinion,—which, elsewhere, is a boast,—has been made a reality; for there only has public opinion clothed itself with the powers by which it can learn all the facts and enforce itself. Employers, clerks, and even books, can be brought into court to furnish the information necessary for a just and practical decision.

### LABOR UNIONS : AS VIEWED BY COL. CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

**E**VENTS of the past few weeks have tended to enliven the interest of the American public in the subject of labor unions. It happens also that the public has a special reason, just at this time, for being interested in the views of Col. Carroll D. Wright, the head of the Department of Labor at Washington, who has been President Roosevelt's official adviser throughout the coal strike, and was named by the President as recorder of the arbitration commission.

An article on labor organizations by Colonel Wright would have been a capital "feature" for any of the American magazines to publish in their October or November numbers: but it was an English review, the *Contemporary*, that actually bagged the game.

In beginning his account of labor organizations in the United States for English readers, Colonel Wright naturally gives a summary of their history. He shows that labor organizations "constitute an integral part of our industrial development, and are really an influential feature of industrial achievement. Since 1825 the history of trade-unionism is a progressive one. Out of the earlier combinations there have grown some great associations or organizations, developing power and bringing to the attention of the country conditions which need reform and relations which call for the highest ethical influence to secure their proper adjustment; and it is sufficient in this place to say that, no matter what the opposition of any particular period was, or the character it assumed; no matter what antagonisms within disturbed the order of development; no matter how defections reduced the ranks of unionism at times, and jealousies prevented success; labor organizations have continued through success and failure, and their propaganda have extended first to all great interests, and ultimately to all parts of the land."

Colonel Wright notes the gradual change in the attitude of the courts toward the labor unions. Early in the last century the courts declared all such organizations to be conspiracies; but in later years they took the ground that these organizations were legitimate, and that efforts to secure increased remuneration were not efforts to restrain trade.

#### TYPES OF ORGANIZATION.

In describing the three types of unions recognized among trade-unionists,—the local, the national, and the international,—Colonel Wright says:

"The typical local union is made up entirely of members who live and work in one town or one restricted locality, and its business is conducted in the democratic way, by a vote of all the members meeting in one place. The national and international unions really constitute but a single type, though the formal distinction between them is carefully preserved in all trade-union literature. The typical national union aims at bringing under one control the workers in its trade in the United States; while the international union, so called, draws into its constituency the local unions of the United States, Canada, and sometimes Mexico. Local unions are the constituent elements of national and international unions, and the voting is done by delegates. Most of the national trade unions are affiliated to one great federal organization, known as the American Federation of Labor. The railway brotherhoods, so called, keep their separate organizations, without affiliating to any other body. There are some independent unions; while the Knights of Labor are a body entirely distinct from all other organizations, and have a different organic law.

#### STATISTICS OF MEMBERSHIP.

"It is difficult to ascertain the membership of unions. In Great Britain the law requiring registration enables the Government to state with fair accuracy the strength of unions in that country. According to the latest reports available, the English trade unions had a membership of 1,802,518, while in the United States,—with double England's population,—the estimated membership of labor organizations on July 1 last was 1,400,000. It is estimated at the present time that there are nearly 18,000,000 persons (men, women, and children) in the United States working as wage-earners. The percentage embraced in the labor unions is not large, therefore, being not more than 8 per cent. of the whole body. It must be remembered, however, that in many trades the members are organized up to a large proportion,—sometimes 90 per cent.—of the total number engaged."

The American Federation of Labor probably represents 850,000 members, and the Knights of Labor perhaps 200,000. The Order of Railway Conductors of America,—whose head, Mr. E. E. Clark, has been appointed on the Coal Commission,—has nearly 25,000 members; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, over 34,000; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, nearly 38,000; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, about 44,000; and there are at least four other influential railroad organizations.

## THE AIMS OF TRADE-UNIONISM.

"The objects of most trade unions are well represented in the declaration of the Federation of Labor, which demands eight hours as a day's work; favors the national and State incorporation of unions; urges the obligatory education of children, and the prohibition of employment under the age of fourteen; calls for the enactment of uniform franchise laws; and opposes contract convict labor and the 'truck' system of payment of wages. It favors the adoption of employers' liability acts, and generally indorses the claims of trade-unionism everywhere."

Some of the unions expend large sums in the form of benefits to members. The International Cigarmakers' Union has paid out, in this way, in the past twenty-one years the sum of \$4,737,550. The union has a membership of nearly 34,000.

## LABOR UNIONS AND STRIKES.

Having made an exhaustive investigation of strikes in this country, Colonel Wright is prepared to say:

"As a rule, trade unions are opposed to strikes, and they declare themselves not in sympathy with the strike method of enforcing demands. They, of course, insist upon the right to strike, and the courts sustain this right. It is the almost universal attitude of courts in the United States that, if one man can leave his employment, two or more may do so, and that there can be no restriction upon this privilege. The courts hold, however,—as they do in England,—that intimidation and violence must not accompany strikes; and that the strikers themselves, in indulging in these things, are amenable to criminal law. Strikes are no longer considered as conspiracies, however."

Of the 22,793 strikes that occurred in the United States during the twenty years, 1881-1900, inclusive, labor organizations ordered 14,457, or 63 per cent. Of those so ordered, 52.86 per cent. succeeded; 13.60 per cent. partially succeeded; and 33.54 per cent. failed.

Colonel Wright recognizes the fact that the great organizations are growing more and more conservative, especially those represented in the American Federation of Labor. When the American Railway Union, in the Chicago strike of 1894, demanded a sympathetic strike of mechanics and artisans, this purpose was defeated by the executive committee of the American Federation. Again, in the great steel strike of 1901, the executive committee declined to advise a general strike, and in these two instances, as Colonel Wright well says, the Federation placed the whole country in its debt.

"To-day the most prominent leaders of all

labor organizations are joining hands with broad-minded employers, everywhere, in efforts to adopt the joint-committee method of settling disputes. They are learning from the experience of the mother-country that it is better to have such joint conciliation committees, before whom all grievances can be laid as soon as they arise, and by whom they can be talked over in a friendly, but interested way. Our most intelligent 'captains of industry' are thoroughly alive to this view, and in connection with organized labor they have a grand opportunity to accomplish results that shall be beneficial to themselves and to the community."

## THE PRINCIPLE OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

In the latter part of his article, Colonel Wright reaches the *crux* of the issues between employers and employed, which has had a fresh illustration in the coal strike:

"Trade-unionists have undertaken to secure recognition through a system known as collective bargaining, the adoption of sliding scales being a feature of this work. Collective bargaining has also been indorsed in many cases by employers, but occasionally,—as in the great Homestead strike in 1892, and some other labor conflicts,—the scale has been a prominent cause of difficulty. Employers sometimes resent the idea of collective bargaining, because, in carrying it out, there must be a recognition of the union. Men like Mr. John Pierpont Morgan, however, prefer to deal with well organized and administered trade unions as the medium through which to arrange questions of wages and other conditions of employment, rather than to subject themselves to the chaotic and unreliable results which are found when workmen act as individuals."

Colonel Wright says of the unions that, as a rule, they are friendly to machinery; "are studying practical, economic questions; and are not dragging upon industry. The exceptions to this rule are now so few that they need not be considered."

In concluding his article, Colonel Wright expresses the belief that the era of bitter antagonisms in the industrial world has passed:

"When the greatest capitalists of the country are ready to recognize and deal with unions, and to advocate the advantages, through conciliatory methods, which can come only through organizations, and to meet the leaders of labor unions in great conferences,—as they have done recently,—for the discussion of vital economic and moral questions, there need not be much fear of antagonism. The old suspicious attitude toward trade unions in the United States is practically a thing of the past."

### THE RIGHTS OF NON-UNION WORKMEN AND OF UNION MEN.

"A QUARTER-CENTURY of Strikes" is the title of a series of articles dealing with the history and character of American labor organizations, written for the *Atlantic Monthly* by Ambrose P. Winston. The first article appears in the November number, and deals chiefly with the effect of wages on prices in competition; the success of the trade unions in establishing their influence throughout all industries; and, especially, with the policy of compelling membership in a union.

This compulsion exercised by the labor unions on non-union workers to become members or to accept a union scale, when these non-union workmen may desire neither membership nor the scale, has been generally denounced as a grave infraction of liberty, and is one of the most puzzling points in the whole labor question. Mr. Winston thinks the question is too complicated to decide, either in favor of the union or against it. He admits that it is a lamentable thing if a miner, or a man in any other employment, is denied the right to decide for himself what offer of wages it is his pleasure to accept.

"It is difficult to imagine an experience more vexatious or humiliating to a man of positive judgments and keen sensibilities than dictation on such a subject as this by a body of strangers. Certainly, so far as there is any such thing as an inalienable right, the privilege of freedom in this matter is inalienable. The case is not closed, however, until we have noticed the reasons on account of which the members of the union interfere. The union exists for the purpose of increasing or, at least, maintaining wages. Few would deny their right to do this if they can. The welfare of themselves and their families depends upon it most vitally, and it too is 'inalienable' if, indeed, there are rights sacred beyond question. But the men who voluntarily join trade unions,—if they are but a fraction of their craft,—cannot, alone, protect themselves against falling wages. If at any point in the whole line of competing producers a few workmen, by their submission, impair the equality of wages, it is hopeless for others to attempt to maintain their standard. The effect is a depression in prices where there has come a depression in wages; then, necessarily, a general decline in prices and a fall in all wages. This is the injury which the worker for low wages inflicts on those who seek by organization to increase wages. The pressure of competition, which has in recent times grown so intense, brings the fall of prices and of general

wages close after the first yielding by a body of laborers. One may conceivably condemn the method employed by workmen thus injured to defend themselves, but it cannot be denied that the injury is real; it cannot be denied that one is interested in what greatly injures him,—that one group of defenders in a beleaguered city are interested when negligence permits a breach at another part of the same wall,—that dwellers in far-away Mediterranean cities may, without impertinence, interest themselves in the pestilence-breeding but holy wells of Bombay, which the zeal of the faithful holds sacred against cleansing."

### THE COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY OF WORKMEN.

"The rise of labor unions means, then, first of all, that the determination of wages for each laborer and his conditions of work cease to be primarily his own affair; this, in order that wages may be uniform, and that thus the merciless downward pressure of present-day competition may be checked. There are recorded nearly five thousand strikes in the United States during twenty years, avowedly directed to this purpose of forcing the employer to deal collectively with the union. The responsibility for the fixing of wages shifts farther and farther from the individual workman, not only as the unions extend more widely over the nation, but also as the authority in one union and another becomes more centralized."

Mr. Winston goes on to show how the trade union is engaged in its second revolutionary task to deprive the employer of the power which he exercises at discretion of controlling the workmen in various matters not defined by the labor contract. In past years there has been much provision of savings deposits for employees, construction of model towns, with libraries, schools, lectures, good lunches at small prices, dressing-rooms and restaurants for the women, working-aprons and sleeves for women to wear over the street dress, elevators, Saturday half holidays with a full day's pay, etc. "Yet each of these philanthropies failed to insure the friendliness of the workmen and to restrain the hostility of the trade unions which, in their thorough-going work of taking from the employer all his discretionary power to complicate the exchange of labor for cash, have seemed to resent his use of that power even for benevolent purposes. It seems evident that the trade unions, so far as they gain strength, must terminate not only the evil, but the pleasant incidents of this discretion." Mr. Winston calls attention to the fact that the trade unions reduce the relations of employers and workmen to pure business, where paternal-

ism and benevolence have no place. He thinks it curious that business men of shrewdness unsurpassed should have imagined that their employees would permit others, in effect, to regulate their expenditure.

#### ANARCHISM AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

OF the various useful activities centering at Chicago Commons, the well-known social settlement, none is more interesting than the so-called "Free Floor"—a free-for-all gathering in the large assembly hall on Thursday evenings. It is because the Commons is situated in a "Red," or supposedly anarchistic, neighborhood that some ill-informed people have criticised these weekly conferences as inimical to the public peace and order. How wide of the mark such criticisms are is clearly shown in an article contributed to the October *Arena* by Dr. R. Warren Conant.

At each of these weekly meetings there is a speaker, invited beforehand by Dr. Graham Taylor, director of the Commons, who delivers an address on some economic or political topic of general interest. After he has finished, the chairman of the meeting invites those present to ask questions, which the speaker may answer or not as he chooses. Dr. Conant's account of "the subsequent proceedings" follows:

"As the address is usually quite conservative, while the audience is composed largely of anarchists, socialists, and various other stripes and breeds of 'ists,' it may readily be conceived that the invitation for questions is often the signal for pandemonium to break loose. The questions come thick and fast, many of them keen and searching, finding the vulnerable places in the speaker's logic, and he must have quick wits and a ready tongue to meet them all promptly and squarely. The chairman has a gavel, which he is obliged to wield vigorously in deciding questions of precedence and in maintaining order and decorum. Often it is necessary for him to hold questioners to the question. They start in to make wild speeches, but are promptly required to confine themselves to one question and nothing else—an excellent discipline. The fellow who has been accustomed to hear his vaporings received by saloon audiences with howls of delight and encouragement learns at the Free Floor what it is to be called to order, and to be compelled to speak to the question or sit down.

#### ANARCHIST ORATORY.

"When the chairman thinks that enough questions have been asked and answered, he may throw the meeting open to short speeches,

not to exceed three minutes each, and not to wander widely from the subject of the evening. This is a much-prized opportunity. In such a crowd there are always would-be orators eager to air their theories and notions, and they spring to their feet gesticulating wildly to catch the chairman's eye. It is a comical sight."

The three-minute rule, strictly enforced by the chairman, remorselessly cuts short the flow of eloquence, but it is good discipline for the man who gets the floor.

Usually good humor prevails, "but sometimes there is wild commotion; faces scowl, fists clench, voices clash, and a riot seems imminent." At such times the chairman pounds with his gavel for order and tries to say something that will close the incident in a general laugh. As he is successful in this effort, according to Dr. Conant's account, he must be a shrewd and tactful chairman.

At these meetings the visitor gets a glimpse of modern social conditions from the workman's point of view, and, if he is of an open mind, he may be surprised to perceive how partial and one-sided some of his own views have been. "Even from the poor speakers a valuable lesson is to be learned,—from the poor, stammering, stumbling fellows, who pour forth a wild jumble of broken logic and broken facts in broken English. Often they become quite incoherent in their ravings against capital and in the recital of their 'wrongs.' The audience partly applauds, partly laughs at them, but really it is too pitiful to be amusing.

"What a mental chaos, scarcely distinguishable from insanity! While abhorring their sentiments, the hearer is filled with pity at the sight of human souls groping in such mental and moral darkness. Yet these men are fellow-citizens and voters. Such a one was Czolgosz; perhaps, if he could have had the benefit of the instruction, discipline, and good-fellowship of the Free Floor, President McKinley might be alive to-day."

#### A GOOD SCHOOLING FOR SOCIAL INSURGENTS.

The restrictions placed on the anarchist speakers are wholesome in every way, and can hardly fail to have an educative value:

"All Red talk is strictly forbidden; no one is allowed to abuse the freedom of the meeting by advocating either murder or robbery in any form. Think what all this signifies for the anarchists! They come to the Free Floor to receive, as they suppose, entertainment only; really they are being taught the first principles of good citizenship,—principles that they would not accept in any other form. In the first place, they hear the truth of economic and political ques-



tions, presented without the distortions of the anarchistic press and platform. They learn to listen to distasteful doctrines in silence; to take their turn in speaking, both giving and receiving respectful attention; to speak to the point; to clothe their vague ideas in concrete form; to restrict their speech,—selecting, condensing, and differentiating; to give and receive hard knocks without getting angry; to keep order and submit to authority. What an unconscious schooling in the lessons that are most fatal to the spirit of anarchy!"

The Free Floor serves as a safety-valve. As Dr. Conant says, it is far better that men and women who are bitter with a sense of wrongs should vent their bitterness under reasonable restrictions, and then be answered by a well-informed and logical speaker, than that they should "gather in a filthy saloon to be inflamed by the unrestrained, beer-inspired mouthings of ignorance or demagoguery."

#### WANTED: COMPETENT SPEAKERS.

The difficulty at Chicago Commons, as it appears, is not in getting an audience, but rather in finding effective speakers to give instruction:

"It is a rare man or woman who can face and answer effectively such a crowd, fanatic and shrewd, having no respect for God, man, or devil. I have seen speakers, who could make very impressive addresses from pulpit or platform to a well-dressed, well-fed audience that was already convinced, go all to pieces before a Commons audience. Reverend gentlemen, who have been accustomed to deliver themselves with unction to hearers who would never think of being so rude as to dispute them, are unpleasantly jarred by an audience that does not hesitate to tell the speaker that he does not know what he is talking about, disputes his facts, and denies his most sacred premises. Under this baiting speakers act variously, according to their temperaments; they may wax indignant and sarcastic, or, after a feeble defense, throw up their hands and admit that they may be wrong after all, and the anarchists may be right!

"On the other hand, a strong man or woman, of self-control and quick wits, who understands that audience beforehand, can give them shot for shot good-humoredly, knock over their delusions and sophistries with the truth, command their respect and liking, and do them great good. No man can do this who stands up before an anarchistic crowd saying in his heart, 'These are violent fools whom I am here to instruct;' he will end by being taught some things that he did not know before. The speaker who is to do such people any good

must come to them in a sympathetic spirit, prepared to admit that the present social order contains much wrong that should be righted; prepared to declass himself sufficiently to look at the economic situation through their eyes and to sympathize frankly with their real grievances; prepared to waive any preconception whenever it comes in conflict with elemental truth; and helpful in pointing out the practical and immediate remedies. In short, he must be a straightforward, fearless man, if he is to lead perverted minds and hearts to see that peace is better than violence, saving better than wasting, ballots better than bullets."

#### THE STORY OF A RUSSIAN REFORMER.

"THE Reminiscences of the Russian Reformer, Prince Khilkoff," is the title of a book that is to appear at the end of this year. In *La Revue* for September 1 and 15, M. Jean Finot publishes some very interesting extracts from this book. Prince Khilkoff's views do not exactly accord with those of Tolstoy, whom, nevertheless, he greatly admires. But he is extremely sympathetic with Tolstoy, and his life shows the Tolstoyan doctrines in actual working. In views he is, however, more Marxian than Tolstoyan.

At the age of seventeen,—in 1875,—he entered on a military career; but very soon he noticed, with horror, that most of his superiors thought only of their own advancement, and considered the soldiers as so much "cannon flesh." The first time he killed a Turk it seemed to him he was a murderer, and he was haunted by the face of the dead man. When the war was over he asked to be, and was, transferred to a regiment of Cossacks. He was to winter among the Doukhobors, and was at once struck with their happy homes, their physical beauty, and the absence of servility and brutalization.

#### A CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST.

At last he contrived to leave the army. Already, absurd tales were being circulated about him; he was accused of socialism, and his relations with some political exiles had won him official hostility. On leaving the Caucasus he went to his mother's estates at Pavlovki (Khar-koff). Mother and son could not agree. The final rupture occurred over an orchard. The mother insisted that men must be engaged to drive off the thievish peasants. The son was made miserable by seeing a swarm of children looking enviously at the apple trees laden with fruit.

"This time I called them and told them that

they might come into the orchard and eat as many apples as they wanted, and even take some home. At first they did not believe me, but afterward they decided to come. Formerly, all night long, stones rained on the apple trees; but, now that the orchard was open in the day, no one thought of going there at night. The caretakers could sleep in peace. When gathering-time came I distributed half the fruit among the families of the old men, who, in my grandfather's time, had planted the fruit trees. The remainder was sold for 200 rubles."

The prince had come to consider the land not as personal property, but as a loan which ought one day to be returned to those who plowed it. He accepted his mother's offer of part of the land on condition that he should not interfere with the other part. He reserved a small piece for himself, meaning to let the rest. He built himself a small dwelling, procured some bees, and studied bee-culture. As literature he had Tolstoy's "My Confession" and the Bible. Perhaps, but for two circumstances, his reforms would have stopped there. One day, when riding, he saw a peasant plowing, whose horses were eating some young oaks. He was angry, and spoke sharply to him about it.

"Then he turned his plow, and I found myself face to face with him. Never in my life had I seen such a face, and I have never seen one since,—the face of a skeleton, with greenish skin stretched over prominent bones, and, sunk in their orbits, sinister eyes looking at me. I was as if nailed to the ground, without being able to take my eyes off this melancholy sight.

"He answered me quietly: 'As for me, I have eaten nothing for three days.'"

The prince fled in horror, only to come on a poor woman picking up dead wood, who ran away from him as fast as she could for the boggy ground and her feeble state.

Then he decided to hand over the land to the peasants at the price of the mortgage, on condition that they would go bail for the value. He took a peasant to live with him, at first, in the midst of the village, and finally married a young girl who shared his views. He worked on the land, and busied himself with his bees, and hoped to continue doing so in peace. But then the police began to watch him.

For a long time he had not gone to church. "Why not?" asked the peasants. "Because I dislike the cynical way the clergy treat what they profess to believe," he had replied. The peasants applied to him to deliver them from the rapacity of the priests (rapacity for which there seems some excuse, since they are miserably paid). Some of the peasants ceased to

go to church; others asked questions about the Bible. Result, an accusation of having left the Orthodox Church, an accusation to which Prince Khilkoff frankly pleaded guilty. He was, however, soon set at liberty.

#### HIS CHILDREN ABDUCTED.

Then his mother, hoping he would soon abandon his follies and live the life of other men (this part is all singularly like Tolstoy's "Resurrection"), sought out his wife, hoping to find an ally in her; but the wife faithfully seconded her husband. Now, the marriage not having been blessed by the Orthodox Church, the children had no right to the title or fortune of their family. The old princess, unable to understand such a state of things, by dint of long scheming carried off the children. Before this, however, the prince was condemned to exile in Transcaucasia for five years, where, after six months, his wife and two children joined him. Not many months later the commissioner of police arrived from Tiflis with an order from the emperor for the children to be taken away. The story of how the old princess schemed to get them away; how they were abducted by force; how the father and mother pursued them, but in vain; is very graphically and pitifully told. They are still separated from their parents, though two more have since been born.

When the time of exile was over, Prince Khilkoff stayed for some time in England and France, and finally settled at Geneva, where he is now living in the midst of a small band of Russian exiles, Tolstoyans, and revolutionaries.

#### THE BOHEMIAN QUESTION IN AUSTRIA.

WILL Bohemia prove to be a bulwark against German expansion? There is a long and elaborate article in the *National Review* for October, in which Dr. Karel Kramarz pleads the cause of the Bohemian Czechs, which is, he maintains, at the same time the cause of Austrian survival. The essence of the Bohemian problem, he says, is whether the Czechs will or will not succeed in maintaining their position, and in gaining so much influence throughout Austria that they can work effectively in the direction of maintaining the whole kingdom of the Hapsburgs against the aspirations of German Chauvinism. The Czechs fight against the false idea that Austria is a German state; and they are thus, in reality, the support of the monarchy—a fact which, unfortunately, is not yet recognized by the Viennese bureaucracy. It is, in reality, the good fortune of Austria and her dynasty that the overwhelming majority of the people

are not German. Only by the recognition of this fact can Austria be saved from German ambition, which is to reduce her to dependence by means of annexation, or by her inclusion in the German customs union.

#### BOHEMIA AS THE FOE OF GERMANISM.

The Bohemian national question is therefore an all-European question. Without a completely independent Austria the road would lie open for the establishment of Germany as a world-power of such magnitude as the world has not yet seen. It would be a compact empire with natural boundaries; from the military point of view it would be invincible, economically strong, endowed and enriched with innumerable natural treasures, and enhanced by the methodical energy of German economic life. It would have splendid markets in the Balkan states, and, through the Bagdad railway, in Asia Minor and Persia. Germany, in such conditions, would form a world-empire worthy of the dreams of the national party; but it could only be established on the ruins of the historical balance of power in Europe.

#### THE DEMANDS OF THE CZECHS.

Dr. Kramarz does not think that this peril will ever occur, as the Czechs are too numerous to submit permanently to the centralizing and Germanizing policy of the Viennese government. The Czechs only demand that all races should have equal rights; and the electoral manipulations which give the Germans a majority in some Slav districts cannot be maintained. The majority of the Austrian population will never allow itself to be compelled to submit to humiliation at the hands of the German minority. The Austrian government has borrowed many laws from Berlin, but they have never borrowed the law which would be their greatest strength,—that is, the federal constitution, as the German party sees its last defence in the maintenance of the system of German centralized bureaucracy.

#### THE CZECHS AS AUSTRIA'S FRIENDS.

The Germans in Germany support their brethren in Austria because they see that the strengthening of Germanism in Austria involves the making of Austria an appendage of Germany. To prevent this, fate has planted the Bohemian race in the heart of Europe,—in the midst of the ocean of German influence,—to form a barrier which prevents the German flood from swamping all from the North Sea to the Adriatic. The Czechs are an arrow in the side of Germany, and such they wish to and must remain. They are struggling, not merely for the national right

of the Slav races to their own individuality, but also on behalf of Austria and her complete foreign independence.

#### CARDINAL GOTTI AND THE PROPAGANDA.

IN choosing a successor to the late Cardinal Ledochowski as head of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, the Pope went outside the congregation itself and appointed a member of the Carmelite order, Cardinal Gotti. From the fact that this high office is regarded by Catholics as second in importance to that of the supreme pontificate itself, an unusual degree of interest attaches to this appointment. An



CARDINAL GOTTI.

article in the *Catholic World* for October, by James Murphy, answers several questions that have been asked by those less fully informed concerning the personal predilections of Cardinal Gotti, and supplies at the same time much interesting information about the nature and functions of the Propaganda itself.

In the phraseology of the Roman public, according to this writer, there are three popes,—“the White Pope,” who is the supreme pontiff himself; “the Black Pope,” or the superior-general of the Jesuit order; and “the Red Pope,” or the prefect of the Propaganda.

#### THE NEW “RED POPE” A MATHEMATICIAN.

Cardinal Gotti, who has now become “the Red Pope” of Roman parlance, is in his sixty-

ninth year. His father was a Genoese dock laborer. Soon after joining the Carmelite monks, in his boyhood days, the future cardinal showed an unusual bent toward physical science, and he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the College of St. Ann.

"Even to this hour Cardinal Gotti shows the keenest interest in the progress of the world's thought on physics, and in all new mechanical inventions and devices, and his apartments at the Trajan Forum were almost congested with books and periodicals on these subjects, which kept pouring in from various quarters of the globe. It is believed that under Cardinal Gotti's influence the study of mechanical science will assume a much more important position than heretofore in the curriculum of the Propaganda College.

#### AN ECCLESIASTICAL DIPLOMAT.

"Young Gotti rapidly rose in the ranks of his order until he obtained the position of provincial, which gave him the opportunity of traveling. He became known at the Vatican for the keenness of his judgment, revealed as consulter of the Sacred Roman Congregations. His appointment as delegate apostolic for various special missions to South American republics followed, and his success while administering this function in Brazil gave him prominent rank among the diplomats of the Church.

"Pope Leo XIII. had long shown a special predilection for him, and in the Consistory of November 29, 1895, he created him cardinal, with Santa Maria della Scala as his titular church. Later he was appointed prefect of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, and member of the Congregations of the Holy Office, the Index, Rites, Indulgences, and Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. He is also protector of the Archconfraternity of St. Anthony of Padua, of the Venerable Company of the Stigmata of St. Francis in Florence and in Filottrano.

"Personally, Cardinal Gotti is of medium stature, has a small, oval face, a fresh complexion, and a bright, cheerful aspect that makes him look younger by three or four decades than he really is."

At Rome the new prefect of the Propaganda is regarded as essentially a bureaucrat, exacting in all matters of method, discipline, and order.

"It is said of him that no other cardinal in Rome can give such immense concentration to the handling of matters of detail, that he has the infinite capacity for taking pains which is one of the marks of genius. This fact probably explains in a great measure his remarkable success as a diplomat. His diplomacy has nothing of the crafty or pettifogging about it. It was the

simplicity and lucidity of his work while at the Apostolic Legation in Brazil that won for him his first public triumphs."

#### THE PROPAGANDA AND ITS OFFICES.

The special duties of the Propaganda relate to the spiritual and temporal administration of the missions, the settlement of their controversies, the sending of missionaries into countries that are to be evangelized, and the nomination of bishops and of vicars-apostolic.

"The *personnel* of the congregation consists at this hour of twenty-five cardinals, one of whom is prefect, Cardinal Gotti, and another of whom is *Prefetto dell' Economia*, or supervisor of the finance department, Cardinal Antonio Agliardi. Cardinal Gibbons is one of the members of the congregation. The secretary is usually a titular bishop, at present Monsignor Luigi Vecchia. He is aided sometimes by a substitute—the post is at present vacant—and by an apostolic protonotary, Monsignor Luigi Pericoli. It further comprises thirty-eight consulters, of whom fifteen are monks, four *minutanti*, or high bureaucratic officials, and an archivist. The only American at present in the list of consulters is the Most Rev. John Joseph Keane, archbishop of Dubuque.

"For the temporal administration of the Propaganda there exists the following positions: a chief of administration, a comptroller, a *minutante*, a cashier, an architect, a director of the Polyglot Press, a jurisconsult, and an attorney, all of whom are laymen. The general congregation is held once a month, on Mondays. It is held under the presidency of the Pope only on the occasion of the transaction of unusually important business. Every week a 'congress' convenes, composed of the cardinal prefect, the secretary, and the *attachés*.

"The work of the congregation is now supplemented by that of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda for Affairs of Oriental Rite. This subsidiary congregation owes its origin to Urban III., who in the early part of the seventeenth century, formed it for the correction of books of Oriental rite. It was formally organized by Benedict XIV. one hundred and fifty years ago. In 1862, Pius IX. reconstructed it and extended its operations to all Oriental business. It is now composed of fourteen cardinals, with Cardinals Gotti and Agliardi at the head. Its secretary is Monsignor Antonio Savelli-Spinola. It has nineteen consulters, four *minutanti*, and four interpreters, all ecclesiastics. Several minor commissions for matters of detail exist within the Congregation of the Propaganda."

## OVERSIGHT OF "MISSION COUNTRIES."

All the "mission countries," so-called, are put in charge of the Propaganda. These countries are: In Europe, Great Britain, and Ireland, Norway and Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Russia, Northern Germany, Saxony, Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, part of the Grisons, the Balkan Peninsula, and Greece; in Asia, all except the Portuguese colonies; in Africa, all except Algeria, the Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Reunion; in America, the United States, Guiana, Patagonia, the West Indies and the Antilles, with the exception of Cuba, Hayti, Guadeloupe, and Martinique; in Oceania, all except the Philippines. (In the view of the Roman hierarchy, the Philippines are in a higher administrative class than the United States.)

"The official representatives of the Holy See in the mission countries are the apostolic delegates, the apostolic vicars, and the apostolic prefects.

"The apostolic delegation constitutes a more or less extended jurisdiction accorded by the Pope to a secular or regular prelate over a certain number of dioceses, of apostolic vicariates, or of prefectures, without distinction of rites.

"The apostolic vicariates are territories, or parts of territory, the spiritual administration of which is turned over by the Holy See to individual prelates. Ordinarily the vicars-apostolic are bishops and have a titular see. They are chosen by the propaganda, which lays down specifically the limitations of their jurisdiction. It sometimes happens that vicariates are raised to the rank of bishoprics, without, however, ceasing to be part of the mission countries. This was the case in England when, on September 29, 1850, Pope Pius IX. reestablished the nation's hierarchy.

"Apostolic prefects are chiefs of missions who are not bishops. They are simple missionaries, seculars, or monks, invested by the propaganda with certain special powers. Apart from the faculty of conferring the major orders, priesthood, diaconate, and sub-diaconate, they often exercise all the powers of a bishop. They may give the tonsure and confer minor orders, move as they will their subordinate clergy, broaden or restrict the rights and privileges intrusted to the missionaries, inspect churches, address pastorals to the faithful, and administer the sacrament of confirmation.

"The United States and Canada are among the apostolic delegations; North Carolina, Arizona, and Indian Territory, in the United States, are apostolic vicariates. Alaska is a prefecture apostolic, the prefect apostolic being a Jesuit father."

## THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SITUATION.

THE points of contrast in the present educational situation in England and the United States were clearly brought out in an address recently delivered at Columbia University by Dr. Michael E. Sadler and published in the October number of the *Educational Review*.

As the result of more than twenty years of education on modern lines in the United States, Dr. Sadler recognizes here a "strong type of keen-witted, hard-working, self-controlled young men, and a very influential and public-spirited multitude of college women." He thinks that here, more than in England, "the young man is having his innings."

## THE AMERICAN SENSE OF OPPORTUNITY.

Dr. Sadler is not disposed to give the schools exclusive credit for this fine type of young men. "Something else was needed to produce that. I mean, the sense of wide opportunity. More and more do I come to feel that this is one of the central reasons for certain differences between your secondary schools and ours. An American boy feels that, if he works hard, shows sense, and keeps bright, he is bound to find opportunity of success. An English boy grows up with a puzzled wonder where in his crowded island he will find a promising opportunity for professional success, or even for industrial or commercial effort congenial to his taste and appropriate to his level of general education. This baffling sense of a strangely limited horizon of personal opportunity is one of the subtle causes of our present educational hesitancy. Can you wonder that so many of our most active-minded educators and statesmen feel it essential to the free development of our national vigor and intelligence that our boys should be taught to think of their after-life in terms—not of England alone—but of empire?"

As a kind of corollary of this confident outlook on life, Dr. Sadler finds that our boys and girls have much more choice in their studies than the English youth have. Furthermore,—the English student is struck by the fact that your American schoolboys and schoolgirls are much more openly critical of their teachers than English boys and girls are commonly encouraged to be. I fancy that the career and happiness of a teacher in America depend much more largely, than with us in England, on the suffrages of those who are taught. This must certainly stimulate adaptiveness on the part of the teachers—though I am inclined to suspect that there is a rather darker side to the situation

than at first sight appears. Anyway, if the jargon of political philosophy permitted it, I should be tempted to define American educational government as a paidocracy—tempered by expert superintendence on short tenure."

#### THE EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT OF TO-DAY.

In his remarks on the efforts being put forth in this country to adjust school curricula to new social conditions, Dr. Sadler shows a keen appreciation of the actual situation, with its serious difficulties :

"It is an old commonplace that schools and colleges exist to prepare us for life. The difficulty is for them to know how to do it when the conditions of social economic life are changing with a rapidity almost, if not quite, unparalleled in the history of human culture. You in America seem to me to be engaged in an immense effort to get your schools and colleges into true gear with the practical needs of life. Hence you are tearing out in all directions those portions of subjects or parts of curricula which seem to you unessential. But the difficulty is to say with certainty what are the essentials. And, as life is becoming more and more differentiated, there arises a need for much greater differentiation in types of school. Moreover, this differentiation is not a matter of the last few years of high-school or college life. Its demands affect much earlier years of education than those. And the differentiation is required not only by the difference in life-aims of the pupils, but by far more subtle differences in temperament, in mental aptitude, and in ethical need. This is the true cause of the educational unrest which we can see all over the world at the present time. This is a period of educational ferment, comparable, as it seems to me, to that earlier period of educational ferment which preceded the French Revolution. Much that looks like progress and constructive advance in education at the present time is really the working of a critical and destructive movement washing away the more obstinate fragments of an obsolete system of education, which, in its time, had a very real relation to the actual needs of certain kinds of life.

"To me, the educational movement now going forward in America seems the most striking and forceful of all the educational movements in the world. It is on the largest scale ; it is supported by the most superb liberality ; it is the boldest in its ventures ; it is becoming—largely through the influence of the president of Columbia—truth-seeking and truth-inspiring ; scientific in its dispassionate self-criticism ; and it is supported by the most whole-hearted national

enthusiasm. We educational students in other lands hail its great achievements and its still more brilliant future. Silent admiration best befits us when we think of the future of your great universities—and of what their influence already is and will be on their sisters in the Old World. The science and art of education are being profoundly influenced by your work here in the training of teachers ; by your experimental schools ; and not least by the currents of suggestion and of encouragement which go out from Teachers College and from the department of education in this university, at Clark University, and at Chicago. You in America, and not least the educators of the West, are working out fertile experiments in the field of secondary education on modern lines. You from the North are carrying the torch of educational propaganda over the length and breadth of the awakening South. And in the great work at Hampton and Tuskegee there is shaping itself in successful practice that ideal of training which seeks at once to deepen character, to engender loyalty to a great institution, to educate for the practical labors of life, and to avoid, in its cultivation of the powers of mind, of character, and of expression, any disproportionate use of books, or of ill-digested ideas, and of the verbal memory."

#### THE STRENGTH AND THE WEAKNESS OF BRITISH EDUCATION.

In two brief paragraphs Dr. Sadler gives a most interesting summary of what he regards as the essential points of strength and weakness in the British educational system :

"The strong points of the best types of English education seem to me to be an unhurried, steadfast pleasure in the great masterpieces of literature ; its dislike of false sentiment ; its reserve and wholesomeness of tone ; its shrinking from pretentious philosophizing ; the good spirit of its games ; the beauty of some of its old buildings and playgrounds ; the unselfish and lifelong devotion of its best teachers ; the training which it gives in the government of others and in the leading of men ; and in its undercurrent of reverence for those deeper, unseen things which lie almost beyond the reach of words.

"Its weakness lies in its lack of widely diffused intellectual interest ; in its failure to stimulate the brain-power of the average boy ; in its deficiencies in regard to the professional training of the teacher ; in the aloofness of so great a part of the studies in many of our chief secondary schools from the scientific, political, and ethical problems of the present day ; in its ignorance of what scientific research and scientific coöperation really mean ; in its good-natured

reluctance to press to a logical and practical conclusion some things which must be settled one way or the other, and cannot (without peril) be left in the dim region of indefinite compromise ; in the indistinctiveness of its intellectual and social aims ; in its unwillingness to attempt a bold questioning of the lessons of our history, and to impress definite teaching derived therefrom on the whole of the rising generation of our people ; in the resultant confusion of our school system ; in the labyrinthine intricacy of its organization ; and in its consequent failure to impress itself on the imagination and clear understanding of the masses of the people."

#### ENGLAND'S CONSERVATISM.

In concluding his address Dr. Sadler harks back to the essentially conservative temper of British institutions :

"We are unwilling to sever ourselves from our old ties, or to dispense with old guides and teachers whom we love for their own sakes, and not only because they have served us so devotedly and well. You must expect us to be slow in our educational changes. England is not lethargic, but profoundly moved by the swirling currents of change in our modern life. It would be wrong for us to break with our past. We can best do our duty for the world in the future if we refrain from impetuous, revolutionary change. But because this is our lot in this time of deep unrest—because there is laid on us the duty of sacrificing much that is good and profitable in the present, in order that we may be faithful to what is true and sacred in the past ; because it is now, as ever, our supreme national task to preserve what is good in two ideals which, though they appear to conflict, are really two sides of one higher truth,—for these very reasons we admire the more the superb sweep of your educational advance, your clear administrative aims, and the rich variety of your buoyant life."

#### EUROPE VERSUS AMERICA.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE'S rectorial address delivered at St. Andrew's University, Edinburgh, is printed in the November *World's Work*. Mr. Carnegie makes a rapid review of the world's recent industrial changes and present tendencies, and inquires into the reasons that have brought the United States so rapidly into its present position of industrial ascendancy.

#### NEW IMPORTANCE OF RAW MATERIALS.

The position of capital and skilled labor, as regards raw materials, is now reversed. For-

merly, the first two controlled the last ; now, the seat of manufacture is simply a question where the requisite raw materials are found under suitable conditions. The cotton industry—for instance,—was attracted from Old to New England, and is now attracted from it to the Southern States alongside the raw material. The jute industry—once centered in Dundee,—is now established in India near the supply of jute.

#### THE CHANGE IN BUSINESS METHODS.

A second reason for the reversal of the positions of Britain and America, as industrial powers, is given by Mr. Carnegie in the change in business methods which has come in the past twenty years. Manufacturing has been revolutionized by new inventions, improved machinery, and new and enlarged demands. So rapidly does one improvement follow another that some parts of the huge concerns are constantly undergoing reconstruction. Old-established works are at a serious disadvantage,—especially if under joint stock ownership,—because it is difficult to get from numerous small owners the capital needed for modern improvements ; hence, the old countries—and particularly Britain, the pioneer,—have been at a disadvantage, as compared with the new American land with its clean slate to begin upon.

#### THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, AND GERMANY, WITH RUSSIA COMING.

Mr. Carnegie shows how Germany has forged ahead in the race toward industrial supremacy, her product of steel being now second among the world's nations. "She promises to run Britain close, perhaps by the end of the decade, for second place as a manufacturing nation." These three countries are the important industrial nations : The United States, Britain, and Germany. Mr. Carnegie excepts "that giant of the future,—Russia,—whose latent resources are enormous, and whose growth is so steady, not only through increase of population, but through accretions of contiguous territory ; she must occupy a great position, but not in our day, nor, perhaps, in the next generation."

#### THE HOME MARKET ALL IMPORTANT.

Throughout his lengthy discussion, Mr. Carnegie continually insists on the vital importance of a profitable home market as the most powerful weapon for conquering foreign markets. "The nations with the best home-demand for any article will finally conquer the world's trade in that article in neutral markets. "In economic circles 'the law of the surplus,' as I have ventured to call it, attracts increasing attention.



Manufacturing establishments are increased year by year until they become gigantic, simply because the more made the cheaper the product, there being a score of cost accounts divisible by product. By giving men constant employment, and having a reputation for never stopping, the best men are attracted and held—an important point. The manufacturer upon a large scale can afford to make many contracts in distant parts of the world, and even some at home, at a direct loss in times of depression, knowing that, upon the whole, the result will be less unprofitable by running full, than running short, time or stopping. Hence, those possessing the most profitable home market can afford to supply foreign markets without direct profits, or even at a loss, whenever necessary."

#### THE QUESTION OF POPULATION.

The second most important factor in the industrial development of nations is population, since increased numbers expand the home market. Mr. Carnegie shows that the United States is increasing three times as rapidly in population as the United Kingdom, and more rapidly than Germany, which is also before the United Kingdom in rate of increase.

#### A THIRD FACTOR, UNTILLED FERTILE SOIL.

Finally, the American Union has a vast advantage in its resources of untilled fertile soil. Wherever food products can be grown profitably, people will increase until the limit of food supply is reached. America is consuming more and more of its own supplies; it already manufactures as much of its enormous cotton crop as Britain imports, and not more than 10 per cent. of all its field crops, except cotton, are ever exported.

#### THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

Mr. Carnegie calls attention to the vastly greater importance of the home market, as compared with the foreign market. Exchange of products benefits both buyer and seller; hence, home commerce is doubly profitable. Further, products bought and manufactured at home do not enable a foreign country to compete with the home country; the home market of America takes 96 per cent. of the manufactured articles; only 4 per cent. goes to foreign markets. Even Britain takes four-fifths of her own manufactures. "Politicians give far too much attention to distant foreign markets, which can never amount to much; and far too little to measures for improving conditions at home, which would increase the infinitely more important home

market." Mr. Carnegie continually recurs to and emphasizes this theory that the home market is the first consideration.

#### OTHER DISADVANTAGES OF BRITAIN.

Mr. Carnegie says that people in the United Kingdom, both employers and employed, fail to give the requisite attention and energy to business, regarding it only as a means to obtain entrance into another rank of society; both classes take life too easy. He advises employers to give their ablest employees shares in the business, and says that "the great secret of success in business, and of millionaire-making, is to make partners of valuable managers of departments. The contest between the old and the new lands to-day resembles that between professionals and amateurs." In efficiency of labor the Continent has a great advantage over Britain, and America over the Continent. It is not the lowest, but the highest paid labor, with scientific management and machinery, which gives cheapest products.

#### THE FUTURE OF BRITAIN.

Even with her disadvantages, Mr. Carnegie thinks that Britain's present population, wealth, and trade, are not likely to decline, and that they may even increase in the immediate future. Her wealth, climate, geographical position, and resources, are superior to those of any country in Europe, and Britain alone, among European nations, holds in reserve an important home-market capable of yielding profit equal to at least, one-third, or more, of all her present export trade. She has in her unrivaled supply of coal, as far as Europe is concerned, another mine of vast wealth.

#### ONE DARK CLOUD ON BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL HORIZON.

Mr. Carnegie says that Britain's supply of Cleveland ironstone will be practically exhausted in twenty or twenty-five years, at the present rate of production, except that two concerns will then have sufficient for some years longer; the Cumberland supply is already nearly exhausted. Without cheap iron and steel, the construction of ships and machinery of all kinds—and of the thousand-and-one articles of which steel is the base,—would tend to decrease. Britain is not alone in this danger: even the United States has a proved supply of first-class ore for only sixty or seventy years,—with inferior grades to supply her thirty years longer,—unless the rate of consumption be greatly increased; the enormous territory of the Republic, however, may give new discoveries of deposits. Germany has,

to-day, the most enduring supply of iron ore, though it is not so rich as the American.

#### THE UNITED STATES COMPARED WITH DISUNITED EUROPE.

Mr. Carnegie says that the recent industrial combinations of the United States are not nearly so powerful—in the effect of enabling the Republic to compete successfully,—as the fact of the political union in America. One must compare Europe and America as units, continent against continent. Mr. Carnegie finds portentous contrasts: First, Europe is an armed camp, with 9,000,000 men engaged in unproductive military duty; the American Union has an army of only 66,000 men, with no conscription. Europe has 410 fighting vessels; America, 35. Second, America has, in its political union, the peaceful security necessary for industrial development. Third, in the great continent of America an industrial captain can establish his several works at the centers of the various markets; he may proceed to ply ships, or build railroads, or construct works, anywhere on the continent, dreading neither interference with supplies, hostile legislation, or national antipathies; the result is that every process of manufacture in the Union flows, naturally, to the localities best adapted for it, there being no barriers to free selection.

In short, Mr. Carnegie pictures the American Continent as one harmonious, peaceful, coöperative whole, its power and energy directed to industrial progress; the European Continent as divided into hostile camps, the power and energy of each directed to military protection and commercial isolation.

#### WHAT MUST EUROPE DO?

"There is only one answer. She labors in vain until she secures some form of political and industrial union and becomes one united whole,—as the American Union is,—in these respects, for this is the only foundation upon which she can ever contend successfully against America for the trade of the world or each of her separate nations holds its own home trade in manufactures, except under a system of protection, which must handicap her in the race for the trade of the world."

#### MR. CARNEGIE'S PROPHECY.

"The coming century is to look back upon the present petty political divisions of Europe with the feelings we of to-day entertain for the one hundred and fourteen little states of Germany and their pigmy monarchs of the past century, with their thirty-four tariff barriers to commerce and travel on the Rhine, resembling the *Likin* of China."

#### A FRENCH VIEW OF CAPTAIN MAHAN'S THEORIES.

AN English critic once compared the revolution Captain Mahan has brought about in the study of naval history to that made by Copernicus in the domain of astronomy; and the eulogy does not seem extravagant, as applied by an Englishman to the historian who first pointed out the real foundation of the greatness of the British Empire.

But the influence of Captain Mahan's works may be as plainly discerned in all directions and in all countries. "It would be impossible," says M. Auguste Moireau in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for October 1, "to exaggerate the effect on the events of the last ten years, in Europe and the United States, produced by the introduction into the current of the world's thought of the idea, 'sea power,' under the vivid form given it by Captain Mahan. . . . A number of historians had employed the term before him, and had even grasped its profound meaning; but he has rendered this meaning more intense and more impressive. England has produced some good writers on naval matters, but Mahan is superior to them all; for he is at once more of a historian than those who are strategists, and more of a strategist than those who are historians, and, in a greater degree than either, does he possess philosophic insight. The *ensemble* of his works is a vast analysis—extending over all regions and all periods—of the sources whence spring the growth and might of 'sea power,' of the conditions necessary to acquire and keep it, and the results to which its possession permits a nation to aspire."

The May number of the *National Review* contains an article by Captain Mahan, entitled "Motives to Imperial Federation." "Federation is in the air," remarks M. Moireau. "The united empire is an ideal which seduces the popular imagination. Mahan advises the English to give a positive character to this conception; to incorporate it in an imperial constitution, in which the mother-country and the colonies shall each surrender a portion of their independence, principally in what concerns the control of the foreign policy." The author does not go into details; but he advocates the formation of a great federal council, whose mission it would be to direct the exterior affairs of the "new empire." Difficulties of all kinds would hinder the execution of this plan,—the enormous distance between the different parts of the empire, the jealousies of governors,—for there is no one more sensitive in all that affects his dignity than a colonial premier. It cannot be seen how a common system of military and naval forces could

be formed between so many countries, so far distant from each other. There are still other obstacles. The English colonies will never be interested in the complications of European international politics. At Washington, in official circles, men are fairly well informed on the subject of the internal affairs of the European states; but for the mass of Americans there is, on the other side of the Atlantic, one great power—which is England, and another great power—which is Europe. The names of the different parts of the Continent are well known, it is true, but well known as are the divisions of the Chinese Empire, or the territorial governments of Russia, to the masses in France. Such is exactly the attitude of the English colonies in regard to the affairs of Europe. How, under such conditions, could there possibly exist an imperial diplomacy?"

#### THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

In 1897, appeared Captain Mahan's "Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future." In this work Captain Mahan insists on the strategic importance that the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea will assume, in consequence of the opening of an interoceanic canal, and on account of the political instability of the states of tropical America. He says:

"The demand for a more regular government must arise in these states torn by internal dissensions. When this demand comes, no theory like the Monroe Doctrine will prevent the nations concerned from trying to remedy this evil by some step which—by whatever name it may be disguised,—will, inevitably, be a political intervention. This intervention will cause collisions which may, perhaps, be resolved by arbitration, but very probably will lead to war. As far as one can judge, the moment will come when the states of tropical America will be given stable governments by the powerful states actually existing in America and in Europe. The geographical position of these countries, and their climatic conditions, clearly establish that 'sea power' will determine to which foreign state will fall the ascendancy. The geographical situation of the United States, and her great resources, will give her an incontestable advantage. But this advantage will not avail her if there exists a great inferiority—from the point of view of organized material force which constitutes the last argument of republics, as well as kings."

"All this volume," says M. Moireau, "however diverse in appearance the subjects singly treated, is a development of the idea that order to sustain the Mon-

roe Doctrine, should become a strong naval power. The articles which compose it have a prophetic tinge; they herald a near future; and yet they begin to date from afar, for the future announced is already being realized. The tone, even, of these studies allows one to appreciate the enormous progress the United States has made in the course which Mahan wished her to pursue. The author would not have to write them to-day; for the majority of the questions which are there put are actually resolved, and have received exactly the solutions which he held desirable. Mahan will not have played the rôle of Cassandra. At the time he was adjuring his country to become a great naval power, in order that the Monroe Doctrine might not become the laughing-stock of Europe, the United States was constructing a war fleet; and a group of patriotic Senators at Washington was preparing the double blow which was to deprive Spain of her last possession in the Antilles and to render the American Government mistress of future interoceanic communication by means of the Central American isthmus."

#### SHALL THE FILIPINOS KEEP THEIR LAND?

PROF. J. W. JENKS, who has recently been studying conditions in the Philippines in the course of a trip around the world, discusses "Some Philippine Problems" in the November *McClure's*. One of these is the question whether the Filipinos shall keep their land.

#### SPECULATORS OUGHT TO BE KEPT OUT.

The Government owns millions of acres of land in the Philippines,—forest, mineral and agricultural,—and much other valuable land is owned by the natives. Professor Jenks emphasizes the point that these lands ought to be developed for the good of all. "Already, even before the Government can grant titles, Americans and foreigners are striving to put claims on valuable hotel sites, hot springs, prospective mines, fine farming lands, and profitable forests. The Government, by Act of Congress, has wisely decided to keep the forests in its own hands, and to lease simply the right of cutting timber under Government direction. The agricultural lands also need to be no less carefully protected."

#### THE FILIPINO MUST NOT SELL HIS BIRTHRIGHT.

Professor Jenks says that if the Filipinos, the Americans, and the Chinese are given equal chances for obtaining land in fee simple, it will not be long before the Americans and Chinese will own the land, and the Filipinos will be tenants,—not much more fortunate than serfs bound to the soil. The Filipinos, although they have

many good qualities, are still so thriftless, on the average, that they will likely sell any property which will bring them any immediate cash.

The United States should allow the Filipinos to sell their lands only with the permission of the local government, and they should be aided in making leases, and in securing terms, which will prevent their land from being cropped.

#### LAND-GRABBING BY LARGE CORPORATIONS.

There is danger that large corporations and wealthy individuals will get great tracts of land, ostensibly for raising sugar, tobacco, hemp, and fruit, but really to hold for speculation. Professor Jenks says we should heed the century-old lessons of India and Java, and have the state hold its lands, leasing them on liberal terms by a perpetual grant, so that the holder may keep possession as long as he pays his rent and cultivates his land, while the state will retain the right to revise rentals, at regular intervals, and insist that those who fail to cultivate their lands shall forfeit their claims. This will cause an outcry from many "patriots" who will claim to have sacrificed much by going to the Philippines, but who are anxious to get rich soon. "It is probably true that there will be less platting of town sites, less granting of franchises, and less advertising of somewhat doubtful resources; but there will be more real prosperity and fewer corrupt dealings, while our country will fulfil much better its obligations to the Filipinos."

#### THE DEARTH OF LABOR.

The native Filipinos, though quick and good-natured, are not strong or well suited for heavy manual labor, nor are they thrifty, and there is a real dearth of labor now in the Philippines. The Chinese now in the islands are not laborers, but shrewd traders who live largely on the thriftlessness of the natives. To do the great work of industrial regeneration that the country needs,—to build the roads, railroads, harbors,—many strong manual laborers are necessary, and there is a growing disposition to bring in the Chinese for this purpose. Professor Jenks, from the experience of other Oriental countries as well as of the United States, argues against opening the Philippines freely to the Chinese. He thinks there will be practically no danger, however, in admitting them in groups under contract, with their employers under bonds to keep them employed in the way specified in the contract: to feed, house, and care for them properly; to see that they do not desert and enter other lines of trade; and to return them to their own country when their task is done.

#### MOROCCO AND ITS SULTAN.

IT is easy to believe that Morocco possesses great interest and fascination, and still easier after reading Captain Fawcett's entertaining pages in the *Pall Mall Magazine* for October. But for the present, at least, it would be difficult for any but men to go there, and in some parts impossible. In Marrakush the half-dozen resident English ladies must wear a *sulham* and *yasmak* in public to avoid insult. The sultan "is a most progressive monarch. He is a good billiard player and photographer, and is a perfect genius on a bicycle. Polo or pig-sticking on a bicycle are favorite amusements. He also has several motor-cars and a cinematograph.

"So far as the tourist is allowed to penetrate," Morocco is quite safe. Beyond the limits of safety a traveler must wear a disguise and court discomfort. Even the Sultan himself requires in much of his dominion a large army.

Why Morocco is now specially interesting is because at least five nations covet its grain-producing lands and their mineral wealth, and the day is nearing fast when its independence and semi-barbarous state must cease. England has at present two-thirds of its trade; Germany most of the other third. English influence at court is paramount, but France has taken most active steps to acquire the country. At present intrigues at court paralyze the much-needed reforms, and there is no permanence for anything.

#### THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION IN 1904.

EX-SENATOR JOHN M. THURSTON says in the November *Cosmopolitan*, that the world's fair, to be held in St. Louis in 1904, promises to eclipse in magnificence and grandeur all expositions heretofore held. Its official title is to be The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and it will commemorate the purchase of the Territory of Louisiana from France, consummated on April 30, 1803.

The company, under the presidency of ex-Gov. David R. Francis, has already several millions of dollars more than was ever appropriated in advance on any similar occasion. It has a stock subscription of about \$5,000,000; \$5,000,000 of bonds voted by the city of St. Louis; and a government appropriation of \$5,000,000. This is over and above the appropriations by the several States to be expended to exhibit their resources. Missouri has appropriated for this purpose \$1,000,000, and Illinois \$250,000.

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ANNIVERSARY.

Senator Thurston thinks that in many respects the addition of the vast territory obtained by



THE MISSOURI STATE BUILDING.

the Louisiana Purchase was the most important event in our whole history. It has a region greater by 3,000 square miles than the entire area of the Federal Union in 1803. The thirteen States and two Territories since carved out of the purchase contain the homes of over 17,000,000 prosperous people.—nearly one-fourth the population of the United States. This territory extended the boundaries of the United States to the Pacific Coast, thereby giving to the new Republic a continental domain from ocean to ocean, and making it impossible for any other nation to obtain a dangerous foothold upon the continent. It also secured for us the great Mississippi River and its tributaries.

#### THE THIRD GREAT AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

It will be the third great American exposition, for, up to the present time, we have had no truly American exhibitions except the Philadelphia Centennial, held in 1876, and the

Chicago World's Fair, held in 1893. There have been so many local exhibitions held in the last few years that many people are coming to look with disfavor upon enterprises of this kind. But the exhibition at St. Louis will rise above all local features, and will assume a dignity and character that must commend itself to the people of this country and of the whole world. It is certain that there will be assembled at St. Louis a greater and more varied exhibit from all parts of the

world than has ever heretofore been brought together.

#### THE SITE OF THE EXPOSITION.

The site of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will make possible a grander spectacle in architectural and scenic effects than even the Chicago Exposition of 1903. The grounds will embrace about 1,200 acres. The principal buildings, including the Government building and the foreign buildings, are located on the west half of Forest Reserve Park, a beautifully diversified piece of woodland. Ten of the most distinguished architects in the country have been working on the general design. The large architectural plan is severely classic, with modern adaptation.

#### DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE EXPOSITION.

The St. Louis Exposition is going to pay special attention to aerial navigation. "Every fair has had its captive balloon tethered by a long



THE ART PALACE AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

rope, and hauled down ingloriously by a windlass; but here, for the first time, fleets of soaring yachts will beat the air with untrammelled wings. There will be an airship tournament, with a prize of \$100,000 for the winner, and other prizes, aggregating \$100,000 more, for less successful competitors. An enormous number of candidates and varieties of flying machines have responded to the invitation. The two great schools of aeronauts,—the advocates of the aeroplane, and of the dirigible balloon,—will be represented by their most distinguished leaders, Sir Hiram Maxim and M. Santos-Dumont."

Another feature of the St. Louis fair will be the emphasis placed on processes of manufacture, rather than finished products. "In other words, instead of being a collection of showcases, it will be an industrial city in actual operation."

#### ROBERT HOE, CAPTAIN OF PRINTING PRESS MAKERS.

THE most interesting sketch in the "Captains of Industry" series in the November *Cosmopolitan* is the article, by James H. Bridge, on Robert Hoe, the great manufacturer of printing presses. The present Robert Hoe is the third of his name. He, his father, and grandfather, have devoted themselves to making printing presses which would keep abreast of the enormously increasing demands of modern journalism and bookmaking. The last marvelous machine under construction in Mr. Hoe's manufactory contains 50,000 pieces of metal, which

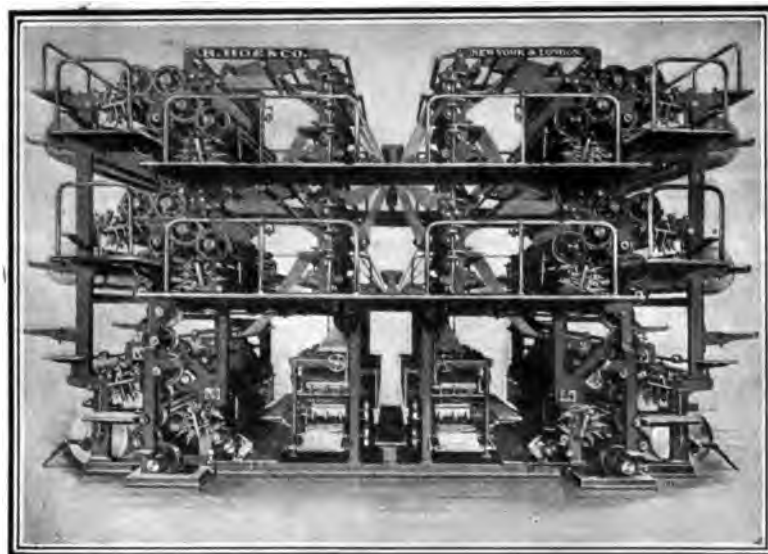
are the perfected conceptions of the three Robert Hoes.

This marvelous piece of mechanism uses up 120 miles of white paper every hour it runs. It prints, cuts, pastes, folds, counts, and delivers 180,000 eight-page newspapers an hour—3,000 a minute, 50 a second. Even this machine, baffling to the imagination, does not, in Mr. Hoe's belief, reach the limit of progress in this mechanical field. He thinks a new chapter in the history of printing is beginning, in the application of the rapid rotary system to bookwork and other fine printing. There will be rapid progress, too, in color printing; although his presses already give as many as eleven separate impressions or colors on a single copy of a paper, and can be made to produce magazine forms,—delivered, folded, cut, and automatically wire-stitched,—with all the pages printed in color or half-tones.

The first Robert Hoe came to New York from England in 1803, when he was eighteen years old. In a little shop in Maiden Lane he began building hand presses, and, in the course of a score of years, became an important press builder. Then the iron age reached the printing press, and, from that time on, its evolution was rapid. The first Robert Hoe, and his two sons, made one invention after the other in improving their presses, and some of their machines made in the first half of the last century are actually in use in small job offices to-day.

The present Robert Hoe was born in 1839, and identified himself, as soon as he was old enough to work, with the great industry of his family. For forty years he has devoted himself to the improvement of printing presses, and his name is as familiar in every town where English is spoken as in New York City.

When Mr. Hoe gets an idea that something should be done by machinery which has hitherto been done by hand, he has one of his sixty draughtsmen outline on paper the first part of his conception, and this is turned over to a specialist in the factory to develop. The next part is then taken up in the same way, and so on. If any difficulties arise, a general conclave of experts is held until the problem is solved. Then the idea is patented, and becomes a part



THE LATEST TYPE OF HOE PRESS.

of the Hoe printing press. The Hoe printing press works in New York cover some fifteen acres of floor space, and there is another establishment in London of nearly half this size.

#### ENGLAND'S GREATEST SURGEON.

**E**VERY one is interested in the career and life of the man who saved King Edward's life so recently. In the *Woman at Home* for October, Sarah A. Tooley praises the great surgeon, and indeed it would be hard to write of him without launching into praise. Sir Frederick Treves is one of the youngest great surgeons, and he is one of the best beloved by his colleagues, his students, and his patients. All who have been under the care of Sir Frederick, or who have met him in every-day life, will endorse all the writer has said in her article.

"He lives a simple life of hard work, rising at 5 o'clock in the morning and usually retiring about 10. His recreations are principally of the aquatic kind. He is an expert swimmer, can manage almost any kind of water craft, and holds a pilot's certificate. He is an enthusiast for boat sailing and sea-fishing, and is never happier and more at home than on a yacht. The King had in him an ideal medical attendant, who could enter fully into his Majesty's anxiety to escape from Buckingham Palace to the sea breezes of the Solent. Yachting is Sir Frederick's own remedy for jaded nerves. Philanthropics connected with the deep-sea fishermen find a very warm advocate in Sir Frederick, as also the children's country-holiday scheme, and he has advanced both causes by public speeches on various occasions. For close upon thirty years has Sir Frederick been familiar with the life of East London, and few know better than he the somber shadows of pain and distress which darken its people. Hospital wards are full of the tragedies of human life, and no one has a more compassionate heart for the suffering poor than the great surgeon who has ministered to them.

"He was born at Dorchester, in 1853, and is consequently in the very prime of his manhood. He received his education at the Merchant Tailors' School, and having decided to become a doctor, pursued his studies at the London Hospital. He was a young man of life and energy, fond of sports of all kinds, and particularly of boating and sailing. Although brilliantly clever, there is a rumor that young Treves was fonder of pleasure than work in his early student days. Suddenly, however, he began to take things more seriously, and gave undoubted evidence of future greatness. At twenty-eight he was ap-

pointed professor of anatomy and professor of pathology at the Royal College of Surgeons, posts which he held for six years with marked success. In 1891-96 he was examiner in surgery to the University of Cambridge."

Sir Frederick Treves specialized to a great extent upon operations affecting the intestines. In England, at least, he was the first to introduce the removal of the appendicitis. That was fourteen years ago, and since then he has operated on over one thousand cases with the most



SIR FREDERICK TREVES.

wonderful success, there having been only two deaths among his patients.

"At the outbreak of the South African War Sir Frederick volunteered for service, and was appointed consulting surgeon to the field forces in Natal, leaving his beloved work at the London Hospital and his consulting practice in Wimpole Street to administer to Tommy on the battlefield. He was with the main column from Colenso to Ladysmith, and did a great amount of splendid surgery, and also found time to set down some observations of the scenes around him in his 'Tale of a Field Hospital,' which, for delicate humor and pathos, descriptive power, and for tender sympathy with the wounded soldier, has no equal in the literature which the war called forth.

"Sir Frederick Treves is probably the most



popular surgeon of the day, and belongs to the generation of practitioners who are carrying to such wonderful perfection the advanced surgery of the internal abdominal organs, which has been rendered possible by Lord Lister's antiseptic treatment. He, like the veteran surgeon, has worked with persistent enthusiasm to gain extended knowledge in his art, and stands unrivalled in the class of surgery which the King's case required. The one ambition of every budding young surgeon is to see Treves operate, and the corridors of the London Hospital are thronged with eager faces at every such opportunity. . . . He has had enough hero-worship and success to spoil him, but knows too much of the possibilities of increased knowledge to be unduly affected by adulation on account of present achievements."

#### LIUTENANT PEARY'S ARCTIC WORK.

LIUTENANT PEARY'S recent return from his last Arctic campaign has occasioned a renewal of interest in his achievements in the far North. His official report—dated Sydney, September 7,—is an exceedingly modest statement, covering his work during the past year. It appears in the *National Geographic Magazine* for October, followed by a brief summary of Lieutenant Peary's explorations during the past twelve years, which runs as follows:

"The results of his long labors in the far North are most important. He has proved Greenland an island, and mapped its northern coast line; he has defined and mapped the islands to the north of Greenland, known as the Greenland Archipelago; he has shown that an ice-covered Arctic ocean probably extends from the Greenland Archipelago to the North Pole; he has accurately defined the lands opposite the northwestern coast of Greenland—Grant Land, Grinnell Land, and Ellesmereland; he has reached the most northerly known-land in the world; he has gained the most northerly point yet reached on the Western Hemisphere, 85° 17'; he has studied the Eskimo as only one can who has lived with them for years; he has added much to our knowledge of Arctic fauna and flora, of the musk ox, the Arctic hare, and the deer; the notes he has made during the past years will benefit meteorology and geology—all these are some of Lieutenant Peary's achievements during the twelve years he has so valiantly battled in the far North. But, above all, Mr. Peary has given the world a notable example of a brave and modest man who, in spite of broken limbs and most terrible physical suffering and financial discouragements, has unflinchingly

forced to a successful end that which he had decided to accomplish.

"To Mrs. Peary, the able seconder of her husband's plans, and to Mr. H. L. Bridgman, the efficient secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, and the loyal members of that club, much credit is due."

#### THE DANGERS OF THE ALPS.

IT is stated on good authority that the Alpine death-roll is not so serious as is commonly imagined. Mr. Harold Spender, writing on this subject in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, says that the causes of accident are far more often rashness, such as trusting to luck that a possible avalanche will not overwhelm you, snowstorms, and even lightning.

"The stock generalizations about guideless climbing are quite beside the mark, and this practice is now confined, in Switzerland, to a small number of men who are for the most part better than any guides. The best guides themselves are no more infallible than any other skilled mountaineer, while the worst are very much more dangerous than none at all."

The three most serious catastrophes this year were all due to the weather,—a snowstorm, an avalanche, and lightning. The parties had plenty of guides. Mr. Spender gives a number of very interesting detailed accounts of Alpine accidents, from which the only conclusion is that a little more care, a little more prudence, would have avoided all, or nearly all. A Swiss doctor at Berne has made a full list of all Alpine accidents, from 1890–1901:

In all, the deaths numbered 305, of whom 218 were tourists, 73 guides, and 14 porters. Taking these figures of nationalities, we get the following result:

German and Austrian.....	190
Swiss .....	48
Italian.....	23
English and American .....	18
French.....	15
Other nationalities.....	11
	<hr/> 305

Considering that about 100,000 people go to the Alps every year, and that some 10,000 of these either climb mountains or cross passes, the number of killed is very small. The Austrian Alps have about half the accidents, they being the most crowded, and with the poorest class of tourists.

The intrepidity of the young Austrian climbers places the performances of cautious Englishmen in the shade. A Tyrolese guide told Mr. Spender once that they had only one fault,—they thought they had two necks, "But they fall like ripe apples."

## THE FRENCH COAL MINES.

FRENCH workmen have been quite as active, if not as persistent, of late, in their efforts for progress as their American brethren. The coal miners, in particular, are now engrossing a large share of the public attention on account of the trouble in the Loire mining region. The dominant idea gleaned from M. Benoit's "Coal Mines" in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is the great dissimilarity existing between French and American mining methods and conditions, and the difficulty of making a serious comparison between them.

The rule in regard to wages is that men actually engaged in the tunneling of passages and the coal digging are paid by the piece (the piece being either the quantity of coal extracted, or the meter of advancement made in the tunneled gallery), and that those employed for the repairing are paid by the day, as a general thing, though they are paid by the piece if the work is regular and of considerable duration. On the whole, in the determination of the wages, a wide margin is left for the will, intelligence, and industry of the individual miner; no uniform price being given indifferently to all as purchase-price of a certain amount of brute force. The fines imposed are rather heavy in proportion to the wages; but the heaviest ones only apply to cases where the common safety of the underground workmen is concerned; and the profit of all fines invariably goes to the aid-fund for the disabled and superannuated.

No miner can be discharged without a fifteen days' notice unless he insult his superiors, or forcibly interfere with his comrades. The first exception may seem much too vague and allow too much scope for arbitrary dealings; but, as the engineer only has power to discharge, the miner is safeguarded against the anger or hastiness of subordinate officials.

M. Benoist's investigations have led him to a favorable conclusion as to the way in which the fines and severer penalties are administered. He tells an anecdote about a miner who had been transferred as a punishment to a less productive and more arduous vein: "I happened to meet him after his return, and he spoke of his exile as of Siberia; but, with the confiding candor which is one of the characteristics of his class when not influenced by the politician, he gaily told us he had been convicted for theft. 'You didn't steal, did you?' asked the engineer who accompanied me. His whole face twinkling with mirth, the man slyly replied, 'Oh, certainly I didn't!' Such perfect resignation is surely a sign that the justice is without in the severity not excessive."

"Comparing past wages with present,—though statistical comparisons are as misleading historically as geographically, in time as in space,—the increase is certain; and in this, as in the reduction of the working hours, and in the mitigation of hardships, there is a material betterment of the miner's condition. . . . It must be conceded, however, that (although the average wages in the coal mines are not bad, as compared with other industries), from diverse causes—some exterior and beyond his control, others intimate and personal—the average miner is generally on the debit rather than the credit side. And this is true, notwithstanding the gratuitous allowance of coal; the possibilities of additional revenue from small accessory occupations; and the opportunities for economy afforded in many districts for those who wish to profit by them. Yet the very great majority, if not all of the miners, have debts, or, at most, have saved nothing."

This dismal outlook is perceptibly brightened by the citing of incidents like the following. When questioned as to his daily earnings, a miner answered, "About seven francs." And, while complaining that because of his large family he could not take a holiday, he did not seem discontented with the pay in itself; his good-natured grumblings were directed against life rather than against his trade.

"Why the miner generally saves nothing, on the contrary getting into debt, whether it is the pay which is too small for the living which is too dear, or whether it is he who is incapable of adjusting his living to his pay,—is the social and moral question combined for the miner. But social facts, even when one is prudent or presumptuous enough to limit their application to a single domain, are of such great abundance, richness, and complicity, that it is beyond our power to embrace them as a whole—to grasp and to present the *ensemble*. Let us be contented with this makeshift. As regards labor in the coal mines, we can conclude that the work is divided there into a quantity of professional categories, or specialties, entailing as many different treatments and conditions; that miners above fifty-five years of age are rare, and that the working population is migratory; the working hours are shorter than in other similar industries, and the hardships less than in the mines of former times; and moreover, that these working hours are shorter and the pay better in the great mines than in the medium or small ones; and that the scale of wages cannot be considered as low, in any event, having doubled, and more than tripled, since the end of the eighteenth century."

# THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

## THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

THERE is a thorough article on "The So-Called Beef Trust" in the November *Century*, the first of a series on "The Great Business Combinations of To-Day." For many years the beef industry of this country has been controlled by a half-dozen powerful corporations. They have made enormous profits, and have unquestionably furnished the consumer with better and cheaper meat than the small operator could produce. Mr. George B. Fife, the writer, describes the processes of the slaughtering and packing of beef, and the determined effort of the packer to centralize his business. As to the attacks on the alleged Beef Trust, Mr. Fife says that, whatever the Government may succeed in proving, there is no doubt that a working "agreement" has long existed among the large packing corporations. He believes that this agreement is, in effect, that they are not—to their own loss and the destruction of their good will,—to send more beef to a market than it reasonably requires. Another allegation against the so-called Beef Trust is that it has attempted to maintain the price of beef under appearance of establishing a uniform rule for the giving of credit to dealers. These two understandings certainly exist among the packers; but they call them protective, and not oppressive, measures.

## IN A NEW YORK POLICE COURT.

The *Century* opens with a readable descriptive article on "The New York Police Court," by Edwin Biorkman. He describes some of the pathetic and humorous scenes in the court of a police justice, and explains the procedure by which magistrates are persuaded to issue warrants. The principal advantage of the summons is that it gives the magistrate a chance to act as peacemaker, rather than as judge, in a number of instances, when, if settlement were not reached through his mediation, a criminal process would be the final outcome. Two-thirds of the applicants for summonses are women, a majority of whom hail from the big tenements, where all sorts of discordant elements are crowded together without elbow-room. The magistrates often dispose of such squabbles—with a group of women on each side hurling charges and countercharges against each other,—by threatening to arrest every one of them, on the spot, unless they go home and live in peace. It is significant that less than one-half of the summonses granted are returned in court.

This number of the *Century* has refrained from the usual features of colored illustration; there is a delightful description of "The Grand Cañon of the Colorado," by John Muir, and a considerable first chapter of an historical series, "The Prologue of the American Revolution," by Prof. Justin H. Smith, which will give the most complete account yet published of the invasion of Canada in 1775.

## HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

MR. HARRY DE WINDT, the explorer, describes in the November *Harper's* his journey "Through Siberia to Bering Strait," in the effort to go from Paris to New York overland. The explorer left the Trans-Siberian Railway and civilization at Irkutsk, and ac-

complished the 2,000 miles to Yakutsk in a sleigh drawn by horses. From Yakutsk on, northeast, the next lap of 1,500 miles was accomplished behind reindeer to the last Russian outpost on the Kolyma River. From this point on to the Bering Sea dog-sleds were the programme. With five sleds, drawn by sixty-three dogs, the party set out for Bering Sea, with a very scant three weeks' provision, and arrived on May 20, 1902, at East Cape, on the Strait. The expedition had traveled about 11,268 English miles. Mr. De Windt's original idea was to cross over the frozen Strait at Cape Prince of Wales, where the distance from shore to shore is about forty-five miles; but he found that the strait is never completely closed, and that even the Eskimos rarely succeed in getting across.

## WHAT IS LIFE.

In "The Newest Conceptions of Life," Mr. Carl Snyder gives an interesting account of the various stages of the physiologists' work to solve the riddle of what life is. He tells us that they have decided that life is a series of fermentations. Biological chemistry has demonstrated that there is for every vital function—even the brain and the nervous system,—a specific ferment. Now, the further question is, What are these ferments? This has, so far, baffled inquiry. "Their activity seems bound up rather with the peculiarity of their atomic structure and their chemical architecture, so to speak, than with any mystery of ingredients. They are compounded of the simple elements of water, air, and carbon. It is how these are put together that is so puzzling." The puzzle, however, Mr. Snyder tells us, is near solution, and we may be on the verge of manufacturing life in the laboratory.

## THE ASTONISHING INFLUENCE OF RAINFALL.

A brief article on "The Distribution of Rainfall," by Dr. A. J. Herbertson, tells us that the deductions made by meteorologists in the matter of rainfall are drawn from about 50,000,000 observations taken at nearly 9,000 stations. The influence that the question of rainfall has on animal and vegetable life is extraordinary to the layman. Expressed in the terms of sheep, it is shown that in Australia,—land receiving less than ten inches of rain per annum is worth next to nothing unless it can be irrigated,—with ten inches of rain, eight or nine sheep can be kept per square mile; with about twenty inches of rain, 640 sheep per square mile (eighty times as many); and with thirty-four inches of rain,—in Buenos Ayres,—a square mile will support the enormous number of 2,560.

## McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

PROF. J. W. JENKS, who has recently returned from the Philippine Islands, discusses in the November *McClure's* "Some Philippine Problems," to which we have given attention in another department. The feature of this number is the first installment of Miss Ida M. Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil Company," which has been compiled with the enterprise and conscientiousness that writer puts into all of her work. The series will be quoted from in a later number of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Mr. George W. Smalley, in "Personal Recollections and Appreciations of Men of Letters," deals with Robert Browning, John Morley, William Dean Howells, Anthony Hope, Henry James, Matthew Arnold, Swinburne, Lowell, and Alfred Austin. Mr. Smalley says of John Morley: "He looks like a Puritan, and talks like a philosopher." While, as a historian, he finds John Morley austere, unbending, uncompromising, at times narrow, and at all times a fanatic, "on the personal side he has a sweetness of nature and a sweet reasonableness in talk which I can only call loveable." Mr. Morley's "Life of Gladstone" is about to appear. "It will be a unique piece of biography,—the biography of a believer by an unbeliever; of the real, adroit, professional politician of his times by a political amateur; of an Imperialist by a Little Englander; of a *bon-vivant* by an ascetic." Mr. Morley is to receive no less than \$50,000 for this piece of work. He was for many years the reader to the Messrs. Macmillan, and is still their literary adviser.

There is a brief sketch by C. Whibley of the late George Douglas, author of "The House With the Green Shutters," and a further note on the same subject by Robert Barr.

#### SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE November *Scribner's* contains the most delicate and beautiful examples of color printing,—the pictures drawn by Sarah S. Stillwell for the pretty little fairy story, "Princess Pourquoi," by Margaret Sherwood.

#### THE OUTLOOK FOR OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin contributes an article on our merchant marine, "The American Ship in 1902." He divides our merchant marine into two classes: First is the immense fleet, of over four and a half million tons, engaged in the coasting trade of our Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, including now Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Great Lakes, and the rivers. For more than a century this magnificent traffic has been reserved to American ships and American seamen; and it now employs the largest, most efficient, and most prosperous coast-wise tonnage in existence. The other half,—the part engaged in over-seas trade,—now stands at only 879,595 tons, only one-third the tonnage of thirty-one years ago. Mr. Marvin says American shipbuilding is not increasing, but is rather falling off. Mr. Marvin argues that this over-seas shipping-trade is the proper object of national solicitude; he says there is nobody whom the Government has so systematically forgotten in the past fifty years as the owner of the American steamer, or sailing vessel, on the high seas; and, that conditions are now such that a great merchant tonnage can spring into existence as soon as the American people give the word.

#### OUR IMMIGRANTS,—COMING AND GOING.

The magazine opens with Mr. James B. Connolly's article "In the Paths of Immigration," in which he pictures the journey of Russian immigrants from their homes to New York. Mr. Connolly complains that the steamship people are very rough on the ignorant immigrants, assuming them to be an inferior kind of creature,—dull brutes,—on whom consideration would be thrown away. When these same immigrants make the trip back, after living in the United States a few years, there is a difference. It is common talk "below decks"

on ocean-liners that steerage going west and steerage going east are not to be handled in quite the same way.

#### THE ARTS OF THE SPELLBINDER.

There is a highly amusing and interesting article on "The Spellbinder," by Mr. Curtis Guild, Jr., who speaks from experience in the art, and places much emphasis on the necessity of clear and distinct enunciation, which is more valuable than a merely powerful bellow. This has been the secret of the success, as an orator, of the Hon. Thomas B. Reed. Nowadays, mere rhetoric no longer convinces; sarcasm is a bad weapon; the professional vendor of comic stories does not accomplish much; and the savage partisan, "who preaches on the text attributed to Horace Greeley, 'that every horsethief is a member of the opposite party,'" only hurts his own cause.

#### THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE articles on the St. Louis world's fair, on Robert Hoe, of printing press fame, and "Mankind in the Making," that appear in the November *Cosmopolitan*, are quoted from, among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

Other "Captains of Industry" dealt with in this number are the late Winfield Scott Stratton, on whom Mr. Samuel E. Moffett writes; Mr. James R. Keene, whom Mr. Edwin Lefèvre describes as "the greatest stock gambler that ever lived;" Mayor Tom L. Johnson, called by Henry George, Jr., "a monopolist who is spending his wealth to destroy the sources of monopoly;" and F. W. Roebing, the head of the great wire-making industry in Trenton, N. J., which puts out \$15,000,000 worth of wire a year.

#### PERILS OF MODERN BALLOONING.

Mr. Samuel E. Moffett, writing on "Dangerous Occupations," puts first the profession of ballooning, lately come into vogue. The plain balloonist has dangers enough, but Mr. Moffett explains that the man who runs an airship by a machine has infinitely more perils. There is always more or less gas escaping from a balloon, and it seems inevitable that some should find its way to the motor and end the career of the aeronaut. However, this particular kind of catastrophe has not yet come, although Santos-Dumont has experienced almost every other. A dirigible balloon is peculiarly liable to wreck from the fact that its fragile structure is forced against the wind instead of being carried along with it. There is also the danger of explosions from expansion of the gas. It was this that wrecked Severo's *Pax* on May 12, and dashed its rash designer to the ground from a height of nearly 3,000 feet at three times the velocity of the Empire State Express.

#### MILTON'S PLACE AMONG THE POETS.

There is a posthumous essay by John Fiske on John Milton, which ends with a clean-cut classification of the blind poet. "By common consent of educated mankind, three poets—Homer, Dante, and Shakespeare—stand above all others. For the fourth place there are competitors: two Greeks, Æschylus and Sophocles; two Romans, Lucretius and Virgil; one German, Goethe. In this high company belongs John Milton; and there are men who would rank him first, after the unequalled three." Other articles in this number deal with the recent United States naval manoeuvres, "German Court Beauties," "What Women Like in Women," and other lighter subjects.

## THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE November number of the *World's Work* contains the address delivered by Mr. Andrew Carnegie at the University of St. Andrew, Edinburgh, which we have quoted from among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

## THE REAL RULER OF RUSSIA.

The "Real Rulers of Russia," by Wolf von Schierbrand, attempts to explain the limitations of the Czar's power, and to analyze Russian character. This writer says the Czar is not the sole ruler of his people; that three other autocrats divide the power, and that these are three words in the Russian language: *Nitshevo*, *Winowat*, and *Natshat*. The first of these words means "nothing," "never mind." Every disquieting thought is dismissed with a "*nitshevo*," which perhaps means more nearly "What are you going to do about it?" The second word, *winowat*, means literally "I am guilty," "I own up to it," but also implies "What is the use of my denying it?" The third fatal word originally stood "for tea,"—like the French *pourboire*,—then came to be used to mean "for vodka" (corn-brandy); and, finally, it rose to imply the very essence of corruption, probably akin to our "graft." This last autocrat Herr von Schierbrand thinks the mightiest of them all. "Without *nutshat* you would be unable to accomplish anything in Russia, all the orders and the decrees of the nominal Czar at St. Petersburg to the contrary notwithstanding."

## THE FISHERIES OF THE GREAT LAKES.

W. S. Harwood has a well-illustrated article, "Saving the Fisheries of Our Inland Seas." He tells how more than 100,000,000 pounds of trout and whitefish are taken from the Great Lakes in a year, and of the Government restocking to repair the ravages of wasteful fishermen. It is a pretty big task to restock Lake Superior, an inland sea 400 miles long, 1,500 miles in circumference, and averaging 1,000 feet deep; but the Government seems to be accomplishing it. The fish are caught in huge nets and chiefly by Americans. They were pursued so constantly that they would soon become extinct but for the governmental aid in stocking. Thus, in Lake Ontario, the catch of whitefish—the most delicious of the lake fish,—fell from 1,156,200 pounds in 1868 to 126,650 pounds in 1895; and the catch of trout, for the same period, from 612,000 pounds to 109,300 pounds. The basis of the governmental work is collecting the eggs and hatching them artificially. The artificial hatch is very much more prolific than the natural hatch.

## THE COMING DELUGE OF GOLD.

Charles M. Harvey calls attention to "Another Revolutionary Increase of Gold," from the mines of South Africa. He says that, by 1904, a complete resumption of mining in the Transvaal—together with a like increase in the rest of the productive countries,—will send the world's output up to \$400,000,000 a year, as compared with a little over a quarter of that amount in 1890. Mr. Harvey says America will be the largest gainer by the gold deluge, as America is the best field for the investment of money that the world affords, having the most varied, extensive, and profitable of the world's industrial activities.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. M. G. Cuniff, in a series of first-hand studies of labor problems, writes on "The Human Side of the

Labor Unions," and finds suspicion the prevailing mood of employer and union. He quotes labor leaders to the effect that misunderstandings cause half the labor troubles: "A union hates a typewritten letter, but it likes a man." Julian Ralph writes on "The Moral Soundness of American Life;" Henry Harrison Lewis gives a glimpse of the personality, and of the working habits, of Col. John Jacob Astor, under the title "The Quiet Control of a Vast Estate;" Frank M. Chapman describes the work of the American Museum of Natural History, and how it acts both as an investigator and teacher of natural science; Ivy Lee describes the New Stock Exchange Building in New York, and some remarkable features of its construction, and Mr. James H. Bridge gives the views of important leaders of industrial combinations, under the title "Trusts as Their Makers View them."

## COUNTRY LIFE.

THE November *Country Life* has an eminently timely article on "Turkeys and Cranberries," describing the growing of the turkeys in the State of Rhode Island, and the cranberry at home in the marshes of Cape Cod and New Jersey.

Answering the question, "Does Farm Forestry Pay?," Mr. Allen Chamberlain has a very interesting account of some actual successes of New England farmers, where the father sowed and the son reaped. In one case a Mr. Cutter, of Pelham, N. H., began caring for a forty-acre tract of self-seeded pine timber, thinning out the trees and, furthermore, pruning about an acre each year after the growth was ten years old. This furnished much amusement for the neighbors; but Mr. Cutter's son has recently logged 700,000 feet of lumber from this tract, leaving no less than 300,000 feet standing; this gives an average of 25,000 feet to the acre, and much of the Michigan old pine lands only cut about 5,000 feet to the acre. Another New Hampshire man, the Hon. John D. Lyman, of Exeter, has a hobby of white-pine culture cultivated most successfully. He plants 30,000 white pine trees to the acre,—thick enough to give the young trees long, straight bodies, free from limbs for quite a distance from the ground; these are thinned out until the final stand will have from 50 to 160 trees to the acre. Mr. Lyman reckons the land, before planting, at \$10 an acre; and the interest at 4 per cent., compound, shows that a lot will stand its owner in 54 years about \$80 per acre. On this basis he makes a good profit from his white-pine planting.

Bryant Fleming describes the famous Hunnewell Estate at Wellesley, founded by the late H. H. Hunnewell, with its Italian gardens and magnificent plantations of conifers, on the shore of Lake Waban, opposite Wellesley College. There is a very pleasant account of an old-time-home garden at Cazenovia Lake; an article on quail and quail shooting, and a chapter on staircases, in the series on "The Making of a Country Home."

## THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WE have quoted in another department from Mr. Henry D. Lloyd's article in the November *Atlantic* on "Australasian Cures for Coal Wars," and from the article by Ambrose P. Winston in the series entitled "A Quarter-Century of Strikes."

## THE ARTISTIC HANDICRAFT OF TO-DAY.

Mr. Charles H. Moore writes on "Modern Artistic

title, sees the chief danger for the French in Central Africa in Senussi-ism. "It is very much to be feared," he says, "that the French will have before them the task of finishing the work begun by Lord Kitchener at Khartoum,—that is, to destroy the last force of organized Moslem fanaticism in Africa." The Senussi have always been in contact with the dervishes on the Nile, from whom they have received many reinforcements, and at the same time they have easily obtained supplies of arms and ammunition through Ben Ghazi, though the Turks are supposed to prohibit this traffic.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. E. M. Konstam writes a paper on "Indian Caste and English Law." Mr. E. R. Newbegin has a somewhat abstract paper on "The Theory of Government by Democracy," in which he says that the true point of view from which to regard democratic government is that it represents the reciprocal play of expert judgment and common sense. There is a charming article by Dr. Woods Hutchinson describing a visit made by him to an island off the Oregon coast.

Col. Carroll D. Wright's article on American labor organizations is quoted at some length elsewhere.

#### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

THE chief distinctions of the *Nineteenth Century* for October are the series of articles on the education bill and Mr. Sidney Low's Conservative programme, which are intended chiefly for British consumption.

#### OLD AGE HOMES.

Miss Edith Sellers, who speaks with the authority of an expert on state provision for the aged, sums up the result of her investigation by saying that were she a wornout worker she would like to change her nationality and become a Dane, an Austrian, or a Russian; for, of all the nations of Europe, these three best understand how to deal with the old and destitute. Their homes are the brightest and cheeriest of resorts. In Denmark, by a law of 1891, any man or woman over sixty years of age who can show a decent record is housed, fed, and clothed at the expense of the nation as an honored veteran of industry. The old folks are content and thankful. The cost per head in Danish homes averages 25 cents a day. "In the most comfortless of all the London workhouses it is 47 cents." The cost is about the same in Russia. It costs England more to make her old people miserable than the Danes spend in making their old people happy. The picture is a beautiful contrast to Miss Sellers' last month's sketch of a London workhouse.

#### WANTED: ONE SUPREME COURT FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Judge Hodges, of Melbourne, pleads for an imperial court of final appeal. At present the House of Lords is the seat for final appeal for the United Kingdom, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for British dominions over-sea. The writer would make one of these,—or, preferably, a new court,—the finally decisive tribunal. He makes the shrewd remark that not only would this supreme court add to the weight and splendor of London, but it would enlist in the maintenance of the unity of empire the legal profession, whose members would everywhere aspire after a seat in the supreme court as the summit of their ambition.

#### THE PROFESSIONAL CRIMINAL.

Fortified by the recent recommendations of judges and commissioners, Sir Robert Anderson reiterates his plea for exceptional treatment of the small group of habitual malefactors. He would authorize the indictment of a prisoner, after repeated conviction, as a professional criminal. If proved a professional criminal, he would, on a subsequent conviction for crime and after serving out that sentence, be further detained in custody during His Majesty's pleasure. The certainty of such a fate would, in the opinion of the writer, induce the professional criminals to turn their talents into some new and less dangerous calling.

#### A PARALLEL TO THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE.

It is a most instructive parallel which O. Eltzbacher draws between the French War Office on the breaking out of the Franco-German War and the British War Office in the South African War. There was the same rotten class-system, though, mercifully, not the same crushing overthrow.

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* for October, Mr. W. H. Mallock concludes his series of nineteen essays on "Science and Religion, at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century." The gist of it all is that there are contradictions in every department of life; therefore, we ought not to recoil from the idea of belief in the religious doctrine of things, although we cannot reconcile it with the scientific doctrine of things.

#### THE ANTI-CLERICAL RÉGIME IN FRANCE.

Mr. Richard Davey, in an article entitled "A Few More French Facts," writes a very powerful article, full of quotations and facts, protesting against the conduct of the present French ministry in enforcing the law against the schools kept by the unauthorized religious orders. He maintains that the experiment which is now being made by the French people is to ascertain whether it is possible for a nation to be governed without the assistance of the greatest of moral forces. Before another year is out, Mr. Davey thinks, events will happen which may reduce the leaders of the third republic to remember the fate of the first. Mr. Davey quotes a saying from M. Thiers that the attempt to establish an anti-religious government was the real cause of the collapse of the French republics, both in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

#### WHAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS DONE IN IRELAND.

"An Old Whig of the School of Grattan" writes sixteen pages full of invective against the administration of the Unionist government in Ireland since the year 1895. Never had an English government such an admirable opportunity of administering Ireland in her true interests, and passing legislation adapted to her; but never has any government so bitterly disappointed the expectations with which its advent was hailed. His chief complaint against the government is that it allowed the United Irish League to grow up and flourish. He concludes his long diatribe by suggesting that a thorough inquiry should be held into the land question through the agency of a commission, which should be charged with reporting what changes should be made in the law.

#### THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY TO ENGLAND.

In an article entitled "German Light on Germany"

Policy," "Calchas" quotes exhaustively from the collected papers which Dr. Schliemann contributed to the *Kreuz Zeitung* in the last few years. From these papers, and from other evidence to which he refers, he comes to some very familiar conclusions. He thinks that Germany trades upon the traditional antagonism between Russia and England; that, if she gets to the Persian Gulf, she will disclaim any intention of hindering Russia from obtaining the same privilege; and that she is much more likely to join the dual alliance in breaking down England's sea-power than to join that nation in case of war with Russia and France.

#### GERMAN COLONIES WITHOUT COLONISTS.

Mr. J. L. Bashford writes a very interesting and well-informed paper concerning the German colonies and naval power. The German population has increased, since 1895, at the rate of from 700,000 to 845,000 every year; but emigration has steadily fallen off. In the year 1892 more than 110,000 Germans emigrated, whereas the number of German emigrants in 1901 was little more than 20,000. There are nine German colonies covering an area of a million square miles, or one-twelfth of the area of the British Empire beyond the seas. But the total number of Germans in all the German colonies was, in 1902, only 4,058. Besides these 4,000 Germans, there were about 2,000 other whites. The total cost of administering this million square miles, with its 4,000 German inhabitants, will amount this year to \$6,250,000. The total revenue collected from the colonies themselves does not amount to \$2,000,000. The German Empire, therefore, spends more than \$4,000,000 every year in subsidizing colonies which afford a home for only 4,000 Germans. Every German colonist, therefore, costs the mother-country \$1,000 a year. It would certainly be better to maintain them at home. But, it may be said, there is a profit in the colonial trade. But German colonies export to Germany goods to the value of only \$330,000 a year, and, if exports to other countries are included, the total colonial export is only \$3,500,000. It comes to this, therefore,—that in order to secure exports from the colonies of \$3,500,000 a year, \$4,000,000 a year is extracted from the German taxpayers.

#### THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* for October is one of the best of the monthly reviews. Topics of special interest to English readers are "Fighting the Plague in India," and "An Order of Brethren of Cleanliness."

Besides these articles there is one very interesting paper, aglow with enthusiasm, in which an English lady, who has adopted India as her home, and the Hindu religion as her faith, vindicates the people of India—especially the women,—from what she declares to be the calumnious misrepresentations of the missionaries.

Mrs. Swiney, writing on "Church and Women," vigorously impeaches the Church for having taken little part in the great work of righting the wrongs of women. She declares that the Church is daily alienating and driving out of her fold her foremost and most devoted supporters, who have hitherto lovingly and ungrudgingly spent themselves on her behalf. As the Church palliated and condoned the immoralities of the Restoration and the Georgian period, so she has been blind and deaf and dumb before the increasing insincerity and moral decadence of modern times. Mrs. Swiney maintains that it requires no gift of prophecy to aver that

the Church stands or falls by her future attitude toward the great industrial, ethical, and spiritual developments of the new century, in which women will take paramount part as workers and initiators.

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

WE have noticed elsewhere Dr. Kramarz's important article on "Europe and the Bohemian Question." The anti-German campaign of the *National* is represented not only by Dr. Kramarz's paper, but also by a contribution from Sir Rowland Blennerhassett on "The Origin of the Franco-Prussian War." The gist of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett's paper is, that owing to the intrigue between France and Austria for united action against Prussia, Bismarck could not be blamed for forcing on war before the enemies of his country had completed preparations. But Prussia had been determined to fight France for the supremacy of Europe as she had fought Austria for the supremacy of Germany.

"Bismarck brought on the war at the right moment for his country. Prussianized Germany is now preparing for the struggle with Great Britain which Cavour foresaw. Should it come about, it will be a war for supremacy on the ocean. She is adding to her fleet a class of ship specially suited for an attack on England. The same methods, exactly, are employed by her against the British Empire which she formerly used against France. The German mind is being trained to receive with enthusiasm the announcement of a war with England when the time comes. *Videant consules*. Though the sands are running low in the hourglass I believe that, with courage and foresight on the part of our statesmen, that conflict may still be avoided."

#### THE AUTOMOBILE PROBLEM IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Alfred Harmsworth contributes an interesting paper on "The Serious Problem of the Motor Car." Mr. Harmsworth says that some means of identification of each car should be provided, but that no identification system can be adopted without proper safeguards against the mendacity and prejudice imported into nearly every motor car case. The regulations in the law of 1899 relating to tires practically prevent the use of safety tires which are popular in Paris and do away with side-slip. English roads require reconstruction; dangerous corners must be widened, and hedges at corners must be cut down; some roads, as in France, should be reserved either for horse-drawn carriages or for automobiles exclusively. Mr. Harmsworth anticipates that soon there will radiate from London a great system of motor ways, for the support of which it will be necessary to reintroduce the toll system. These roads should be constructed of some material free from dust. On the question of the competency of drivers—which Mr. Harmsworth regards as the gravest question of all,—he says that the public will soon demand not only identification, but heavy penalties and damages in case of accidents, the licenses of drivers to be withdrawn in cases of misconduct.

The most interesting of the other contributions is the chapter of Sir Horace Rumbold's "Recollections," which deals with his life in Russia in 1870-71. Mr. J. R. Fisher reviews Mr. O'Donnell's book, "The Ruin of Education in Ireland." There is an article on St. Helena, written in the island by a Boer prisoner as a prize essay in the school which was carried on for the benefit of the prisoners.



## THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

## REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

**M.** GASTON BONET-MAURY contributes to the first September number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a study of R. L. Stevenson as traveler and romance writer. Of course, he naturally pays special attention to "An Inland Voyage" and "Travels with a Donkey in the Cévennes;" and, indeed, he traces the bond between Stevenson the traveler and Stevenson the romance writer to this passion for exploring, this taste for adventure. The influence of Sir Walter Scott he traces in several of the novels, and he also attributes to Edgar Allan Poe, Dickens, and Meredith, a good deal of influence on Stevenson as a writer. At the same time he does bring out very clearly how much Stevenson owed to certain French writers, both great and small; these were the poets Charles d'Orléans and Villon, the critical spirit of Montaigne, and the works of Balzac, Baudelaire, and Victor Hugo. Stevenson hated Zola; indeed, he would not have exchanged a chapter of Dumas père for all Zola's bag of tricks—fiction suffering from smallpox, he called it! After the death of Dumas, he regarded Alphonse Daudet as incontestably the first of French romance writers, and he also appreciated the genius of Bourget and Loti. M. Bonet-Maury divides Stevenson's romances into three groups—those which portray the manners of certain social classes; those which analyze certain curious psychological states; and thirdly, the romances of love, properly so-called.

## PIERRE LOTI IN INDIA.

In the second September number M. Pierre Loti continues his remarkable travel articles on India. It is an extraordinarily rich and splendid style which M. Loti brings to the description of the mingled wonders and horrors of India's ancient faiths. In this article, too, he describes his visit to Pondicherry, which naturally awakens in his loyal French heart very mingled feelings. When Loti was ten years old an aged great-aunt once spoke to him of a friend she had had long ago in Pondicherry, and read to the little boy a passage from one of her letters,—dated even then half a century back,—in which there was much talk of palm trees and pagodas. So it was with a deep sense of melancholy that he arrived at this little, old, dying town, the grave of so many splendid hopes. It must all the same be an intensely interesting place. There are several French families there who preserve the traditions of the old manners of the eighteenth century, the period to which their furniture and their clocks belong.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned the continuation of M. Sorel's series on the "Peace of Amiens;" M. Prinz on the collectivist tendency; and M. Charles Benoist on production, wages, and agreements in coal mines.

## REVUE DE PARIS.

**T**HE *Revue de Paris* for September opens with a fascinating natural history article, under the general title of "Pirate Insects," by M. Berthelot.

## THE ANTARCTIC PROBLEM.

-- Rabot attacks the difficult question of what he

calls the Antarctic problem. Up to the present time the North Pole and the South Pole have defied every effort made by man to penetrate their icy fortresses. This is even truer of the South Pole than of the North Pole, for more than one explorer can congratulate himself on having very nearly reached the North Pole; but the portion of the map where the South Pole may be supposed to be still shows a large blank space. Curiously enough, the problem excites the most interest in England and in Germany, and in the summer of 1901 the *Discovery* and the *Gauss* left Europe bound for the South Pole, while a few weeks later a third expedition, commanded by Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, also set forth on the same enterprise. The French writer points out that this ardent research of what has hitherto baffled the explorers of the Christian era may well be called the twentieth-century crusade, for there is scarcely a civilized nation, save France, which has not made a more or less determined effort to solve the tantalizing problem.

## THE NATIONAL MUSIC OF RUSSIA.

Has Russia a typical music of her own? Yes, says M. A. Bruneau, who was sent by the French Minister of Fine Arts to find out whether this was indeed the case. We are not told with what object this inquiry was set afoot, but the results are not without interest to the lovers of the "heavenly maid." In the seventeenth century the Russian composer, Nikon, reformed the Greek liturgy, and caused the organ to give way, in orthodox churches, to the human voice. During the eighteenth century he was succeeded by several remarkable composers, but they, one and all, devoted their talents to Church music. Then, early in the last century, Titow wrote several operas, some of which are still popular; but not till thirty years later did a Russian composer arise whose fame penetrated beyond his native country. Michael Glinka did for Russian music what Shakespeare did for English literature; he gathered up all the best work of the composers of the past, confirming the popularity of several airs which have been sung by the Russian peasantry during immemorial ages, for it should not be ignored that Russia has long had a folk music of her own, much as other countries have a folk lore of their own. At the present time, according to the French critic, the leading Russian composer is Rimsky Korsakow, who has composed several operas, and who himself conducted the first performance of his greatest, "Antar," during the French Exhibition of 1889. M. Bruneau notes with approval that Russian composers do not seek their libretti among their friends, or among those writers who regard the words of an opera as of little consequence; instead, they seek for inspiration among the works of the great writers; thus, Gogol has inspired more than one opera, and Pouchkine is a mine of wealth to the Russian composer.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles consist of two long installments of Madame de Rémusat's letters from her provincial home, written from 1815 to 1817, and which scarce possess enough interest to have been worthy of publication; of an historical paper setting forth the oft-told tale of Louis XIV.'s infatuation for Madame de Montespan; and an anonymous attack on the red-tapeism which

makes France's distant colonies compare so unfavorably with those which go to compose Greater Britain.

#### NOUVELLE REVUE.

IN the *Nouvelle Revue*, M. Raquini attempts to explain the new system of public education now being tried in Italy, which seems to be entirely modelled on that of modern France. He gives some curious details concerning salaries. Many university professors receive a total income of something like \$750 a year, rising, when old age is reached, to \$1,200. This scale applies only to the teachers at the great universities. A master at an ordinary public school or *Lycée* considers himself very fortunate when, after twenty-five years' work, he can earn as much as \$600 a year. In spite of the fact that education is in Italy absolutely obligatory, few of the Italian poor, especially in southern Italy, can yet read or write. Each parish is allowed to "run" its own school as it fancies. In Umbria one unfortunate schoolmaster with a total salary of \$100 a year was supposed to manage three parish schools. In another populous little town the teaching of 130 children is confided to one harassed individual.

#### SYNDICATES AND TRUSTS.

M. Arthur Raffalovich contributes to the first September number of the *Nouvelle Revue* a paper on the very timely subject of syndicates and trusts. It is a brief, well-written account of the present position of this movement for the concentration of industry, which has attained such enormous proportions in the last few years. M. Raffalovich observes that the present development coincides with the great prosperity of the United States which followed the Spanish-American War, and the outburst of speculation which then seized upon the great American financiers, though it left the simple public relatively cold. As regards what may be called the ethics of the trust movement, M. Raffalovich has no special remedies to suggest in order to mitigate its ill effects in a social sense. In practice it is not, as a rule, the shareholders who do benefit, but the financial go-betweens, who succeed in effecting the sales of individual businesses to the trust or the syndicate; indeed, it would seem to be a fatal law of the trust movement that every such organization should be over-capitalized. It is interesting to note that the writer hails with satisfaction the success of the Brussels convention on sugar bounties, and he appears to have a wholesale dislike to trade bounties bestowed by the state in any form, for he is well aware how greatly these artificial restrictions assist the operation of trusts and syndicates.

#### LA REVUE.

DR. S. BERNHEIM, as the head of "L'Œuvre de la Tuberculose Humaine," writes for *La Revue* a lengthy article on tuberculosis and how to insure against it. Every year at least 150,000 consumptives die in France; recent statistics prove that 200,000 is nearer the mark. For each tuberculous person dead there are three living; of these 600,000, it is estimated that 300,000 are needy. In Paris the evil is worse than in the provinces. And, whereas tuberculosis is increasing in France, it is decreasing in England and Germany. Out of 1,000,000 there were, in 1899, in Russia over 4,000 deaths; in France, 3,000; in Germany, 2,000; and in England and Scotland, 2,000. These are from

pulmonary consumption alone. Dr. Bernheim then gives many details of the German system of combating consumption. Germany now possesses 82 popular sanatoria, which can hold 20,000 poor consumptives. The sick and old age insurance funds have favored in every way the building of sanatoria. Dr. Bernheim argues that what has been so successful in Germany might be made to succeed in France. The machinery of provident societies is already to hand. Provision would be needed for 30,000 consumptives,—that is, 50 sanatoria, of 150 beds each. Every sanatorium would cost \$100,000. The initial outlay of \$5,000,000 is only the sum which Dr. Bernheim tells the mutual assistance societies they are at present spending so fruitlessly, without real benefit to the sick, whose ever-increasing numbers alarm them.

#### THE OBSCURE HISTORY OF MONTE CARLO.

M. Goldorp, writing on Monte Carlo and how it has come to be what it is, tells a curious story of how in thirty years vice has transformed a village of 600 souls into a principality of 20,000, the richest and most attractive in the world.

The \$5,000,000 revenue of the Casino pays all the expenses of the principality, affords the prince a handsome income, and pays the costly *personnel* and the enormous interest to the shareholders.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Changeur gives an interesting account of Madame de Saint-Balmon, a truly remarkable and admirable woman, though some of her exploits, he admits, may be partly legendary. At any rate, to her Louis XIII. offered the command of a regiment of infantry.

M. Pottier gives a depressing account of the proletariat in the theatrical and concert world.

#### THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

THE *Deutsche Revue* opens with an article by Lieut.-Gen. Z. D. Metzler upon the armed peace of Europe and the disarmament question. He goes over much of the ground, now so familiar to us, as to the huge cost of moving and feeding the colossal armies of modern Europe. If, for instance, the whole 4,380,000 men of the German army were mobilized, the cost of maintenance would work out at about \$6,250,000 a day. Add to this the dislocation of trade and commerce which would be an inevitable result, and we have the chief cause of continued peace in Europe. An appeal to arms would now involve such fearful consequences that statesmen are more and more loath to let slip the dogs of war. General Metzler points out that we have had continued wars during the last few years, but wars of a sort which will always occur, and which, in his opinion, no arbitration court can help to avoid. There are wars in which one side is very much superior to the other, and, seizing an opportune moment, decides to attack in order to increase its territory. Such was the case in the South African and in the Spanish-American wars, although in the latter case many would deny the fact that America felt herself very much stronger than Spain. The event proved she was, but beforehand it was surely in doubt.

M. von Brandt gives a short appreciation of Cecil Rhodes. He points out that Rhodes made money not for the sake of doing so, but because it enabled him to strive toward his goal—the extension of British rule in

South Africa. He began with nothing, and presented his fatherland with a territory five times as large as the British Isles.

The *Deutsche Rundschau* completes its twenty-eighth volume with this number, and intends having, as one of its chief features during its twenty-ninth year, a novel entitled "Refugium Peccatorum," by Ossip Schublin. Georg Gerland gives a very full account of the eruption of Mont Pelée in Martinique. He treats the subject from a scientific point of view and gives a great deal of useful information. Mont Pelée is covered with luxurious growth, and it is the wonderful fruitfulness of these islands which induces such comparatively large numbers to reside there; to live in such a volcano-strewn land seems, otherwise, quite foolhardy. August Fourrier writes upon Marie Louise and the downfall of Napoleon, and Alfred Thumb upon the old Persian cuneiform inscriptions. The development of mankind is, he says, one of the first objects of scientific research; and Grotefend, by his researches amongst the inscriptions of old Persia, has done very much to increase our knowledge of the history of the human race.

#### THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

THE most attractive article in the current *Elsevier* is that on the art of printing on cretonne and other stuffs. Both animals and man have experienced the necessity or desire of decorating themselves, as the writer points out in the opening lines, and man has had recourse to coloring, or to designs affixed in some way or other to plain cloths. Colored decorations on cloth were brought to Holland by Portuguese navigators in the Middle Ages, and the Dutch set to work to copy them; in England, similar attempts were made about the same time; and in 1634, under Charles II.—which is probably a misprint for Charles I.—a patent was granted for "The Art or Mystery of Affixing Wool, Silk and Other Materials of Divers Colours on Linen, Silk or Other Cements; to Make Them Useful for Hangings, etc." In 1720, the wearing of these printed stuffs was forbidden. There is a good deal of interesting information in the article, both historical and technical, and several designs are shown in the illustration. There is a great liking nowadays to learn "how it is done" in respect of everything, so this article will be welcome. Among the other contents of this magazine is a description of a stay in the Berkel district, which forms pleasant reading, but contains nothing remarkable, and is illustrated with the usual country scenes. The art contributions are in evidence again, while a story and the monthly chats make up the list for this month.

*Woord en Beeld* has an account of a visit to a coal mine, written and illustrated by Mr. Oppenoorth and another better-known contributor, Mr. Krabbe. The illustrations show us the type of miners, the boring of a passage, and other incidents in coal mining. The writers give us a good description, with historical data. The portrait of Mr. Cort van der Linden, with a character sketch, makes us better acquainted with a prominent man in Holland; there is another descriptive sketch,—this time of a country district,—a play, music, and an installment of a novel as a monthly supplement.

Passing the novel of Augusta de Wit, previously noticed, the first contribution is "Poetry and Labor," based on a German book called "Labor and Rhythm." The origin of poetry is a difficult problem to solve; but there seems to be some ground for believing that it

came into existence with the performance of tasks which were not pleasurable ones, and these tasks may be summed up in the word "work." To cheer the weary hours of labor the workers sang, keeping time with the movement of their hands or the strokes of the primitive tools or machines. The woman at the spinning wheel, the Chinese tea-pickers, and numerous workers in all parts of the world, have their songs or rhymes to accompany the movements they or their implements make as the task is performed. The work seems to be done more easily when a song accompanies it, and this may well suggest that labor created poetry.

#### THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Nuova Antologia* follows up the agitation against the white slave traffic, which it courageously initiated some months ago, by an excellent *résumé* from the pen of Marquis Paulucci de Calboli, of the work accomplished by the international congress, held in Paris last July, at which sixteen countries were represented, and also of the progress made by the movement throughout Italy during the last year. It is gratifying to record that every section of the nation, —Catholic and Protestant, Liberal and Socialist,—has joined in the movement, the need for action being emphasized by the geographical position of Italy, from whose ports girls may be shipped with deplorable facility to Cairo, Constantinople, Tunis, and other haunts of vice. Very much requires to be done before the traffic can be suppressed: but at least, as Marquis Paulucci rejoices, the conspiracy of silence which hitherto has enveloped the subject has been broken down, and that, in itself, is a great step toward moral reform.

The fame of Mr. H. G. Wells has just spread into Italy, thanks to the recent translation into Italian of his "War of the Worlds." Both the *Nuova Antologia* and the *Nuova Parola* for September publish laudatory notices of his work, together with his portrait, and hail him as the creator of an entirely new type of fiction. The leader of modern thought to whom the *Nuova Parola* devotes its monthly biographical sketch is Mrs. Besant, whose life is described at length and with much enthusiasm. It is curious, in a paper otherwise accurate, to find the late Mr. Bradlaugh, of all men, spoken of throughout as "Lord Bradlaugh."

The *Civiltà Cattolica* (September 20), taking as its theme the priceless astronomical instruments which Count Waldersee was pleased to transfer from Peking to Potsdam as part of his country's war-booty, gives a long account of astronomy as practiced by the Chinese, pointing out that they already possessed in the thirteenth century instruments which were not made in Europe before the sixteenth. It was the Jesuits' well-known superiority as astronomers which first secured for them in China the consideration they enjoyed during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The erection of a new statue of St. Francis on the picturesque hillside of La Verna inspires the *Rassegna Nazionale* to devote two articles to the Saint of Assisi (September 1 and 15). G. Grabinski begins an elaborate study of the life of Montalembert, specially interesting at the present moment as showing how the Catholic party in the middle of the last century secured the right of freedom of education of which the authorities to-day have just deprived them.

# THE NEW BOOKS.

## NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### AMERICAN HISTORY.

IN the department of history one of the most interesting of the season's publications is a volume entitled "The Struggle for a Continent," edited from the writings of Francis Parkman by Pelham Edgar, Ph.D. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.). It is possible to compile from Parkman's works an almost continuous account of the efforts of France and England to obtain possession of the American Continent, beginning with the colonization of Florida by the Huguenots in 1502, and ending with the fall of Quebec in 1759. The editor has wisely retained the language of the original, excepting in those cases where it was necessary to supply connecting links between successive historical episodes. Thus, the book represents not only a succinct narrative of early American history, but preserves the literary form of writings which, regarded purely as literature, are unrivalled among the works of American historians. The complete works of Parkman are in thirteen volumes, but they are quite beyond the reach of the multitude. In this one volume are included the more important and picturesque passages selected from the entire series, and the reader is enabled to get the historian's point of view almost as clearly as by the perusal of the entire set.

The greater part of the period preëempted by the historian Parkman is also covered by the new volume of John Fiske, "New France and New England" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). This book was left by Mr. Fiske at his death in manuscript. The third chapter, entitled "The Lords of Acadia—Later History of Champlain," has been completed in accordance with Mr. Fiske's own memoranda indicating what incidents he proposed to include. The other chapters of the book were in the form of carefully prepared lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute in Boston during the last winter of the author's life. The work of the editors in preparing these chapters for the press has been chiefly confined to the making of side-notes and annotations calling attention to authorities. This volume completes the series of historical studies projected by Mr. Fiske many years ago, which have covered the whole story of the settlement and development of the colonies from the discovery of America until the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. The notable qualities of style which have made Mr. Fiske's books the most popular among recently published histories of America are present in this posthumous volume.

A subject of such obvious interest that we wonder it has not sooner been treated has been chosen by Mr. Charles Knowles Bolton for a volume entitled "The Private Soldier Under Washington" (Scribners). The actual daily life of the private soldier in our Revolutionary armies can only be understood after a most painstaking search of military reports, letters, and other contemporaneous documents. Mr. Bolton has performed this laborious task with much enthusiasm, and has afforded the reader every means of verifying his statements by giving the names of the authorities who saw

the conditions or events described. Pictures of ancient articles of equipment, reproductions made from plates, and fac-similes of rare posters and manuscripts illustrate the book.

"New Amsterdam and Its People" is the title of a volume of exceptionally thorough social and topographical studies of the old settlement on Manhattan Island under early Dutch and English rule, by J. H. Innes (Scribners). Much attention has been given by Mr. Innes to the character of the early population of New Amsterdam, and it may surprise many readers to learn from his pages that within the first thirty or forty years of the colonization of the place there were to be met with in the town representatives of every country in Europe west of the line of Slavonic peoples, although the Dutch greatly predominated. Says Mr. Innes in his preface: "About the only type which the author has been unable to meet with in his researches is the dunder-headed Dutchman of fictitious history and of historical fiction,—the embodiment of the popular idea of the Dutch phlegmatic temperament; a marvelous compound of Captain Bunsby and the Fat Boy in Pickwick." So thoroughgoing an investigation as Mr. Innes has conducted could hardly fail to dispel many traditions that have little more than antiquity to sustain them. But in partial compensation for the loss of some of these entertaining bits of folk lore, the reader is supplied with a great fund of accurate and well-digested information covering all the operations of the Dutch settlers on Manhattan Island, and much of the work of their immediate successors. The illustrations consist largely of old maps, plans, reproductions of ancient plates, and a few views of modern New York streets by way of contrast.

The fourth volume of Gen. Edward McCrady's "History of South Carolina" (Macmillan) completes the history of the Revolution in that State from 1780 to the conclusion of peace in 1783. Few persons, perhaps, are aware of the importance of South Carolina as the battlefield which decided the destinies of all the thirteen colonies during the last three years of the Revolution. No fewer than one hundred and thirty-seven battles were fought within the boundaries of the State during that time, and it was the author's purpose in the present volume to study the operations in South Carolina as part of the general British campaign, planned and directed by the War Office in London, and to discuss the effect of the defeat of that plan upon the fortunes of the whole country. As his work was written from the South Carolina point of view, the achievements of the partisan leaders,—Sumpter, Marion, Pickens, and their followers,—naturally have a large place in the story, while the volume, as a whole, may be said to contain the history of General Greene's campaign in the South.

In the second volume of Prof. J. P. Gordy's "Political History of the United States," now appearing in a new edition (New York: Henry Holt & Co.), which covers the period beginning with Madison's administration and ends with the election of Jackson, the author an-

nounces two conclusions which he deems especially important: "That unwise financial legislation was primarily responsible for the dangerous position of the country at the close of the War of 1812, and that the public opinion of the North with reference to the negro prior to 1830 differed but little from that of the South, the greater readiness to free him in the former section having been due to the fact that if freed he would live at the South." In order to give the facts that led to these conclusions their proper setting, Professor Gordy has recast the entire volume, thus making virtually a new book.

A little book that should interest all Americans, and especially all Americans of Puritan ancestry, is "Milton's England," by Mrs. Edwin D. Mead (Boston: L. C. Page & Co.). Mrs. Mead begins with a graphic description of the London into which Milton was born. This is followed by several chapters of a biographical nature in which descriptions of localities have an important part, and these, in turn, by detailed accounts of various well-known haunts of English Puritans. Mrs. Mead has made a substantial contribution to our knowledge of the English environment of the Puritan forefathers.

In connection with the article on "The South and Her History," by David Y. Thomas, published in the October number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, it is interesting to note that Volumes IV. and V. of the "Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society" (University, Mississippi: Franklin L. Riley, secretary and treasurer) have recently appeared. These volumes include contributions to military, political, religious, and literary history. Many of the monographs contain much genealogical and biographical material, supplemented by entertaining reminiscences of pioneer life and stories of early events in the history of the State. There is a special chapter on political and parliamentary orators and oratory in Mississippi. Volume V. is a valuable report of the Historical Commission to the governor of the State, representing in part the results of the first systematic efforts that have ever been made to take an inventory of the historical materials relating to Mississippi.

In the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science" (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press) is presented Mr. George L. P. Radcliffe's monograph on "Gov. Thomas H. Hicks of Maryland and the Civil War." The importance of Maryland in the political struggle immediately preceding the Civil War was due, to a great extent, to her geographical position. It caused the course of events in that State to be anxiously watched, gave great prominence to the governor of the State, and drew unusual attention to his struggle with the so-called "Rebel Legislature." Mr. Radcliffe has based his accounts on contemporary newspapers, private correspondence, and State publications.

In the same series Prof. William E. Martin contributes a paper on "Internal Improvements in Alabama." The author traces the development of the public highways of Alabama, and points out their influence upon immigration and settlement. He indicates briefly what has been done by the Federal Government in improving rivers and harbors and in aiding the construction of railroads, and discusses the policy of the State respecting public aid to such works.

The Johns Hopkins contribution to history is Mr. Harry's paper on "The Maryland Con- This monograph deals with an agita-

tion in Maryland which resulted in the call of a constitutional convention known as the "Reform Convention of 1850." Mr. Harry traces the growth of the idea of constitutional experiment, giving the history of the Convention of 1850 and analyzing the constitution which it gave to the people of the State for their ratification or rejection.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

It is not likely that the character and career of Daniel Webster will ever cease to be intensely interesting to American youth. From time to time short biographies of Webster appear, few of which pretend to be more than convenient summaries of authoritative works which were written within a few years after his death. A brilliant exception to this rule is the illustrated life of Daniel Webster, by John Bach McMaster (Century Company), portions of which have been published during the past three years in the pages of the *Century Magazine*. In its completed form this life of Webster has many points of excellence which we think will cause it to be preferred to most, if not all, of the popular "lives" that have preceded it. Professor McMaster's long-continued researches in the sources of American political and social history have qualified him in a marked degree for the successful performance of such a task as the portrayal of a central political figure like Webster, whose political career was related so closely to the slavery agitation culminating in the middle of the last century. The reader will find, however, that while special attention has been given to Webster's political career, the personal side of his life has by no means been neglected. In fact, the whole treatment of Webster's personality is singularly well adapted to the wants of the youthful American approaching the subject for the first time. The illustrations,—partly drawings, partly reproductions of old paintings, are extremely interesting.

Although many lives of Daniel Boone have been published, there is only one library in the United States which contains the materials for an exhaustive biography of the famous Kentucky pioneer. The late Dr. Lyman C. Draper, of Wisconsin, spent a whole life-time in gathering materials for such a work, but he died before his manuscript had advanced beyond a few chapters. All his materials are now in the possession of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and from them the secretary of that society, Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, has written a life of Boone for Appleton's "Life Histories." Mr. Thwaites is not disposed to claim for Boone all that his many admirers have attributed to him in years past. He does not even hail Boone as the founder of Kentucky; does not regard Boone's services in defense of the West during nearly a half-century of border warfare as comparable to those of George Rogers Clark or Benjamin Logan. As a commonwealth builder, Boone was surpassed by several. "Nevertheless, Boone's picturesque career possesses a romantic and even pathetic interest that can never fail to charm the student of history. He was great as a hunter, explorer, surveyor, and land pilot; probably he found few equals as a rifleman; no man on the border knew Indians more thoroughly, or fought them more skillfully, than he; his life was filled to the brim with perilous adventures."

The late John G. Nicolay's "Short Life of Abraham Lincoln" (Century Company) is an admirable one-volume condensation of the elaborate "Abraham Lincoln: A History" of Messrs. Nicolay and Hay. It is fortunate that Mr. Nicolay was able to complete his editorial

work on this volume shortly before his death. He seems to have included in it all the essential facts of Lincoln's life, and in the strictest sense of the word the book is an abridgment of the ten-volume history.

"Thoreau, His Home, Friends, and Books," by Annie Russell Marble (Crowell), while not strictly a new biography of the naturalist and recluse, still presents a striking picture of Thoreau's personality considered in relation to his environment. The book is in the fullest sense a character sketch, rather than a formal life history.

Two of the recent volumes in the "English Men of Letters" series (Macmillan) are "John Ruskin," by Frederic Harrison, and "Tennyson," by Sir Alfred Lyall. In his introductory estimate of Ruskin as a man of letters, Mr. Harrison makes the striking assertion, which probably cannot be successfully controverted, that "The writer of the Victorian era who poured forth the greatest mass of literature upon the greatest variety of subjects, about whom most was written in his own lifetime in Europe and in America, who in the English-speaking world left the most direct and most visible imprint of his tastes and thoughts,—was John Ruskin." Both the Ruskin and Tennyson volumes in this excellent series meet the demand for brief, reliable, and well-written sketches of two of the great English writers of the last half-century.

The first English woman to have a place in this "English Men of Letters" series is "George Eliot," whose life has been written by Leslie Stephen in a compact sketch of 300 pages. Two other recent volumes in the same series are "William Hazlitt," by Augustine Birrell, and "Matthew Arnold," by Herbert W. Paul.

In a new book on "Sir Joshua Reynolds, His Life and Art," by Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, F.S.A. (Macmillan), will be found not only an authoritative sketch of the artist's career, but a rather remarkable series of half-tone reproductions from his most famous works. As these illustrations are in many instances made from photographs taken of Reynolds' pictures in private galleries throughout England, their collection in this volume is a matter to be noted by all admirers and students of Reynolds' masterpieces.

Jean François Millet was an artist in whom the American public has always felt a peculiar interest because of the great number of his paintings that have found their way to this side of the Atlantic. This may partly account for the fact that much of the best writing about Millet and his work has appeared in American publications. The latest life of the painter (Macmillan) is the work of an Englishwoman, Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Henry Ady). This writer has made thorough researches which have resulted in the accumulation of letters and recollections that have come from English and American pens since the death of the artist, and in many respects she has been able to make a more complete and well-rounded picture of the man than has before been presented in English. Several excellent photographic reproductions from Millet's most famous paintings accompany the text.

"With Napoleon at St. Helena" is the title of a volume of memoirs of Dr. John Stokoe, naval surgeon (New York: John Lane). The purpose in publishing these memoirs seems to have been to controvert the arguments made by English writers in support of the conduct of Sir Hudson Lowe, the commandant of St. Helena, who was accused by Napoleon's friends of gross acts of cruelty. The statements made by this naval

surgeon, who was on the island from June, 1817, to September, 1819, are certainly derogatory to the reputation of the commandant.

"Samuel and His Age: A Study in the Constitutional History of Israel," by George C. M. Douglas (New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co.), represents the work of the school of higher criticism, so called, in England and America, and is a valuable study in the history and sociology of the Jewish people.

The first biography of Emperor Charles V. since the work of Robertson a century and a quarter ago is a two-volume life by Edward Armstrong (Macmillan). This biography is necessarily very largely a history of the times, and the author has not adhered in all cases to the methods of strictly chronological treatment, preferring to treat the main events of Charles the Fifth's life in the order of their occurrence, but to relegate to separate chapters the discussion of particular phases of policy or action.

A paper in the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science" entitled "The Political Activities of Philip Freneau," by Samuel E. Forman (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press), is an attempt to outline the career of Freneau as a politician and publicist. The writer has approached his task in a spirit of fairness, and believes that the facts of Freneau's life, —far from justifying the contemptuous epithets that historians have usually bestowed on him,—should really inspire the gratitude of posterity.

In a volume entitled "Sea Fighters from Drake to Farragut" (Scribners) Jessie Peabody Frothingham sketches the careers of Sir Francis Drake, Admiral Tromp, Admiral de Ruyter, Marshal de Tourville, Vice-Admiral Saint-Tropez, Vice-Admiral Paul Jones, Lord Nelson, and Admiral Farragut. Some of these names are not familiar, perhaps, to American youth, but two of the eight, it will be noted, can be claimed by America, and the English sea fighters Drake and Nelson are almost as well known in this country as Paul Jones and Farragut. There is enough of adventure in the lives of these worthies to make up a thick volume of thrilling sea tales.

In "Naval Heroes of Holland" (Abbey Press), Mr. J. A. Mets traces the careers of Van Heemskerck, Hein, Tromp, and De Ruyter.

#### BOOKS OF TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

The results of Mr. Henry Norman's observations in European Russia, Finland, Siberia, the Caucasus, and Central Asia are included in a substantial volume entitled "All the Russias" (Scribners). During the last few years Mr. Norman has made no less than four journeys in European and Asiatic Russia, one of which was of nearly 20,000 miles. He has lived in St. Petersburg for some time, made visits to other principal cities, and traveled in Siberia as far as Vladivostok and Lake Baikal, and in Central Asia as far as the frontier of Kashgar. The present volume is a rapid journalistic review of the most interesting aspects of contemporary Russia, with especial reference to industrial and commercial development and the possibility of closer commercial and political relations between Russia and Great Britain. The book may be said to have originated in the series of articles recently published in *Scribner's Magazine*, but the completed volume represents a great expansion of scope. Mr. Norman has included an important chapter on "M. de Witte and His Policy," another on "Russian Finance, Commerce, and

Industry," and a full discussion of Russia's international relations. All in all, Mr. Norman's book is the fullest presentation of the subject thus far attempted in English.

One of the editors of the London *Spectator*, Mr. Meredith Townsend, has written a volume entitled "Asia and Europe" (Putnam's), presenting the conclusions formed in a long life devoted to a study of the subject. The author's purpose is to describe the inherent differences between Europe and Asia which, in his opinion, forbid a permanent conquest of either continent by the other. It is interesting to note that this author, while he has nothing to say of the possible influence of America upon Asia, makes the prediction in his preface that "When once the Nicaragua Canal has been cut the trade of the United States with farther Asia will be one of the greatest the world has ever seen, and Asia will fill a large space in American imaginations, always influenced by the spectacle of the gigantic."

Another recent book dealing with the same general topic is Bishop Henry C. Potter's little volume on "The East of To-day and To-morrow" (Century Company). Just after the close of serious hostilities in the Philippines and the quelling of the Boxer insurrection in China, Bishop Potter made a visit to Japan, China, India, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines. In this book, which records the impressions produced by that journey, Bishop Potter writes of the present conditions and future prospects of the people in all of these countries, dealing especially with religion, tradition, class prejudice, method of living, politics, and general development. In his chapter on "The Problem of the Philippines," Bishop Potter affirms his belief, in regard to our army and civil servants in the Philippines, that the standards of conduct at Manila have been quite as high as at Washington or at Boston.

Every returned traveler from China brings new tales of that mysterious, half-explored land. The latest book of this sort is "Through Hidden Shensi," by Francis H. Nichols (Scribners). This volume is packed with information about a country and a people that have never forced themselves on the attention of the so-called "civilized" nations, and yet are well worthy of our study. Mr. Nichols devotes much space to the city of Sian, where, it will be remembered, the Emperor and Empress Dowager of China set up their temporary capital during the Boxer troubles of 1900.

An intimate study of many details of Chinese life not commonly described in travel-books is to be found in Mr. Edward S. Morse's "Glimpses of China and Chinese Homes" (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.). The interiors of Chinese houses; the streets of Chinese villages, and what is to be seen in them; Chinese theaters and Buddhist temples; a potters' town; a soldiers' drill-room, and many other institutions of the country, are sketched with minute fidelity.

Mr. Wilfrid Sparroy, an English tutor at the court of the eldest brother of the reigning Shah of Persia, has written an interesting narrative of his life there, under the title of "Persian Children of the Royal Family" (New York: John Lane). The characteristics of the popular prince in whose family Mr. Sparroy served are clearly brought out in this book, and the descriptions of Persian customs and court life are entertaining. The book is supplied with more than forty full-page illustrations, all reproductions from photographs.

Seized with the desire to observe for himself how men lived and thought forty centuries ago, Mr. Herbert

Vivian, the English traveler, recently made a journey to the center of Menelik's kingdom of Ethiopia, and an account of what he found there is contained in a volume entitled "Abyssinia: Through the Lion-Land to the Court of the Lion of Judah" (Longmans, Green & Co.). Mr. Vivian disclaims any unusual hardships or dangers on this expedition, offering to show that "anybody who possesses average health and strength—a lady almost as easily as a man—can go through the big-game country and visit strange African peoples without much greater danger or discomfort than would be involved in cycling from London to Brighton."

"Wayfarers in Italy," by Katharine Hooker (Scribners), states the impressions formed on a recent journey from the plains of Lombardy, through Milan, Florence, Rome, and Abruzzi, across the Apennines, and up the shore of the Adriatic to Venice. This traveler has sought to put herself in touch with the people of the regions visited by getting off the beaten tracks and seeking the unfrequented villages and country districts on either side of the course. The book is illustrated from photographs.

A great fund of information about the Scottish Border is to be found in Mr. W. S. Crockett's volume on "The Scott Country" (Macmillan). The reason for the title is to be found in the fact that, although Edinburgh was Scott's birthplace, and his home for the greater part of his professional career, the Borderland was the region with which his life was most closely associated, and which he has himself done so much in his works to make known to the world at large. The region covered by the present volume is the triangle included in lines drawn from Berwick-on-Tweed to the Solway, thence northward to Tweedsmuir and Broughton, in Peeblesshire, and again to the east back to the ancient seaport borough. The traditions and memories of this fascinating region, and especially its associations with the life and works of Scott himself form the subject-matter of Mr. Crockett's book. The pictures are numerous and interesting. Here we find "Old Mortality" himself, and others of Scott's favorite characters.

"London, as Seen and Described by Famous Writers," edited and translated by Esther Singleton (Dodd, Mead & Co.), is a compilation of views and impressions of the British metropolis as recorded in various works by travelers, and famous native and foreign writers. In her selection of these materials the editor has restricted herself almost entirely to descriptions of the nineteenth century London. The picturesque features of the city, and those that appeal especially to the artist, have been given much prominence. From this point of view even the London fog has its apologists and eulogists.

A wonderfully compact, useful, and well-written handbook is "France" by Pierre Foncin, edited and translated by H. H. Kane (New York: International Publishing Company). This book was written especially for foreigners, and follows the programme of the Alliance Française, an association which devotes itself to encouraging the thorough study of the French language and literature, and to spreading abroad accurate and impartial knowledge of France and her people. Probably nowhere else can be found so good a description of the land and the people presented in so few pages.

Bishop Goodsell of the Methodist Episcopal Church has written some pleasing sketches of nature, supplemented by studies of human character, which he has brought together under the title, "Nature and Charac-



ter at Granite Bay" (New York: Eaton & Mains), it being understood that "Granite Bay" is the name selected to stand for a certain nook on the shore of Long Island Sound, less than one hundred miles from New York City.

"New England and Its Neighbors" (Macmillan) is the title of Mr. Clifton Johnson's new volume of pen-and-camera pictures. This writer's method of combining authorship and photography has worked out so happily in his descriptions of country life in foreign lands that he has ventured to try the same method nearer home. In the new book there are capital descriptions of "Midwinter in Valley Forge," "A Ruin Beside Lake Champlain," "The Home of Fenimore Cooper," "A Historic Town in Connecticut" (Saybrook), "A Jaunt on Long Island," "A Canal-Boat Voyage on the Hudson," and various other scenes and incidents, all of which serve as a background, or setting, for Mr. Johnson's clever delineation of Yankee traits and characteristics. It is distinctively a book of rural life.

#### SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICS.

The latest publication of the American Economic Association (Macmillan) is a monograph on "The Negro in Africa and America," by Joseph A. Tillinghast. Some interesting facts regarding the origin and purpose of this study are brought out in a brief introduction contributed by Prof. Walter F. Willcox, of Cornell University. The monograph is the work of a Southern white man, the son of a slaveholder, who has pursued his work at Cornell, utilizing for the purpose a library "the nucleus of which in this field is a large anti-slavery collection." As a first step toward an understanding of negro character, Mr. Tillinghast has attempted this investigation into the hereditary influences, as well as the factor of environment, which have entered into the negro's history both in Africa and in America. The negro problem, as Mr. Tillinghast understands it, "how to reduce the divergence in character between the white and black populations." In this monograph Mr. Tillinghast has made a helpful contribution to our knowledge of the basic conditions of which this "problem" is an outgrowth.

In "The Leaven in a Great City" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) Mrs. Lillian W. Betts shows how the standard of living is continually rising in New York through the efforts of the crowded population of frugal and industrious poor. Mrs. Betts describes the attempts made by churches, and other altruistic organizations, to help the working people in maintaining these higher standards and in reaching out in many directions for better things. The numerous illustrations made from photographs of familiar New York scenes do much to enforce the lessons of the text.

In the series of "Handbooks of American Government" (Macmillan) Prof. William C. Morey contributes a compact little volume on "The Government of New York: Its History and Administration." Dr. Morey's survey includes the historical growth, the structural features, and the administrative work of the

State government. In the third section,—in his discussion of the government's work,—Dr. Morey endeavors to counteract the prevalent idea that the government is an end in itself, and not simply a means to a higher end. His purpose is to set forth what the government actually does: in the administration of justice, by defining and protecting individual rights; in the protection of the community, through the exercise of the police power; in the support given to public education; in the supervision of public charities and corrections; in the control of economic interests; and in the management of the public finances.

"School Administration and Municipal Government" is the title of a Columbia University monograph, by Frank Rollins, Ph.D. (Macmillan). Dr. Rollins discusses his subject under the following chapter-heads: "The Interest of the State in the School Administration of Cities;" "The School Board, or Board of Education;" "Administration of External or Business Affairs;" "Supervisory Administration;" "Administration of Instruction and Discipline;" and "The School and the Community." From his study of the situation, Dr. Rollins concludes that it is the duty of the State to regulate city school administration in the interests of the people; that small boards of education should be appointed by the mayor for long terms, with gradual change, large powers, and fixed responsibility; that the routine of business administration should be placed in the hands of paid experts; and that there should be a high standard of qualification for the supervising and teaching force, ascertained by exacting tests, to be followed by large authority and secure tenure of office.

Mr. Harold W. Bowman has written an account of "The Iowa Board of Control: A Centralized System of Administration for State Institutions" (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Michigan Political Science Association). This is a careful study of a plan for unifying the supervision of charitable, penal, and correctional institutions.

In his book on "The Economic Interpretation of History" (Macmillan), Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, gives a succinct history of the theory that, since the existence of man depends upon his ability to sustain himself, the economic life is the fundamental condition of all life. Professor Seligman explains the genesis and development of this doctrine; studies some of the applications made by recent thinkers; examines objections; and estimates the true import and value of the theory for modern science.

A revised edition of Mr. Horace White's "Money and Banking" (Boston: Ginn & Co.) has recently appeared. The first edition of this valuable work was published seven years ago. In the present revision the author has expunged certain controversial and other matter that had become obsolete, and has practically rewritten the book, adding several new chapters. While the question of the standards is no longer a controverted one, there are many other phases of our monetary and banking systems which require lucid exposition. Perhaps no American writer possesses this gift in fuller measure than does Mr. White.



# INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the October numbers of periodicals.  
For table of abbreviations, see last page.

- Accidents to Workingmen, E. van der Smitten, RGen.  
Actor, The, and the Man, Edith B. Brown, Dial, September 16.  
Aegean, Pre-Hellenic Writing in the, D. Quinn, ACQR.  
Africa, Central, The French in, E. J. Wardle, Contem.  
After-Dinner Speakers, Some, H. Furniss, Str.  
Agriculture, American Origin of, O. F. Cook, PopS.  
Agriculture, Prosperity in, JPEcon, September.  
Airs: Yachting Among the Clouds, L. Denison, O.  
Alcohol, Effects of, Upon Longevity, J. M. French, San, September.  
Alps, Dangers of the, H. Spender, PMM.  
Alps, High, Hay Harvest in the, Alice J. Graveson, LelsH.  
Altruistic Idea: Is It Evolving in Man? A. Stodart-Walker, West.  
Amana: A Study of Religious Communism, R. T. Ely, Harp.  
Alps, English Policy Toward, in 1790-91-II., AHR.  
America Mistress of the Seas, R. P. Hobson, NAR.  
American History from German Sources, J. G. Rosengarten, Lipp.  
Americanism, Native, H. J. Desmond, ACQR.  
Americans, Foreign Flattery of, C. Roberts, WW.  
Amiens, Peace of, A. Sorel, RDM, September 15.  
Anarchism at Close Quarters, R. W. Conant, Arena.  
Anarchy and Government, W. F. C. Scholasticus, Cath.  
Animals, Lawuits Against, GBag.  
Animals in Unfamiliar Circumstances, J. Isabell, Long.  
Arabia, Health Conditions of, F. L. Oswald, San, September.  
Architecture:  
Doorways of New York, F. S. Arnett, Mun.  
Erechtheum, The, E. Gale, Arch.  
Farmsteads, English, G. A. T. Middleton, Arch.  
"Flatiron" or Fuller Building in New York City, Arch.  
Landscape Architecture in America, AI.  
Terminus of the "P.-L.-M." in Paris, The New, Arch.  
Army, A General Staff for the, W. H. Carter, NAR.  
Arnold, Matthew, G. K. Chesterton, Bkman.  
Arnold, Matthew, Herbert W. Paul's Life of, W. P. Trent, Forum.  
Art:  
Art, Some Aspects of-II., M. McG. Jamieson, Jr., AI.  
Arts and Crafts Movement, Beginnings of the, R. F. Zueblin, Chaut.  
Bayes, Jessie: A Modern Illuminator, J. Greig, MA.  
Belgian Life, Painters of, M.-A. Leblond, Revue, October 1.  
Bonheur, Rosa: "Fragments of My Autobiography," MA.  
Book Illustration, E. F. Brewtnall and L. F. Day, AJ.  
Bookbinding, Early American-II., W. L. Andrews, Bkman.  
Bookbindings, Tooled, AJ.  
British Cities, Art Effort in, C. M. Robinson, Harp.  
Cameron, Hugh, H. E. Pinnington, AJ.  
Campauille of St. Mark's, L. E. Bertini, BP.  
Caricature, American, and Comic Art, La T. Hancock, Bkman.  
Cartoonist, American, and His Work, A. Lord, Str.  
Christianity and Art, C. Gurlitt, Deut, September.  
Coronation of Edward VII., Artistic Features of the, MA.  
Costume, English, Studies in, R. Heath, MA.  
Crane, Bruce-A Painter of Idylls, H. T. Lawrence, BP.  
Decorative Art Exhibition at Turin, H. P. Douglas, BP.  
F. H. Newbery, IntS.  
English Painting in America, F. A. King, Chaut.  
France, Popular Art Movement in, A. Vallance, AJ.  
Gibson, Charles Dana: How He Started, R. H. Russell, LHJ.  
Glass Painting, Colors and Brushes Used in, E. R. Suppling, AA, September.  
Groll, Albert L., Appreciation of, S. Allen, BP.  
Holiday, Henry, and His Art, A. M. MacKay, West.  
Israeli, Josef, Work of, J. Veth, IntS.  
Kimball, Katherine, Work in Black and White by, E. K. Chatterton, BP.  
Leek School of Embroidery and Its Work, W. S. Sparrow, MA.  
National Competition of Schools of Art at South Kensington, 1902, Esther Wood, IntS.  
Painting for Beginners, AA, September.  
Paris, Another View of Art Study in, L. S. Parker, BP.  
Pictures, How to Care for, AA, September.  
Press Illustrators, American-II., W. Jenkins, IntS.  
Public Works, Art in, S. Baxter, Cent.  
Rembrandt's Etched Portraits, G. C. Teall, AI.  
Rimington, Wallace, Water Colors by, H. Ellen Brown, Moore, MonR.  
Royal Academy, W. Armstrong, Era.  
Sales, Some Early Art, G. P. Gordon, Gent.  
Scotland, Art in, Black.  
Sculptors, American, Plea for a Guild of, F. W. Ruckstuhl, BP.  
Sculpture, Contemporary French, P. Vitry, Arch.  
Sculpture, Recent Achievements in, R. Sturgis, Forum.  
Simon, Lucien, B. Karageorgevitch, MA.  
Velasquez, J. La Farge, McCl.  
Wallace Collection, Netherlandish Pictures in the, C. Phillips, AJ.  
Ward, J. Q. A., Work of, R. Sturgis, Scrib.  
Wiles, Irving Ramsey, Margaret Hall, AI.  
Astronomical Instruments, New, F. Schlesinger, PopA.  
Astronomy: Autumn Night Skies-II., Elsie A. Dent, Can.  
Athletics, Domestic and Intercollegiate, C. M. Woodward, PopS.  
Athletics, Intercollegiate, I. N. Hollis, Atlant.  
Austen, Jane, Novels of, W. F. Lord, NineC.  
Automobiles for War Service, J. H. A. Macdonald, CasM.  
Automobilism, Humor of, J. W. Smith, Str.  
Avalanches of the Alps, G. G. Thomas, Cham.  
Baalbec, H. Macmillan, LQ.  
Babism and the Babites, H. H. Jessup, MisR.  
Band, German, Home of the, G. B. Gardiner, Black.  
Bar, Prospects in the Profession of the, Corn.  
Barren Lands of America, C. Marriott, Mun.  
Beef Prices, Conditions Which Affect, H. W. Wilbur, Gunt.  
Beef, Production of, E. Mayo, Frl.  
Beetles, Life-Saving Appliances Used by, J. Isabell, Gent.  
Beit, Alfred, the Crusus of South Africa, C. Roberts, Ev.  
Belgium, National Sentiment in, H. C. de Wiart, RGen.  
Belgium, Queen Marie-Henriette of, RGen.  
Bible, Latest Translation of the-III., H. M. Whitney, BibS.  
Bible School, Graded, Proposal for a, W. F. McMillen, Bib.  
Bible Teaching as a Function of the Preacher, D. S. Gregory, Hom.  
Bird Migration, Relation of Wind to, C. C. Trowbridge, ANat, September.  
Bird, Our Most Brilliant, F. D. New, Ros.  
Bird-Cages, Quest for, R. Riordan, Cent.  
Bloodhound as a Sporting Dog, R. Richardson, Bad.  
Bodleian Library, J. B. Firth, Fort; R. V. Lennard, Gent.  
Bohemian Question, Europe and the, K. Kramarz, NatR.  
Bonanza Four, The Big, E. H. Hamilton, Ev.  
Borrow, George, Mary S. Smith, MRN.  
Boston, the City of a Great Tradition, D. Story, Mun.  
Bowling on the Green, G. Elliott, Can.  
Box, The Little, May Byron, Corn.  
British Columbia, Mineral Resources of, W. M. Brewer, Eng.  
British Museum, "Doll's House" at the, H. Macfarlane, PMM.  
Brown, Charles Brockden, Minor Writings of, R. Garnett, Corn.  
Browning, Robert, Message of, W. J. Colville, Mind.  
Bruges Exhibition, Impressions of the, C. Phillips, Fort.  
Buddhism: The Ordination of Asoka, Mrs. E. Cotes, Harp.  
Burr, Aaron, as a Lawyer, E. L. Didler, GBag.  
Bushnell, Horace, as a Theologian, F. H. Foster, BibS.  
California in the Revolution, Margaret B. Harvey, A MonM.  
California: The Preservation of the Big Basin, Carrie S. Walter, Over.  
Camel: The Ship of the Desert, H. Vivian, Pear.  
Camp-keeping as a Fine Art, Henrietta S. Brock, CLA.  
Canada: The French-Canadian in the British Empire-II., H. Bourassa, MonR.  
Canoes, North, Passing of the, T. Adney, O.  
Cape Nome, What a Woman Accomplished at, A. C. Koppell, AngA.  
Cardiff Giant, True Story of the, A. D. White, Cent.  
Caribou, Newfoundland, Pursuit of the, P. T. McGrath, O.  
Carman, Bliss, Poetry of, J. P. Mowbray, Crit.  
Carnegie, Andrew, H. W. Mabie, Cent.  
Cartoonist, American, and His Work, A. Lord, Str.  
Cashel, See of, and Its Late Archbishop, J. J. O'Shea, ACQR.  
Caucasus, Conquest of the, by Russia, D. Sampson, ACQR.  
Chicago, Present Street-Railway Situation in, H. A. Mills, Annals, September.  
Chicory Cultivation in Belgium, J. E. Whitby, Cham.  
Child Labor, Movement to Restrict, Leonora B. Ellis, Arena.  
Child, Moral Training of a, E. H. Griggs, LHJ.  
Children, Literature for, Florence P. Perry, Mind.  
Children, Sense of Humor in, Katherine A. Chandler, Cent.  
Chinese Law, Landmarks of, V. Van M. Beede, GBag.  
Christ, The Education of, W. M. Ramsay, Hom.  
Christ, The Risen, at Damascus, A. Burnstead, Mon.  
Christian Scientist, Why I am Not a, C. Caverno, BibS.

- Christian Unity, Organic, B. T. Stafford, BibS.  
Church, Democracy and the, Vida D. Scudder, Atlant.  
Church, The Spiritual, T. F. Wright, NC.  
Cities, American, Statistical View of, W. G. Davis, Gunt.  
City Life, From the Horrors of, T. Dixon, Jr., WW.  
City, The Model, Suggested for the St. Louis Exposition, AA, September.  
Civil War, Memories of a Hospital Matron in the—II., Emily V. Mason, Atlant.  
Clerk, The Position of the, J. J. Nevin, West.  
Clifford, Rev. Dr. John, W. T. Stead, RRL.  
Climatological Association, American, San, September.  
Coal Miner, Life of a, J. McDowell, WW.  
Coal Mines, C. Benoist, RDM, September 15.  
Coaling War Ships at Sea, F. C. Perkins, Mun.  
Coffee and Tea as Precipitates for Poisons, J. W. England, San, September.  
Collectivist Tendencies, A. Prins, RDM, September 15.  
Commercialism, E. Atkinson, Atlant.  
Composers, Russian, A. Bruneau, RPar, September 15.  
Conciliation in Labor Disputes, W. F. Clowes, AngA.  
Consciousness, Notes on, P. R. Shipman, Mon.  
Consciousness, Problem of, P. Carus, Mon.  
Coöperative Brotherhood, W. E. Copeland, Arena.  
Cricket: Australian Eleven of 1902, W. J. Ford, NatR.  
Cricketer Season of 1902 in England, H. Gordon, Bad; A. O. Maclaren, PMM.  
Crime and Criminals, E. A. Dausman, ALR.  
Criminal, Professional, in England, W. D. Morrison, IJE.  
Criminals, Professional, More About, R. Anderson, NineC.  
Criticism of Public Men, W. L. Cook, IJE.  
Cross in History, in Doctrine, and in Life, W. Smith, NC.  
"Cuban Reciprocity: A Moral Issue," Gunt.  
Currency: The Circulating Medium During the Civil War, W. C. Mitchell, JPEcon, September.  
Curtis, Cyrus Herman Kotschmar, E. Bok, Cos.  
Daniel, Book of, Those Three Greek Words in the, W. C. Wilkinson, Hom.  
Danvers, Massachusetts, F. E. Moynahan, NEng.  
Davidson, The Late Professor A. B.—II., G. A. Smith, Bib.  
Davis, Richard Harding: His Home, and His Methods of Work, J. F. J. Archibald, BB.  
Deaconesses, Scriptural Conceptions of, G. E. Hiller, MRN.  
Deer, Virginia, Hunting the, T. S. Van Dyke, O.  
Deluge, Noachian, Geological Confirmations of the—II., G. F. Wright, BibS.  
Democracy, Government by, E. R. Newbigin, Contem.  
Denmark and the Treaty, Gertrude Atherton, NAR.  
Devery, William S., H. MacDonald, FRL.  
Disease, Modern Life and, F. M. Crandall, WW.  
Dowie, John Alexander, Analyzed and Classified, J. M. Buckley, Cent.  
Dowie, John Alexander: The Prophet and His Profits, J. Swain, Cent.  
Drama, The Winter's, W. Bathon, Cos.  
Dramatists, An Elizabethan and Two Modern, J. Kindon, Gent.  
Draughtsman in the Workshop, W. H. Booth, Eng.  
Dress, Art in, Jennie C. West, Mun.  
Duck-Float, How to Build and Use a, J. B. Harper, O.  
Düsseldorf Exposition, Features of the, H. Emerson, Eng.  
Dynagraph Car, Dudley J. M. Adams, Pear.  
Edeson, Robert, Sketch of, FRL.  
Education: See also Kindergarten.  
Arithmetic, A Test in, J. M. Rice, Forum.  
Bible and the Common Schools, Bib.  
Child-Study, New Lines of Attack in, F. E. Bolton, KindR.  
Child-Study, What Our Schools Owe to, T. B. Noss, KindR.  
College Entrance Examination Board, T. S. Fiske, EdR.  
Commercial Studies in the High School, C. W. Irish, School, September.  
Contagion, What School Children Should be Taught Regarding, C. V. Chapin, San, September.  
"Cribbing," Diagnosis of, E. P. Buffet, Ed.  
Education in England and America, M. E. Sadler, EdR.  
Education Through the Home and by Play, R. G. Boone, Ed.  
Educational Progress of the Year 1901-02, W. R. Harper, EdR.  
Elementary-School Curriculum, Katharine E. Dopp, AJS, September.  
English Curriculum, J. H. Harris, School, September.  
Fairy Tales in the Schoolroom, Catherine I. Dodd, NatR.  
French in German Secondary Education, H. Paris, Revue, October 1.  
High-School Attendance, F. D. Boynton, School, September.  
History in Our Public Schools, E. McMahon, Ed.  
Individuality of the Pupil, W. T. Harris, EdR.  
Latin, First-Year, Teaching of, B. L. D'Ooge, School, September.  
Moral Development of the Child, Prof. Earl Barnes' Chautauqua Lectures on the, Kind.  
Moral Instruction in Our Schools, C. R. Skinner, Ed.  
New England Grammar School, 1636-1700, W. H. Small, School, September.  
New York Public School, A Day in a, W. McAndrew, WW.  
Outlook in the Educational World, O. H. Lang, Forum.  
Physiology of Childhood as Applied to Education, R. O. Beard, Ed.  
School Garden Experiment, J. D. Billings, SocS.  
Secondary Education, P. Buquet, RSoc, September.  
Women and the Study of the Social Sciences, Sarah S. Whittelsey, Ed.  
Eggleston, Edward, R. Johnson, AMRR; E. Cary, BB.  
Egypt, Golden Age of, J. Ward, MonR.  
Electric Power Transmission, Costs of, A. D. Adams, CasM.  
Electric Power Transmission, Limits of, A. D. Adams, Eng.  
Electricity, Fire Risks Resulting from, A. T. Stewart, Cham.  
Electricity, Newest Definitions of, C. Snyder, Harp.  
Elephants: How They are Caught Alive, J. Swaffham, Str.  
England: See Great Britain.  
Eucharist, The Most Holy, Pope Leo XIII., ACQR.  
Europe, A Gentle Diatribe Against the Residence of Americans in ("Rolling Stones"), E. Gregory, Cent.  
Evidence, Expert, J. Woodward, NAR.  
Evolution, Spencer's Definition of, J. B. Nichols, Mon.  
Fairbairn, A. M., "The Philosophy of the Christian Religion," by W. T. Davison, LQ.  
Farm Boy's Triumph, J. S. Crawford, Gunt.  
Father: What He can Do for His Son, H. T. Peck, Cos.  
Fiction, World's, for a Year, T. Williams, AMRR.  
Finance, Recent Developments in, A. D. Noyes, Forum.  
Findlater, Jane and Mary, Nora A. Smith, NEng.  
Fire Protection, Modern, C. T. Hill, Pear.  
Fire-Fighting To-day—and To-morrow, P. G. Hubert, Jr., Scrib.  
Fishes, Origin of the Fins of, D. S. Jordan, PopS.  
Foliage in the Genus *Acacia*, C. E. Preston, ANat, September.  
Folk Ballads, West Irish, Augusta Gregory, MonR.  
Football, Fortunes of, E. Clavering, Mun.  
Football, Rugby, F. H. B. Champain and E. G. N. North, Bad.  
Football, Three Ages of, C. Deming, O.  
France:  
Africa, Central, French in, E. J. Wardle, Contem.  
Army, Officers in the, A. Gavet, RPP, September.  
Colonization, French, RPar, September 15.  
Ethical Education in France, L. Cheinisse, Revue, October 1.  
France and Her Colonies, J. Gleize, Non, September 15.  
France and the Associations Law, W. Littlefield, NAR.  
France, Contemporary, H. Primbault, RGen.  
Liberation of Territory, 1871-73, A. Bertrand, BU.  
Universities, New French, C. Ferraris, NA, September 1.  
Franck, César, D. G. Mason, Out.  
Franco-Prussian War, Origin of, R. Blennerhassett, NatR.  
Freedom, Practical Consciousness of, R. P. Berry, IJE.  
Frere, Sir Bartle, G. Arthur, MonR.  
Friars, Spanish, in California, B. J. Clinch, ACQR.  
Frick, Henry Clay, J. H. Bridge, Cos.  
Friendly Societies, Centenarian, J. M. Ludlow, Contem.  
Games for the Lawn, Two, C. Q. Turner, CLA.  
Gardens and Garden-Craft, Frances Duncan, Atlant.  
Gardens, Old, P. H. Ditchfield, Cham.  
Geometry, Origin and Development of, G. Loria, Mon.  
Germany:  
German Colonies and Naval Power, J. L. Blashford, Fort.  
German Life in Town and Country, P. Farrelly, Cath.  
German Light on German Policy, Fort.  
Hohenzollerns, The, R. R. Titherington, Mun.  
Panama Canal, Germany and the, F. Lampe, Deut, September.  
Gesture and Facial Expression, J. H. Schooling, PMM.  
Gibbons, James, the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore, Ros.  
Gilbert, W. S., L. M. Isaacs, Bkman.  
God: How Shall We Think of Him? H. C. Small, NC.  
Goethe's "Faust," Origins and Successive Forms of, A. Bosser, RDM, October 1.  
Gold in the World, Amount of, BankL.  
Golf Course, Upbuilding of, A. A. Pottow, CLA.  
Gospel in the First Century, J. W. Bradshaw, BibS.  
Gospels, Modern Criticism and the, G. Milligan, LQ.  
Gottf., Cardinal, and the Propaganda, J. Murphy, Cath.  
Grapes on a Suburban Home Lot, J. H. McFarland, CLA.  
Gravitation Constant, Value of the, G. K. Burgess, PopA.  
Great Britain: see also South Africa.  
Archbishops Who Crowned the King and Queen, AMRR.  
Army, England's Unready, O. Eltzbacher, NineC.  
Army: The Elevation of Thomas Atkins, Black.  
Balfour, Mr., and His Opportunities, G. Parker, NAR.  
British Imperial Foundations, F. A. Ogg, Chaut.  
Business-Man, English, Paradox of the, R. E. Vernède, Mac.  
Canteens in H. M. Ships, USM.  
Church of England and Women, Frances Swiney, West.  
Clergymen as Educationalists, West.  
Conservative Reform Programme, S. Low, NineC.  
Coronation and Its Significance, W. T. Stead, Cos.  
Coronation of King Edward VII., A. Birrell, Out.  
Curate, Decay of the, T. C. Dale, West.  
Defense, Imperial, and Colonial Responsibilities, L. H. Hornern, and E. R. Fremantle, USM.  
Education Bill, J. Gorst, and Bishop Percival, NineC.  
Education, Politics and, A. Birrell, Contem.  
Education, Secularist Position with Regard to, T. Gardner, West.  
Garrisons, Imperial, C. H. Wilson, USM.

- Liberal Party Developments, O. Eltzbacher, MonR.  
Men of Letters, British, as Seen through American Glasses—II., PMM.  
Military Education, T. B. Strange, USM.  
Navy, British, 1889-1902, A. S. Hurd, CasM.  
Overcrowding and Emigration, U. A. Forbes, LQ.  
Radicals, The First English, A. M. D. Hughes, Mac.  
Registrar-General, Letter to the, S. Coleridge, Contem.  
Social Betterment in England ("Signs of the Coming Dawn"), W. T. Stead, RRL.  
Greenhouse, The Home, E. E. Rexford, Lipp.  
Groghan, George, and the Defense of Fort Stephenson, C. T. Brady, McCl.  
Habeas Corpus in the Colonies, A. H. Carpenter, AHR.  
Hague Court, The United States and Mexico at the, W. T. Stead, AMRR.  
Hamilton, Alexander, J. Fiske, Cos.  
Hardy, Thomas, The Women of, B. DeCasseras, Bkman.  
Harte, Bret, Some Letters of, Mary S. Boyd, Harp.  
Hawaii, Madam Pelee in, L. S. Cleveland, Over.  
Hawthorne, Nathaniel, George Edward Woodberry's Life of, Atlant.  
Hengstenberg, Ernst Wilhelm, B. Pick, Hom.  
Heredity in Royalty—III., F. A. Woods, PopS.  
Hewlett, Maurice, The Italy of, Louise C. Hale, Bkman.  
Hittites and Semites, W. M. Patton, MRN.  
Holmes, Oliver Wendell, L. A. Jones, ALR; A. C. Post, McCl.  
Holy Spirit, Place of the Doctrine of the, J. M. Campbell, Hom.  
Homes for the Greatest Number, Caroline L. Hunt, Chaut.  
Hong Kong, J. S. Thomson, Can.  
Horse Racing, Scientific, W. S. Vosburgh, O.  
Hospital Administration in the United States, Maud Banfield, Annals, September.  
Hypnotism, Abuse and Control of, F. W. Eldridge-Green and E. G. P. Bousfield, Contem.  
Idealism, Practical, C. B. Patterson, Mind.  
Immigrant, America's Welcome to the, E. H. Abbott, Out.  
Immigrants: "Americans in the Raw," E. Lowry, WW.  
India, Cavalry and Mounted Infantry in, C. H. Clay, USM.  
India, Fighting the Plague in, J. Oldfield, West.  
India, Missionaries in, Sister Nivedita, West.  
Indian Caste and English Law, E. M. Konstam, Contem.  
Industrial Peril, American, C. C. Townsend, Contem.  
Injunction, Abuse of the Power of, B. O. Flower, Arena.  
Ireland, Reawakening in, S. MacManus, Cath.  
Ireland, Ruin of Education in, J. R. Fisher, NatR.  
Ireland, Seven Years of Unionist Government in, Fort.  
Iron and Steel, American, Future Markets for, A. Sahlén, CasM.  
Iron and Steel Metallurgy, Progress in, H. M. Howe, CasM.  
Iron Industry, American, Foundations of the, A. Brown, Eng.  
Iron Mines on Lake Superior, W. S. Harwood, PMM.  
Irving, Washington: Where He Lived and Wandered, Ella S. Mapes, Crit.  
Islam, Revival of, E. Sell, MisR.  
Israel, Ancient, Education of Children in, C. H. Cornhill, Mon.  
Italy, Education in, Nou, September 1.  
Italy, Fact and Fiction About, Anne E. Keeling, LQ.  
Jesuits at Court, J. M. Stone, ACQR.  
Jesus the Perfecter of Faith, D. A. Hayes, Bib.  
Jintatsu: Japanese Self-Defense Without Weapons, T. P. Terry, O.  
Journalism, Religious, Personal Forces in—II., D. Williamson, Lelsh.  
Jupiter, The Planet, G. W. Hough, PopA.  
Justification, Doctrine of, J. W. Richard, Luth.  
Kindergarten: see also Education.  
Berlin Froebel Society's Course for Mothers, Gertrude Pappenheim, KindR.  
Civic Growth, Public Kindergarten in, Constance M. Durham, Gunt.  
Froebel, Denton J. Snider's Life of, Bertha Johnston, Kind.  
Kindergarten, The Dearest, in the World, KindR.  
Training School, History of Education in the, A. O. Norton, KindR.  
Kipling, Rudyard, Echoes and Growth in, B. A. Heydrick, PL.  
Kipling, Rudyard, the Colonial, E. Graham, AngA.  
Knights Templars, Financial Relations of the, to the English Crown, Eleanor Ferris, AHR.  
Labor Organizations in the United States, C. D. Wright, Contem.  
Labor, Organized: What It Has Learned, R. M. Easley, McCl.  
Labor Union Restriction of Industry, M. G. Cuniff, WW.  
Lafitte, Jean, True Story of, J. R. Spears, Mun.  
Landscape Architecture in America, AI.  
Language, An International: A Plea for the Study of Esperanto, RRL.  
Law in the Emblem Writers, J. Williams, ALR.  
Mercantile, Codification of, ALR.  
Nation, Political and Municipal, in 1901, B. H. Whitten, Annals, September.  
W. H. Pickering, PopA.  
Leonids of November, 1901, R. B. Taber, PopA.  
Library, Public, Scientific Reading in, A. A. E. Bostwick, PopS.  
Library, Traveling, as a Civilizing Force, Jessie M. Good, Chaut.  
Life Insurance Companies: How They Use Their Enormous Surplus, WW.  
"Light Cure" at Copenhagen, J. Moritzen, AMRR.  
Light Cures: Old and New, A. E. Bostwick, Ev.  
Lighting of Railway Trains in Europe, H. Guérne, Eng.  
Lincoln, Abraham, and the Patronage, C. R. Fish, AHR.  
Literary World, Events in the, F. J. Mather, Jr., Forum.  
Literature: Knickerbocker Era of American Letters, G. E. Woodberry, Harp.  
Lizards of the Desert, Two, D. Coolidge, CLA.  
Local Option, A Study of, F. Foxcroft, Atlant.  
Log Rafts of the Pacific, A. Inkersley, Over.  
London and Londoners, C. M. Depew, PMM.  
London, Some of the Clubs of, T. H. S. Escott, Cham.  
London Wage-Earners, Among—II., W. A. Wyckoff, Scrib.  
Louisiana Purchase, A Spanish Opponent of the,—Chevalier d'Yrujo, C. H. Hart, Cent.  
"Luck": What Is It? P. Latzke, Ev.  
Luke, Gospel of, Medical Language in, R. J. Knowling, Bib.  
Lutheran General Synod, A. Stump, Luth.  
Mahan, Capt. A. T., Theories of, A. Moireau, RDM., October 1.  
Mahayana Doctrine and Art—II., P. Cart, OC.  
Majority Rule, Preserving Free Government through, B. O. Flower, Arena.  
Mankind in the Making—II., The Problem of the Birth-Supply, H. G. Wells, Cos; Fort.  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, J. P. Munroe, NEng.  
"Matter," Non-Existence of, A. S. Hawkesworth, West.  
Mazzel, Florentine Filippo, Story of, Helen Zimmern, NEng.  
Meander Belts, Limiting Width of, M. S. W. Jefferson, NatGM.  
Meredith, George ("A Knightly Pen"), Harriet W. Preston, Atlant.  
Metals, Precious, Production and Consumption of the, I. A. Hourwich, JPEcon, September.  
Methodism, Constitution of, J. J. Tigert, MRN.  
Mexico, Modern: The King of All the Cattle Kings, S. G. Andrus, NatM.  
Milton, John: Did He Write "Nova Solyma"? BB.  
Mind and Nature, A. E. Taylor, IJE.  
Mining at High Altitudes, T. A. Rickard, CasM.  
Miracles, Evidential Value of, L. B. Hafer, Luth.  
Missions:  
Africa, Central, Awakening in, D. Fraser, MisR.  
Backward Movements of Our Times, A. T. Pierson, MisR.  
Greek Students and Religion, Dr. Moxhen, MisR.  
Hadramaut, Arabia, Appeal for, S. M. Zwemer, MisR.  
India, Industrial Exhibitions by Christians in, J. T. Gracey, MisR.  
India, Missionaries in, Sister Nivedita, West.  
Islam, Our Point of View Toward, H. O. Dwight, MisR.  
Latin America, Protestant Education in, H. M. Lane, MisR.  
Marsovan Mission Station, Work of the, A. S. Hoyt, MisH.  
Persia, Outlook in, B. Labarre, MisR.  
Tsao Han Kin: A Christian Chinese, J. S. Adams, MisR.  
Universities' Missions, American, J. H. Ross, MisR.  
Missouri, Old Steamboat Days on the, G. W. Ogden, Ev.  
Mithraic Mysteries, Doctrine of the—II., F. Cumont, OC.  
Moffat, David Holliday, F. L. Webster, Cos.  
Molière and the People, H. Davignon, RGen, September.  
Monetary Position, American, BankL.  
Monroe Doctrine, F. Pollock, NineC.  
Monroe Doctrine, John Quincy Adams and the—II., W. C. Ford, AHR.  
Monastery, Thomas Hoyer Munster, H. S. Canfield, Ev.  
Montaigne, Michel Eyquem de, H. D. Sedgwick, Jr., Atlant.  
Monte Carlo, At, A. Castaigne, Harp.  
Monuments, Ancient, Restoration of, P. Verhaegen, RGen, September.  
Morley, John, J. McCarthy, Out.  
Morocco, the Country of the Future, P. H. Fawcett, PMM.  
Motor-Car, Serious Problem of the, A. Harmsworth, NatR.  
Mount Vernon, V. M. Herbert, AngA.  
Mouth Parts of Insects, V. L. Kellogg, ANat, September.  
Municipal Socialism in Great Britain, J. Boyle, CasM.  
Municipal Works, Art in, S. Baxter, Cent.  
Music, Events in the World of, H. T. Finck, Forum.  
Naval Defense Problem, Our, J. C. O'Laughlin, NatM.  
Navy, American, Phases of the, W. W. Whitelock, CasM.  
Negro Business League, National, B. T. Washington, WW.  
Negro, The Hope of the, J. L. Robinson, OC.  
Negro Question, Crux of the, H. A. Stimson, BibS.  
New York Chamber of Commerce, F. Matthews, WW.  
New York City, Story of, G. Kobbé, Pear.  
New York Hotels, W. Hutchins, Arch.  
New York, Literary Landmarks of—IV., C. Hemstreet, Crit.  
New York Police Force, T. Roosevelt, Cham.  
New York Public School, A Day in, A. W. McAndrew, WW.  
New York Subway, Difficult Engineering in the, F. W. Skinner, Cent.

- New York's Subway, Building, A. Ruhl, Cent.  
 Newspaper Woman of To-day, Kate Masterson, Era.  
 Nietzsche and Guyau, Ethics of, A. Foullee, IJE.  
 Nigeria, Northern, Sport in, B. R. M. Glossop, Bad.  
 Norfolk, Bombardment of, January 1, 1776, A MonM.  
 Novelist, Moral Hesitations of the, Edith B. Brown, Atlant.  
 Number as Determining Form of Group, G. Simmel, AJS, September.  
 Oaks, Famous, of Britain, C. L. Warner, Cass.  
 Old-Age Homes, Danish and Russian, Edith Sellers, NineC.  
 Opera, Russian—II., M. Delines, BU.  
 Ophir, In the Land of, K. Peters, Deut, September.  
 Ordnance Engineering as a Mechanical Industry, J. F. Meigs, Eng.  
 Oregon Coast, Naturalist on the, W. Hutchinson, Contem.  
 Organ, First, in America, A. W. Brayley, NEng.  
 Orleans, The Nine Days of, Mac.  
 Orizaba, Mount, An Ascent of, A. R. Crook, PopS.  
 Oxford and Cambridge Universities, Financial Management of, A. T. S. Goodrick, Black.  
 Palestine: Ancient "Circuit of Argob," G. L. Robinson, Bib.  
 Panama Canal, Germany and the, F. Lampe, Deut, September.  
 Parson, The Colonial, H. J. Webster, NEng.  
 Party Platforms of 1902, Typical: I., The Massachusetts Democratic Platform; II., Connecticut Republican Platform, AMRR.  
 Pastor in the Pulpit, W. H. Mayhew, NC.  
 Peary, Robert E., Work of, in 1901-1902, NatGM.  
 Pecuniary Dependence, Ethics of, Lydia F. Dickinson, NC.  
 Penn., William, "Holy Experiment" of, E. E. Taylor, Gent.  
 Pensions, Civil, and Schemes for Reform, G. Cahen, RPP, September.  
 Persia and Persian Beluchistan, Trip Through, USM.  
 Pett, Phineas, Naval Constructor—II., E. W. Williams, Gent.  
 Pheasant, With Regard to the, L. H. DeV. Shaw, Bad.  
 Philippine Constabulary and Its Chief, J. W. Jenks, AMRR.  
 Philippines, Commerce and Tariffs in the, C. C. Plehn, JPEcon, September.  
 Philippines, Establishment of Civil Government in the, L. S. Rowe, Annals, September.  
 Philippines, Political Parties in the, W. H. Taft, Annals, September.  
 Philippines, Work of the Friars in the, S. Bonsal, NAR.  
 Philosophy and Religion, J. Lindsay, BibS.  
 Philostratus, The Apollonius of, W. B. Wallace, West.  
 Photography:  
     Backgrounds, Practical Points on, WPM, September.  
     Daguerreotypes, Copying, J. A. Tennant, WPM, September.  
     Development, Four-Tray, F. Voltier, CDR.  
     Forgery, Expert Photography as Applied to, M. Backus, Over.  
     Individuality in Photography, W. E. Dassonville, Over.  
     New Photography, The: I., The Artist and the Camera, A. Black; II., Modern Pictorial Photography, A. Stieglitz, Cent.  
     Ozotype, J. Hadden, CDR.  
     Photographers' Association of America, WPM, September.  
     Portraiture and Copying by Lamplight, B. D. Underhill, CDR.  
     Portraiture at Home, W. Ide, CDR.  
     Postcards, Sensitized, How to Make, E. Luchesi, AA, September.  
     Radiography, Practical, E. Fleischman-Ascheim, FrL.  
     Scientific and "Freak" Photography, W. N. Brannan, Over.  
     Telephotography, WPM, September.  
     "Pilgrim's Progress," The Land of the, J. W. Davies, Bkman.  
 Pine Trees of New England, Annie O. Huntington, NEng.  
 Ping-Pong, Game of, H. Essex, NatM.  
 Piper of Francheville, May Byron, Temp.  
 Pirrie, Right Hon. W. J., Sketch of, Can.  
 Planets, Our Sister, L. Irwell, Ros.  
 Plant Adaptation, Study in, J. W. Toumey, PopS.  
 Plant Battles, J. J. Ward, Harp.  
 Playgrounds and Vacation Schools in New York, Bertha Johnston, Kind.  
 Playgrounds, Chicago Summer, Grace Fairbank, Kind.  
 Pleasure Grounds, Our Public, M. O. Stone, AMRR.  
 Plymouth, Massachusetts: The Tourist and the Native, Ethel Hobart, NEng.  
 Poetry and Its Relation to Life, E. Markham, Mind.  
 Poetry, Canadian, G. J. H. Northcroft, LQ.  
 Poetry, Modern, Modern Life and, Josephine P. Peabody, PL.  
 Poetry, Modern, Religious Element in, F. Waters, Cath.  
 Poets, American, Recollections of, W. Eaton, Cent.  
 Politics, American, H. L. West, Forum.  
 Politics and Jurisprudence, Ideal School of, H. Taylor, NAR.  
 Poor, The Pampered Children of the, Ida M. Metcalf, IJE.  
 Positivism, Metaphysics of, F. Brunetiere, RDM, October 1.  
 President's Carriage, Questions of Law Suggested by the Accident to the, S. D. Thompson, ALR.  
 Primitive Man in the Ice Age, W. Upham, BibS.  
 Prophets, True and False, in I. Kings, D. A. Walker, Bib.  
 Protection, The Administration and, Gunt.  
 Queens of Europe: Queen Olga of Greece, Queen Amelie of Portugal, Queen Helene of Italy, Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, Margaret Sherrington, Can.  
 Railways, English: Do They Earn Their Dividends? H. W. Wilson, NatR.  
 Rational, The, A. Roeder, NC.  
 Relic Market, H. Macfarlane, Long.  
 Religion, Seat of Authority in, J. H. Leckie, LQ.  
 Religion, State, Evolution of a, L. J. Markos, ACQR.  
 Revivals in American Church History, J. E. McCulloch, MRN.  
 Rhodes Scholarships.—The Will Proved; Mr. Parkin's Mission, RRL.  
 Rockies, Our Northern, R. H. Chapman, NatGM.  
 Rocky Mountains, Winter in the, Katharine Sumner, Era.  
 Roman Catholic Church, Revolt from, Father Taunton and A. Galton, Fort.  
 Rome, Literary Woman in, A. Sledd, MRN.  
 Romney, George, H. Maxwell, Cham.  
 Russia, H. H. D. Pierce, Atlant.  
 Russia as a Social Factor, J. Allman, Arena.  
 Russia, Polish Threshold of, L. E. Van Norman, Chaut.  
 Russia, Political Situation in, I. A. Hourwich, Forum.  
 Russia, Working Classes in, W. Rakhmelov, RSoc, September.  
 Sahara, Nature and Future of the, P. Leroy-Beaulieu, RDM, October 1.  
 St. Helena, NatR.  
 St. Louis, Palatial Residences of, E. S. Hoch, NatM.  
 St. Louis, Tweed Days in, C. H. Wetmore and L. Steffens, McCl.  
 St. Vincent, An Adventure in, W. L. Clowes, Corn.  
 Salmon Streams, Canadian, Sport on, A. P. Silver, Bad.  
 Schopenhauer's Pessimism, Causes of, J. C. Peery, Luth.  
 Science and Religion—II., W. H. Mallock, Fort.  
 Science, Applied, H. H. Suplee, Forum.  
 Science, Recent Advances in, R. Virchow, PopS.  
 Scotch Alps, Climbing the, A. C. Gordon, Cos.  
 Scott, Sir Walter, "Old Mortality" and, J. A. S. Barrett, LeisH.  
 Seal, Hunting the, from the Outposts, N. Duncan, O.  
 Seaweeds: How to Observe, Use, and Preserve Them, AA, September.  
 Setters and Pointers, Training, for Quail Shooting, W. B. Meares, O.  
 Sex in Animal Life, Development of, S. L. Schenck, NAR.  
 "Shadow Brook" at Lenox, T. Macadam, CLA.  
 Shakespearian Questions—VII., Concerning Touchstone, W. J. Rolfe, PL.  
 Shelley and Keats, Democracy of, J. W. Stimson, Arena.  
 Shipbuilding, Twentieth-Century Types of, AMRR.  
 Ships, Liquid Fuel for, J. F. Flannery, CasM.  
 Siam and the Powers, Fort.  
 Sierra Nevada, On the Crest of the, M. Roberts, OutW.  
 Silk Culture in California, Carrie Williams, Over.  
 Sin, The Coming of, A. Brown, LQ.  
 Skyscrapers, Limitations to the Production of, B. J. Hendrick, Atlant.  
 Slocum, Captain Joshua, C. Johnson, O.  
 Social Betterment in England, W. T. Stead, RRL.  
 Social Conditions and Business Success, R. B. Van Cortlandt, NAR.  
 Social Evolution, Three Primary Laws of, C. W. Macfarlane, Annals, September.  
 Social Progress and the Police Power, B. J. Ramage, ALR.  
 Social Reforms, J. A. Nicklin, West.  
 Social Service, American Institute of, J. Strong, SocS.  
 Society, Salvation of—II., W. W. McLane, Hom.  
 Sociology of 1902, A. Posada, EM, September.  
 Sociology, Study of—III., F. L. Tolman, AJS, September.  
 Solar Energy, Source and Maintenance of, J. Morrison, PopA.  
 South Africa: see also Great Britain.  
     Boer Generals at Downing Street, E. Dicey, Fort.  
     French Study of the Boer War, Contem.  
     Kaffir Manners and Customs, W. S. Fletcher, LeisH.  
     Lessons of the Boer War, E. H. Brabant, MonR.  
     South Africa, By Coach Through, J. W. Davies, Lipp.  
     South America, Our Diplomatic Mistakes in, A. J. Lamoureux, OutW, September.  
 South Seas, A Mystery of the, H. V. Barclay, PMM.  
 South, The, and Her History, D. Y. Thomas, AMRR.  
 Spain, Religious Crisis in, F. G. Smith, MRN.  
 Specie, Prices and the International Movement of, J. L. Laughlin, JPEcon, September.  
 Spencer, Herbert, Last Words of, S. FitzSimons, ACQR.  
 Spiritual Phenomena, W. H. Hinkley, NC.  
 Steamships, Ocean, L. Perry, WW.  
 Stevenson, Robert Louis, Essays by, F. M. Smith, PL.  
 Stevenson, Robert Louis: Along the Route of His "Inland Voyage," J. B. Carrington, BB.  
 Stone, Ellen M.: Six Months Among Brigands—V., McCl.  
 Stone, Rev. S. J., Hymns of, J. H. Ross, Hom.  
 Street Railways and the Public, W. A. Bancroft, NatM.  
 Success, Conditions of, M. Nordau, Fort.  
 Suffrage, Equal, in Colorado, Helen M. Wixon, Era.  
 Suffrage Restriction in the South, H. D. Money, FrL.; C. H. Poe, NAR.  
 Suffrage, Universal, U. Guérin, RefS, September.

Cooperation, G. F.  
 R. Clark, NatM.  
 Influence of on the Market, C. Cor-  
 Montgomery, GBag.  
 H. E. Montgomery, GBag.  
 Bernheim and A. Roblot, Revue, Septem-  
 Causes, and Suggestions for the Prevention  
 of, H. D. Holton, San, September.  
 Tucson, Arizona, R. Ford, OutW, September.  
 Turkey, Seen in, R. S. Baker, Out.  
 United States and Mexico at the Hague Court, W. T. Stead,  
 AMRR.

Composition of the, with the United King-  
 Pops.  
 Public Debt of the, O. P. Austin, NAR.  
 California Statute of, J. Currey, ALR.  
 Italy, Mme. Sophia V. Bompiani, Leish.  
 Life in, H. Pennington, Cent.  
 Mosen Jascinto, BB.  
 On the Writing of, C. Oman, Corn.  
 Career of, O. G. Villard, AMRR.  
 the Teacher, H. S. Williams, AMRR.  
 Round About in, H. H. Moore, Out.  
 Herbert Harold, C. W. Price, Cos.  
 A Fixed: Is It Just? G. Maxwell, WW.  
 Economic Theory of, F. W. Moore, MRN.  
 Richard, E. P. Evans, OC.  
 Machiavelli on the Art of, R. G. Burton, USM.  
 Andrew D., C. H. Hull, WW.  
 Slave-Trade and the Paris Congress, P. di Calboli,  
 NA, September 16.  
 Walt, Leaves from the Later Life of, Crit.  
 President Woodrow, S. Andrews, Cos; J. L. Will-  
 lams, McCl.  
 Wisconsin, Political Campaign in, E. R. Stevens, WW.  
 That Tells, The, Marie Van Vorst, Ev.  
 Woman's Ideals: When They Fail, Lavinia Hart, Cos.  
 Woman's Victory for Schools, A. E. Winship, Ev.  
 Women, Some Peasant, G. Bourne, Corn.  
 Writing, Descriptive, B. A. Heydrick, Chaut.  
 Yachting—A Personal Experience, T. Dixon, Jr., CLIA.  
 Yeats, W. B., Later Work of, Fiona Macleod, NAR.  
 Young's "Night Thoughts," L. Stephen, Crit.  
 Zola, Emile, RRL.  
 Zoo, Lessons of the, F. G. Afalo, Cham.

### Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

<b>Ains.</b>	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	<b>Edin.</b>	Edinburgh Review, London.	<b>NC.</b>	New-Church Review, Boston.
<b>ACQR.</b>	American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila.	<b>Ed.</b>	Education, Boston.	<b>NEng.</b>	New England Magazine, Boston.
<b>AHR.</b>	American Historical Review, N. Y.	<b>EdR.</b>	Educational Review, N. Y.	<b>NineC.</b>	Nineteenth Century, London.
<b>AJS.</b>	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	<b>Eng.</b>	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	<b>NAR.</b>	North American Review, N.Y.
<b>AJT.</b>	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	<b>Era.</b>	Era, Philadelphia.	<b>Nou.</b>	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
<b>ALR.</b>	American Law Review, St. Louis.	<b>EM.</b>	España Moderna, Madrid.	<b>NA.</b>	Nuova Antologia, Roma.
<b>AMonM.</b>	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	<b>Ev.</b>	Everybody's Magazine, N. Y.	<b>OC.</b>	Open Court, Chicago.
<b>AMRR.</b>	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	<b>Fort.</b>	Fortnightly Review, London.	<b>O.</b>	Outing, N. Y.
<b>ANat.</b>	American Naturalist, Boston.	<b>Forum.</b>	Forum, N. Y.	<b>Out.</b>	Outlook, N. Y.
<b>AngA.</b>	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	<b>FrlL.</b>	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	<b>OutW.</b>	Out West, Los Angeles, Cal.
<b>Annals.</b>	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	<b>Gent.</b>	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	<b>Over.</b>	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
<b>Arch.</b>	Architectural Record, N. Y.	<b>GBag.</b>	Green Bag, Boston.	<b>PMM.</b>	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
<b>Arena.</b>	Arena, N. Y.	<b>Gunt.</b>	Gunter's Magazine, N. Y.	<b>Pear.</b>	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
<b>AA.</b>	Art Amateur, N. Y.	<b>Harp.</b>	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	<b>Phil.</b>	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
<b>AI.</b>	Art Interchange, N. Y.	<b>Hart.</b>	Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn.	<b>PhoT.</b>	Photographic Times-Bulletin, N. Y.
<b>AJ.</b>	Art Journal, London.	<b>Hom.</b>	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	<b>PL.</b>	Poet-Lore, Boston.
<b>Atlant.</b>	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	<b>IJE.</b>	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	<b>PSQ.</b>	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
<b>Bad.</b>	Badminton, London.	<b>Int.</b>	International Quarterly, Burlington, Vt.	<b>PopA.</b>	Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.
<b>BankL.</b>	Bankers' Magazine, London.	<b>IntS.</b>	International Studio, N. Y.	<b>PopS.</b>	Popular Science Monthly, N.Y.
<b>BankNY.</b>	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	<b>JMSI.</b>	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	<b>PRR.</b>	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
<b>Bib.</b>	Biblical World, Chicago.	<b>JPEcon.</b>	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	<b>QJEcon.</b>	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
<b>BibS.</b>	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	<b>Kind.</b>	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	<b>QR.</b>	Quarterly Review, London.
<b>BU.</b>	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	<b>KindR.</b>	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	<b>RasN.</b>	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
<b>Black.</b>	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	<b>LHJ.</b>	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	<b>Refs.</b>	Riforme Sociale, Paris.
<b>BB.</b>	Book Buyer, N. Y.	<b>Leish.</b>	Leisure Hour, London.	<b>RRL.</b>	Review of Reviews, London.
<b>Bkman.</b>	Bookman, N. Y.	<b>Lipp.</b>	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	<b>RRM.</b>	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
<b>BP.</b>	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	<b>LQ.</b>	London Quarterly Review, London.	<b>Revue.</b>	Revue, La, Paris.
<b>CDR.</b>	Camera and Dark Room, N. Y.	<b>Long.</b>	Longman's Magazine, London.	<b>RDM.</b>	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
<b>Can.</b>	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	<b>Luth.</b>	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	<b>RGen.</b>	Revue Générale, Brussels.
<b>Cass.</b>	Cassell's Magazine, London.	<b>McCl.</b>	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	<b>RPar.</b>	Revue de Paris, Paris.
<b>CasM.</b>	Cassell's Magazine, N. Y.	<b>Mac.</b>	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	<b>RPP.</b>	Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris.
<b>Cath.</b>	Catholic World, N. Y.	<b>MA.</b>	Magazine of Art, London.	<b>RSoc.</b>	Revue Socialiste, Paris.
<b>Cent.</b>	Century Magazine, N. Y.	<b>MRN.</b>	Methodist Review, Nashville.	<b>Ros.</b>	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
<b>Cham.</b>	Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh.	<b>MRNY.</b>	Methodist Review, N. Y.	<b>San.</b>	Sanitarian, N. Y.
<b>Chaut.</b>	Chautauquan, Chicago.	<b>Mind.</b>	Mind, N. Y.	<b>School.</b>	School Review, Chicago.
<b>Contem.</b>	Contemporary Review, London.	<b>Mish.</b>	Missionary Herald, Boston.	<b>Scrib.</b>	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
<b>Corn.</b>	Cornhill, London.	<b>MisR.</b>	Missionary Review, N. Y.	<b>SR.</b>	Sewanee Review, N. Y.
<b>Cos.</b>	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	<b>Mon.</b>	Monist, Chicago.	<b>SocS.</b>	Social Service, N. Y.
<b>LA.</b>	Country Life in America, N. Y.	<b>MonR.</b>	Monthly Review, London.	<b>Str.</b>	Strand Magazine, London.
	Critic, N. Y.	<b>MunA.</b>	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	<b>Temp.</b>	Temple Bar, London.
	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	<b>Mun.</b>	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	<b>USM.</b>	United Service Magazine, London.
	Dial, Chicago.	<b>Mus.</b>	Music, Chicago.	<b>West.</b>	Westminster Review, London.
		<b>NatGM.</b>	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	<b>WPM.</b>	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
		<b>NatM.</b>	National Magazine, Boston.	<b>WW.</b>	World's Work, N. Y.
		<b>NatR.</b>	National Review, London.	<b>Yale.</b>	Yale Review, New Haven.
				<b>YM.</b>	Young Man, London.
				<b>YW.</b>	Young Woman, London.

ww, Dublin.



# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

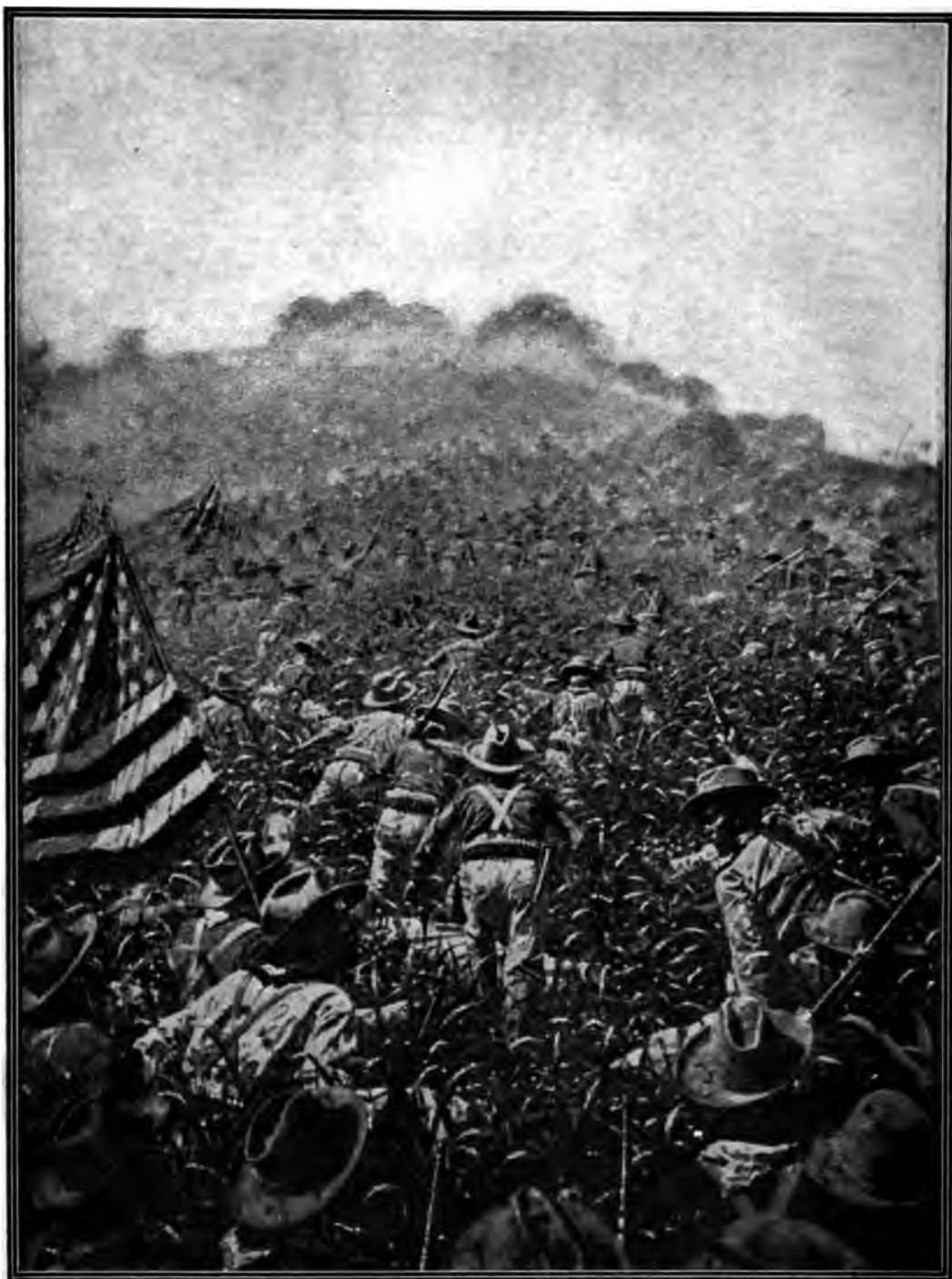
EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

## CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1902.

<b>The Battle of San Juan Hill.....</b>	<b>Frontispiece</b>	<b>The Mission of Dr. Lorenz to American Children.....</b>	<b>674</b>
<b>The Progress of the World—</b>		By V. P. Gibney.	
Our Slow Wheels of Government.....	643	With portrait of Dr. Adolf Lorenz.	
Swifter Mechanism of States and Cities.....	643	<b>Governor Odell: A Character Sketch.....</b>	<b>676</b>
The House Fairly Responsive.....	643	By Robert H. Beattie.	
As to the Senate.....	644	With portraits of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and Benjamin B. Odell, Sr.	
Direct Election of Senators.....	644	<b>The Great Ship "Combine".....</b>	<b>679</b>
The States and Their Senate Seats.....	645	By Winthrop L. Marvin.	
Recent Admissions to the Union.....	645	With portraits of J. Pierpont Morgan, W. J. Pirrie, P. A. B. Widener, Clement A. Griscom, and George W. Perkins, and other illustrations.	
Some Useful Comparisons.....	645	<b>The Giant Growth of the "Soo".....</b>	<b>689</b>
Utah as the Latest Mistake.....	646	By Cy Warman.	
The Pending "Omnibus Bill".....	647	With map of Sault Ste. Marie, and other illustrations.	
As Regards Oklahoma.....	647	<b>New Japan: The Schoolmaster of Asia.....</b>	<b>694</b>
Let the President Consider His Geography.....	648	By John Barrett.	
Arizona and New Mexico.....	648	<b>Andrew D. White, Educator and Diplomat.....</b>	<b>697</b>
The Senate Committee on the Ground.....	649	By E. J. Edwards.	
The Meaning of the Elections.....	649	With portrait of Dr. White.	
Republican Losses in Congress.....	650	<b>The Consolidation of Country Schools:</b>	
The Senate Unaffected.....	650	I. The Plan and Its Merits.....	702
Mr. Addicks and Delaware.....	651	By Frank Nelson.	
In Colorado, Oregon, and Idaho.....	652	II. Notes on the Basis and Progress of the Movement in Many States.....	706
The Drift Within Parties.....	652	By William B. Shaw.	
Local Issues in Wisconsin.....	653	With illustrations.	
The Political Revival in Chicago.....	653	<b>An Alabama Negro School.....</b>	<b>711</b>
Tom Johnson's Ohio Campaign.....	654	By Oswald Garrison Villard.	
Pennsylvania and the Strike.....	654	With portrait of John J. Benson, and other illustrations.	
The Election in New York.....	655	<b>Elizabeth Cady Stanton.....</b>	<b>715</b>
A Broad Democratic Outlook.....	655	By Ida Husted Harper.	
E. M. Shepard's Views.....	656	With portraits of the late Mrs. Stanton, and Miss Susan B. Anthony.	
The Southern Situation.....	656	<b>Leading Articles of the Month—</b>	
Alabama and the Negro Suffrage.....	656	The Boers and the Empire.....	720
The Texas Amendment.....	657	Bulgaria and Macedonia.....	721
The "Lily-White" Republican Movement.....	657	The Triumphant Turk.....	723
From the Negro's Standpoint.....	657	The Jews in Roumania.....	724
From the President's Standpoint.....	658	Russia's Cheap Theaters for the Masses.....	725
The President's Message.....	658	The Canteen in Europe.....	727
Activities of the State Department, (1) Cuba.....	659	The Feminist Movement in Germany.....	728
(2) A Trade Treaty with Newfoundland.....	659	Women in Russia.....	728
(3) A Canal Treaty with Colombia.....	659	Is Our Financial Situation Sound?.....	729
Investigating the Coal Strike.....	659	Pools and Trusts in Germany.....	729
Growth of Railway Traffic.....	661	An English View of the Shipping Situation.....	730
Railway Wages Advanced.....	661	Inventions for Submarine Work.....	731
A Lack of Currency.....	662	The Atlantic Fisheries Question.....	732
Labor and Immigration.....	662	The New Comet.....	733
Affairs in England.....	663	The Poetry of the Nineteenth Century.....	734
The Irish Troubles.....	664	Emile Zola and His Life Work.....	735
The Visit of Emperor William.....	665	Which Are the Best Pictures in the World?.....	736
Boer Generals and Other Berlin Topics.....	665	Tuberculosis in Human Beings and in Cattle.....	736
France at Home and Abroad.....	666	With diagram of the Comet b, 1902.	
Spanish Affairs.....	666	<b>The Periodicals Reviewed.....</b>	<b>738</b>
Other European Notes.....	666	<b>The New Books.....</b>	<b>746</b>
Important South American News.....	666	With portraits of Woodrow Wilson, Winthrop L. Marvin, A. K. McClure, George Francis Train, Henry C. Potter, Henry C. King, William De Witt Hyde, Orlando J. Smith, and Thomas R. Slicer.	
With portraits of Reed Smoot, De Forest Richards, Frank White, Charles N. Herreid, John T. Morrison, Albert J. Beveridge, George C. Pardee and family, Samuel W. T. Lanham, L. F. C. Garvin, James B. Frazier, William D. Jelks, John E. Addicks, Aaron T. Bliss, Samuel R. Van Sant, Robert M. LaFollette, Samuel W. Pennypacker, Frank W. Higgins, Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, Edward Blake, Michael Davitt, John Dillon, John E. Redmond, South African War Inquiry Commission, John St. Loe Strachey, M. Jusserand, Emilio de Ojeda, maps, cartoons, and other illustrations.		<b>The Season's Books for the Young.....</b>	<b>753</b>
<b>Record of Current Events.....</b>	<b>667</b>	By Ernest Knauff.	
With portraits of Luke E. Wright, B. P. Birdsall, Marcus Samuel, King Leopold of Belgium, Adolf Lorenz, and the late George Alfred Henty, and other illustrations.		With reproductions of illustrations.	
<b>Some Foreign Cartoons of the Month.....</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>Notes on the Novels of 1902.....</b>	<b>758</b>
		<b>Index to Periodicals.....</b>	<b>764</b>

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### VERESTCHAGIN'S "BATTLE OF SAN JUAN."

(The painting recently completed by the celebrated Russian painter Verestchagin, and put on view in New York for the first time in the latter part of November. The painting was done with the aid of President Roosevelt's criticism and information. It is regarded as one of the most important works of the famous painter.)

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

## *Review of Reviews.*

VOL. XXVI.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1902.

No. 6.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Our Slow  
Wheels of  
Government.*

The Fifty-seventh Congress of the United States assembles in Washington, on December 1, for its concluding session. Its official term ends on March 4, 1903. The Congress which was elected last month will not come together for an entire year, unless it should be called to meet in extra session some time between March 4 and next December. In no other country does a radical change of sentiment, when expressed at the polls, take so long to affect the governing machinery. If there had been an overwhelming Democratic victory last month, the newly elected House of Representatives could not have passed a tariff-revision bill, or any other measure of importance, until some time in the early part of the year 1904. Furthermore, the Democrats in such case could scarcely have obtained control of the Senate until two years more had elapsed, and they could in no case have obtained control of the Presidential office and the Executive Government until March, 1905. Thus, if the people of the United States had deliberately made up their minds, in 1902, that the Republicans had been in power long enough, and that the Democrats ought to have a chance to carry on the affairs of the country for a while, there would have been required at least three, and probably four, years in which to give that determination its full effect. What we should need three or four years to accomplish, our British friends, under their constitution, could bring about in three or four weeks. Both systems have their merits and their shortcomings.

*Swifter  
Mechanism  
of States  
and Cities*

It is to be remembered that the greater part of the domestic legislation actually affecting the people of the United States is the work of our State governments; and although, with the exception of New York and two or three other States, the legislatures ordinarily meet only once in two years, this meeting always comes soon after the elec-

tion. Thus, practically all of the legislatures which were chosen last month (and there were legislative elections in many States) will be in session and at work within two months after the date of the election. Questions of State government entered to no small extent into the electoral campaigns of the present year; and with our election of our State legislatures, governors and other State officers, mayors and municipal officials, county officers, school boards, local and State judges, and so on, the American citizen is not without opportunity to overhaul pretty quickly a large range of governmental mechanism.

*The House  
Fairly  
Responsive.*

As for the machinery of the federal Government, it is probably well for us that our numerous checks and balances, and our highly deliberate processes, tend to steadiness. Few of the things that belong to national policy are of a sort that demand swift response to popular judgment. Our Constitution, upon the whole, works exceedingly well, and there will have to be a far more widespread dissatisfaction than exists at present before it can be changed even in respect to a few details. But probably, if it were to be done over again, there are not many people who would favor the present delay in calling together a newly elected Congress. Most people would have the new Congressmen meet a year earlier than now. Since, however, the reapportionment every ten years keeps the seats in the House of Representatives fairly distributed among the different sections, States, and population elements, the members are acquainted with popular sentiment, and usually as responsive to it as could be expected. This year, the election does not show any marked change of public opinion, and the outgoing Congress can do its winter's business, which will be varied and important, with a feeling that it has been sustained in an appeal to the country. It will know what the people expect of it.

ence to the question in their platform. We hear from the Democrats many references in terms of glittering generality to their party principles, and it is not always easy to find out just what they really have in mind as fundamentally distinguishing them from the Republican party. But we think they might fairly claim a higher faith than the party now in power in the good sense and wisdom of the plain people, and particularly in the superior usefulness of a direct resort to the ballot box.

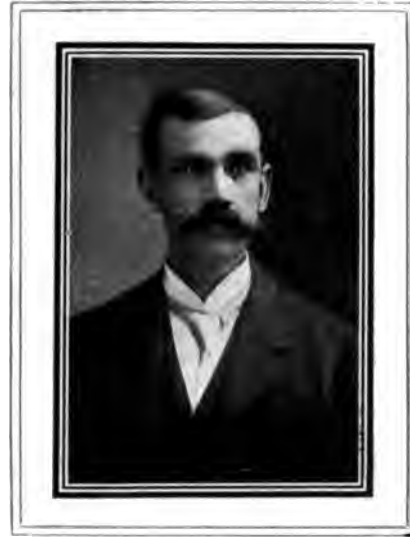
*The States  
and Their  
Senate Seats.*

Another difficult problem that relates to the United States Senate has to do with the equal representation of growingly unequal States. As a condition upon which to get the Constitution adopted at all it was necessary, in the convention of 1787, to remove the opposition of small States by recognizing the principle of equal State sovereignty. And so the Senate was shaped somewhat on the analogy of a congress of ambassadors. However true it may have been that the Union as originally formed was a federation of separate States, it is far less true of the country as it stands to-day. Two-thirds of the existing States never had any rights at all of separate sovereignty, but were parts of the common national domain, rather carelessly and unscientifically divided off into administrative provinces called by us Territories, and then singly or in groups erected into States, and admitted on equal terms to participation in the federal Government. The earlier admissions have almost invariably been justified by subsequent results, this being particularly true of the great series of States lying in the Mississippi Valley. Texas and California were above ordinary rules. Each was an imperial acquisition, and there could be no question about prompt admission to statehood, and about the moral, as well as the legal, title of each to equal rank in the United States Senate.

*Recent  
Admissions  
to the Union.*

But the later admission of a number of States lying on either side of the Rocky Mountain zone was imprudent, because experimental. There was a chance, to be sure, that these great areas would acquire population rapidly, and become the actual equals of Mississippi Valley and Eastern States. But since the scattered inhabitants of these areas were comfortable and well off under their territorial governments, there was no proper reason for making haste to admit them to the Union. Most of the undue and undignified precipitancy that was shown was the result of supposed political necessity and sheer moral weakness in the Republican party. The party had its lesson

when those new States deserted it, adopted free silver as their one idea in politics and government, and with their disproportionate vote in the United States Senate, kept the country on the anxious seat for several years. Ohio has today the population of a hundred Nevadas, and New York will soon have the population of two hundred. Tiny Rhode Island has ten times the population of Nevada. Unassuming little New



HON. REED SMOOT, OF UTAH.

(The Mormon apostle who will become a United States Senator.)

Jersey has more than twenty times the population of Wyoming, and Massachusetts has more than thirty times as many people. If one American citizen were as good as another for purposes of representation in the United States Senate, Idaho's two Senators ought to be offset by no less than eighty from Pennsylvania, and more than ninety from New York.

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Comparisons.*

There were ample reasons of a different sort why Utah should not have been admitted with its present boundaries seven years ago; yet its deficiency of population alone gave reason enough why it should have been kept on the waiting list for a good while to come, inasmuch as it has not even at this moment one-sixth of the average population of the forty-five States of the Union. To put it differently, the average citizen of the United States, in admitting a State like Utah, so far as the Senate is concerned, waives in favor of the Rocky Mountain man five-sixths of his own representation. Montana still has population enough for only one member of the House

*As to the Senate.* A more difficult problem is that of keeping the United States Senate equally in touch with national opinion and duly responsive. The difficulties arise from several considerations. One of these is the secondary election of Senators. The two seats in the Senate for each State have come to be the most highly coveted prizes of success in American public life. The Constitution directs that Senators shall be chosen by the State legislatures. The candidacy of ambitious and powerful men for seats in the Senate does not, as a rule, await the assembling of the State lawmaking bodies. Since the legislatures have to choose the Senators, the would-be Senators make it their business to choose the legislatures. The whole public life of not a few of our States within the past few years has been demoralized by the struggle for seats in the Senate at Washington. This clause in the Constitution, which specifies that the Senators shall be chosen by the legislatures of the States, has abundantly proven itself an unwise and improper restriction. The States should have been left to choose their Senators as they like. Some States for a long time,

in that case, might have preferred the present plan of election by the two branches of the legislature; but most of the States, and in our opinion all of them,—as the result of an unrestricted opportunity to test different methods,—would have come at last to the plan of direct popular election of Senators.

*Direct Election of Senators.* Every year brings fresh confirmation of the desirability of such a change, and upon few subjects are the people of the United States so nearly agreed. On a question of this kind the one set of men wholly incapable of expressing a wise or valuable judgment are the Senators themselves, who are the beneficiaries of the existing system. The members of the other House, on the other hand, have no reason for expressing a biased judgment; and when they vote,—as they have done, with entire, or practical, unanimity,—in favor of an amendment to the Constitution allowing the States to elect their Senators by popular vote, nothing could be in more shockingly bad taste than the determination of Senators themselves to prevent the question from coming before the States for an expression of final judgment. It is not necessary, of course, to change the existing system in those States which prefer to keep it; but liberty ought to be given to every State to elect its Senators by direct vote, as it elects its governor, if it so chooses. Delaware remains today without any representation in the Senate at all, as the result of a legislative deadlock produced by the aggressive determination of one rich man to fight his way into the Upper House of Congress.

*As a Possible Party Issue.* In many States it has become plain that the legislatures are rendered less fit instruments for their important lawmaking, financial, and administrative duties by reason of the fact that in at least two out of every three of their biennial sessions they must subordinate all other business to the struggle for the choice of a United States Senator. If the Republican party will not respond willingly to what is not merely a popular whim, but an intelligent and profound conviction, the Democrats will do well to make a party issue out of this question of the election of Senators. They have already done it nominally, and they should follow up the proposition as a distinctive party tenet. In their last national party platform they declared in favor of "an amendment to the federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people." The Republicans, on the other hand, omitted all refer-



UNCLE SAM: "I guess I can't get ready for Thanksgiving now."—From the *Illustrated American*, November 8.

ence to the question in their platform. We hear from the Democrats many references in terms of glittering generality to their party principles, and it is not always easy to find out just what they really have in mind as fundamentally distinguishing them from the Republican party. But we think they might fairly claim a higher faith than the party now in power in the good sense and wisdom of the plain people, and particularly in the superior usefulness of a direct resort to the ballot box.

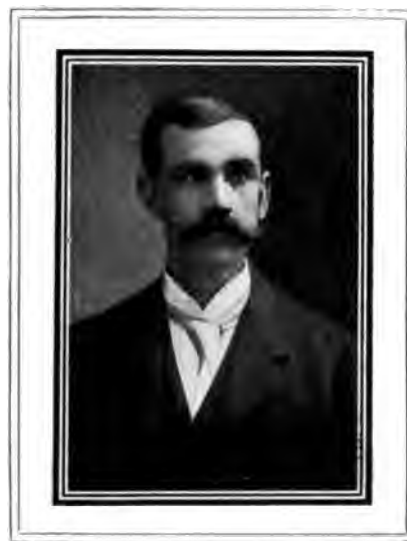
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Hon. De Forest Richards,  
of Wyoming.



Hon. Frank White,  
of North Dakota.



Hon. Charles N. Herreid,  
of South Dakota.



Hon. John T. Morrison,  
of Idaho.

FOUR REPUBLICAN GOVERNORS-ELECT OF NEW NORTHWESTERN STATES.

(All but Mr. Morrison are reelected.)

of Representatives in the newly elected Congress, while Texas has gained three members in a decade, and is now to have sixteen seats. Montana's one Representative for the coming ten years will meet Texas' sixteen, and New York's thirty-seven; but Montana counts for exactly as much in the Senate as Texas or New York. Experience thus far has not justified the division of Dakota into two States. If admitted at all, Dakota should have come in as one State, although there might have been an understanding that if it were so desired by the people themselves, a division into two States might take effect at that future time when each State thus to be formed should have the average population of the other members of the Union.

*Areas and  
Populations.*

For example, the two Dakotas, taken together, have now about 700,000 people. North Dakota has a population equivalent to one-fifth of the average of all the States, and South Dakota's people are about one-fourth as many as those of the average State. Texas, on the other hand, gets along very well as a single State with an area almost twice as great as that of the Dakotas combined. Washington and Oregon might well have been united, —again with the understanding that if they so desired they should constitute two States at such a time in the future as they had reached the average development of their sister commonwealths. Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho should have been kept in the territorial stage for another decade, and then should have been admitted as one large State. Taken together, they have a population of about 500,000 in an area somewhat exceeding 300,000 square miles. Texas already a population of more than 3,000,000 in an

area somewhat less than 300,000 square miles. With its smaller area, Texas gained more than 813,000 people in the last decade, while with their considerably larger area this group of three States—Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho—together added only 220,000. Little New Jersey alone, meanwhile, had added nearly 440,000 in the same period, while Minnesota had added 450,000. These new Rocky Mountain States have not in rapidity of growth justified those glowing promises made for them at the time of their admission twelve and thirteen years ago. The two Dakotas, Montana, and Washington, were admitted in November, 1889, while Idaho and Wyoming won their statehood in the next year.

*Utah as the  
Latest Mis-  
take.*

It is, of course, the merest nonsense to say that presentation of these plain facts involves any unfriendliness toward the States thus mentioned. The land speculators and ambitious politicians of those Territories, rather than the ordinary citizens, were the people who urged what they called their "claims" to statehood, and they are not to be censured for presenting their case to the best of their ability. All fault-finding should be reserved for the statesmen at Washington, who, for immediate party reasons, conferred the irrevocable rank and authority of statehood upon mere casual divisions of the public domain which had scarcely begun to grow into any organic unity as bodies politic. More recently, at the beginning of 1896, the Territory of Utah was admitted. Utah, as a Mormon center, had indeed become a distinct social and political organism; but its population was too far below the average in numbers, and its civilization was too defective in important respects, to justify its

being made one of the system of States. It should have been kept indefinitely in the territorial rank, with a view to annexing it ultimately to Nevada. But the merits of the case were ignored.

*The Pending  
"Omnibus  
Bill."*

This whole question of the Territories and their admission now comes up in the most concrete and urgent form, because the House of Representatives last winter passed an "omnibus bill" to admit to the Union the Territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona, while the question was only prevented from being acted upon in the Senate by a promise which Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, was in position to exact, that the measure should be given a leading place on the calendar of the new session, and should be taken up in the very first week of December. Both parties inserted in their last national platforms planks favoring the admission of these three Territories. Undoubtedly, the Democrats are deliberately committed to the policy. The Dakotas and other new Northwestern States were admitted by the Republicans with distinct reference to the possible need of their electoral votes in the Presidential election of 1892. The Democrats have ever since demanded the admission of Arizona and New Mexico on the theory of party compensation, believing, as they do, that in the long run these Southwestern sisters would be Democratic both in the Senate and in the Electoral College.

*As Regards  
Oklahoma.*

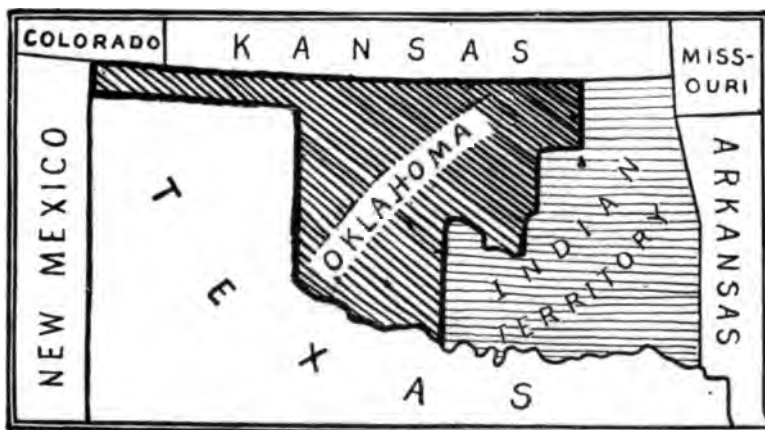
Oklahoma's "claims" are based upon the really remarkable growth of a very good piece of farming country. Oklahoma would, in the long run, stand with Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas in the Democratic column. It has been carved with accidental and unscientific boundary lines out of the Western

part of the old Indian Territory, through the extinction of Indian titles and the successive opening up of several tribal reservations. Oklahoma has an area of 38,958 square miles. This includes 5,000 or 6,000 square miles of the long, narrow "No-man's Land" strip, which ought to be added to Texas, as a glance at the map will readily enough show. With that strip detached, and the 31,000 square miles of the present Indian Territory added, Oklahoma would have permanent and scientific boundaries, and a suitable size and shape. It should remain, by all means, in the territorial condition until the process of opening up what remains of the Indian Territory shall have been completed. Oklahoma, as it now exists, merely represents a temporary internal division of the Indian Territory made for the purpose of providing a way to govern that portion which was fully opened up to white settlement. When the full dimensions of the old Indian Territory are restored, the whole region thrown open, and all conditions duly and deliberately considered, the time will have come for taking up seriously the question of admission under the name of Oklahoma, or any other name that the people may choose and Congress may accept. The facts are too plain to be denied.

*Consider  
Oklahoma's  
Future.*

To admit Oklahoma now, with its irregular and accidental boundaries,—and its area only half that of the neighboring States of Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas,—would be a scandalously unstatesmanlike thing for Congress to do. With all party considerations laid aside, and with patient, intelligent, and honest study given to the question, Congress could not possibly at this time admit Oklahoma. Furthermore, the best people of Oklahoma know that this is true, and that the present

statehood movement is one of boomers and politicians for merely local and temporary ends. The admission of new States to our federal Union is one that involves history of an important sense for centuries to come. Shame upon alleged statesmen at Washington who will not allow such a question to come up for dignified and mature consideration, but who try to settle it upon snap votes, in utter disregard of all the motives that should actuate the national lawmaking body. Oklahoma is making admirable progress as a far



MAP TO SHOW OKLAHOMA'S ABSURD BOUNDARIES.



community. Its people are quite like the people of the farming States lying to the north and east of it, and when its boundaries have been fixed as they ought to be, with the opening of the Indian country completed, it will be welcomed by everybody as a splendid accession to the Union,—a State which will soon take fine rank, and rapidly forge ahead to a position where it will have almost or quite the average population of the rest of the Union.

*Let the President Consider His Geography.*

If Congress shall vote to admit it now, in the wrong shape and at the wrong time, let us hope that President Roosevelt will intervene with a prompt veto. Such an action would be commended by the whole country: for every sensible citizen would appreciate the reasons, and no man would believe in his heart that the President was in the slightest degree affected by the question whether or not Oklahoma, at the next Presidential election, would stand in the Republican or the Democratic column. If participating in the Presidential election, it would in all probability give its vote for Roosevelt; but that is an argument that cannot properly be taken into account. It is a question of our permanent political geography, and of Oklahoma's own best destiny and true glory as a State.

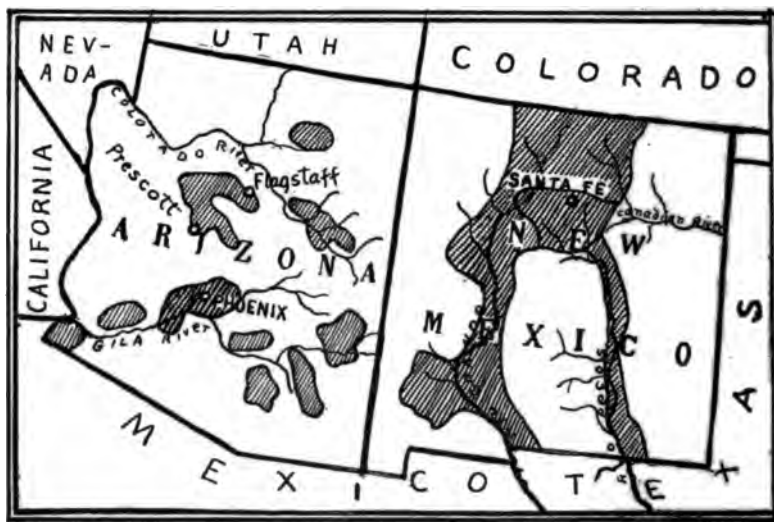
*Arizona and New Mexico.*

As for Arizona and New Mexico, they certainly are not deficient in area. Arizona has nearly 114,000 square miles, and New Mexico nearly 123,000. Taken together, however, they are considerably smaller than Texas, and they have nothing like the prospect of population growth that Oklahoma possesses. At the last census Arizona had nearly 123,000 people, and New Mexico just over 195,000. At its present rate of growth it will take New Mexico several hundred years to catch up with the average population of the existing States. Arizona has only a little more than half the population of an ordinary Congressional district. Oklahoma, with its boundaries properly extended to include the whole of the Indian Territory, would have already a good deal more than twice the population of

both Arizona and New Mexico. According to the latest available statistics, Arizona has 16,500 pupils enrolled in common schools, as against more than 1,200,000 in the State of New York, and more than 1,150,000 in the State of Pennsylvania. Yet Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, proposes to give the adjacent States of Arizona and New Mexico the same voting power in the United States Senate as that which is held by the adjacent States of New York and Pennsylvania. We have no reason to underestimate all that is excellent in the Spanish-speaking element which forms so large a part of the population of New Mexico; but no one will pretend that this population, largely illiterate and scarcely at all acquainted with our principles and methods of government, is at present fit for statehood.

*Population Conditions.*

Of all the States and Territories in the Union, New Mexico and Arizona have the largest proportion of inhabitants who cannot speak English. The current language of the masses in New Mexico is Spanish, and even the children who learn English in the schools revert to the parent language in later years. New Mexico, also, leads the list of States and Territories, by a large percentage, as respects the proportion of illiteracy among the native white population. Furthermore, in all the inhabited spots of Arizona and New Mexico male population is greatly in excess of female, showing wholly unsettled conditions of society. It



MAP TO SHOW INHABITED PARTS OF ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

(Outside of the shaded areas, the two Territories are practically without population. These inhabited parts have the low average of only from two to six per square mile, excepting the more heavily-shaded districts around the capitals, Phoenix and Santa Fé, in which the population averages, according to the census, from six to eighteen per square mile.)

means mining camps and cowboys, rather than families and settled communities. Taking both Territories, it is only in the Santa Fé neighborhood of northern New Mexico that the males are not in very great excess. The irrigation developments of the next ten or twenty years, let us hope, will greatly change all this. Our map on the preceding page, derived from a volume of the new census, shows the limited areas of inhabitancy in Arizona and New Mexico, like oases in a desert, as compared with great, desolate stretches of virtually unpeopled country.

*The Senate  
Committee on  
the Ground.*

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, accompanied by several other Senators, went last month, as a sub-committee, to visit these Southwestern Territories. They did not go on a mere junketing expedition, but with a view to studying the situation seriously and carefully. At the very beginning of the new session Senator Beveridge's committee will hold sessions at Washington, and will be prepared to entertain facts, opinions, and arguments which

qualified people may wish to present on the question of admission. We understand that it will be the disposition of this committee to listen to those who object to admission, as well as to those who favor it. And since the advocates of admission will not fail to push their cause with all possible energy and diligence, it cannot be wrong for those who are opposed to admission to say so with equal frankness. For our part, we wish it to be as widely known as possible that we think the admission of those Territories at the present time is without justification from the larger point of view of the welfare of the United States. Even if Senator Beveridge, with some members of his committee on Territories, should entertain views similar to those we have expressed, it would

nevertheless be quite impossible for the chairman and the committee to prevent action in the Senate unless supported by newspapers and citizens who believe that such issues should be decided upon their true merits, and quite apart from private scheming, political log-rolling, and party exigencies. The work of Mr. Beveridge's committee in the Southwest last month was businesslike and thorough beyond all precedents.



SENATOR BEVERIDGE, OF INDIANA.

(Last month investigating conditions in the Territories of the Southwest.)

*The  
Meaning of  
the Elections.* The principal results of the elections last month show that the period of Republican dominance in the affairs of the nation is reasonably likely to continue at least until the year 1908. This may not prove to be the case, inasmuch as events may greatly accelerate the recovery of the Democratic party, so that it may make a formidable showing two years hence. But, in so far as this year's election may be taken as a prognostic, it points to the election of Mr. Roosevelt as President two years hence. According to normal precedents, a strong reaction was due last month. That the reaction as a whole was only slight,

and in some States not visible at all, is regarded by authorities in both parties as due to the confidence of the people in President Roosevelt more than to any other factor. Not a single State was completely carried by the Democrats last month outside of the former slaveholding group, with the sole exception of Nevada, where results never have any outside significance. In addition to carrying all the Northern States except Nevada, the Republicans also prevailed in Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia. Thirty-one States were carried by the Republicans, and fourteen by the Democrats. If the Presidency of the United States were to be determined by last month's voting, it has been estimated that the Republican candidate would have 322 electoral votes, as against 154 for the Democratic cand

From the *Harper*.

GOVERNOR-ELECT PARDEE, OF CALIFORNIA, AND HIS INTERESTING FAMILY.

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*Republican  
Losses in  
Congress.*

The Republicans, however, lost more seats in the House of Representatives than they gained, and their majority in the next Congress will be reduced to about thirty. Nearly all of the Republican losses of Congressional seats occurred in urban districts. New York had gained three seats by the new apportionment, due chiefly to the rapid growth of New York City. The great metropolitan district happened last month to go Democratic by an overwhelming majority, and this gives the Democrats several additional members of the next Congress. Likewise, the Democrats gained a Boston district, a densely-populated Rhode Island district, the *Scranton* district of Pennsylvania, a *Baltimore* district which had previously been Repub-

lican, the Detroit district in Michigan, the Omaha district in Nebraska, the Minneapolis district in Minnesota, one in Wisconsin, one in Iowa, and two in California, including the San Francisco district now represented by the well-known chairman of the Committee on Post Offices, Mr. Loud. With few exceptions, therefore, the radical changes at the polls have been in the cities rather than in the country districts, and these changes are chiefly significant as showing tendencies. They point to a greatly increased percentage of independent voting on the part of populations that read the daily newspapers, and that, in recent years especially, have come to care more for actual things than for the mere traditions that go with the names Republican and Democratic.

*The Senate  
Unaffected.*

Last month's elections will not affect relative party strength in the Senate. The Republicans will lose three or four seats as the result of the election of new State legislatures, and will gain an equivalent number. Thus, a nominal Republican seat in Maryland will be filled by the return of a strong Democratic leader, Mr. Gorman. The North Carolina and Kentucky seats now held by Senators Pritchard and Deboe revert naturally to the Democrats, Mr. McCreary having already

been named as Senator from the latter State. In Nevada, the distinguished Congressman, Mr. Newland, who has won great prestige by reason of the part he played in securing for the West the passage of the irrigation bill, is to have the seat in the Senate for a long time past held by Mr. Jones. As against these four losses, the Republicans will gain Senators from the following four States.—Kansas, Utah, Idaho, and Washington. Senator Harris, of Kansas, owed his seat to a successful coalition of Democrats and Populists six years ago. The Republicans seem now to have fully regained control of Kansas, and Senator Burton will have a Republican colleague after March 4. In Utah, a Republican victory will give the Senatorial seat now occupied by Mr. Rawlins to an interesting and vigorous personality. Mr. Reed Smoot, who is known not only as a successful business man of large and varied interests, but also as an avowed Mormon and an apostle of that church. It is distinctly affirmed that he is not, and never has been, a polygamist. Idaho, which had left the Republican column on the silver question, has now returned, and Senator Heitfeld will give place to a successor who will vote with the majority. In like manner Senator Turner, of Washington, who represented the fusion movement, will give way to a Republican.

*Rivalries for  
Senate Seats.*

It does not follow that Senatorial seats will be easily filled, even where party victories have been emphatic. Thus, the Republicans have again carried the Delaware Legislature by a good majority; but, as our readers will remember, the party has long been divided into intensely hostile factions, with the result that during the present Congress

both Senatorial seats from Delaware have been vacant, while in the previous Congress only one was filled. For many years a candidate named Addicks, with a great fortune made in the exploitation of gas companies, has been trying, by what he would probably call "modern methods," to capture the little State of Delaware, in order to obtain the coveted prize of the United States Senatorship. Addicks, if we mistake not, is a Massachusetts man, who seems to have chosen Delaware as the field of his political operations after looking the country over and deciding that this little State offered the best opening for a man of means and energy who desires to reach the United States Senate as the crowning reward of a life of endeavor.

On two or three former occasions *Mr. Addicks and Delaware.* Mr. Addicks has come within three or four votes in the Legislature of gaining the desired end. He has now twenty-one legislators, and he will need six or seven more to control the situation. The so-called Republican "regulars" hold eight seats, with one or two of them regarded as doubtful. If Addicks could win over four or five votes from the Democratic minority, he would be elected; but Democratic sentiment in Delaware hitherto has been so strongly against him that legislators have been deterred by well-grounded fears of personal violence. The situation is not merely a local one. It is not as if Addicks aimed at the governorship of Delaware. A Senator help to make the laws and shape the policies of the great nation. There are no Addicks Republicans worth speaking of outside of the 10,000, 12,000 voters,—mostly poor and ignorant,—Delaware who have gradually been shaped in



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From the *W. & P.*

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FOUR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNORS CHOSEN LAST MONTH.

a compact and inalienable Addicks following. The situation is too notorious to be ignored. There is no Addicks public opinion in Delaware, or anywhere else, that is entitled to a shred of respect. The minority of regular Republicans in Delaware, who have long refused to compromise and take one Senatorial seat at the price of allowing Addicks to have the other, are deserving of the outspoken support of all high-minded men, Republicans and Democrats alike, in every part of the country. Meanwhile, the political life and legislative work of the State of Delaware must remain distracted and demoralized.

*In Colorado,  
Oregon, and  
Idaho.*

In the Upper House of the Colorado Legislature there are enough hold-over Senators to keep a clear majority in favor of the return of Senator Teller; but the other branch, newly elected, is decisively Republican. If the Republicans have their way, Senator Teller will be retired and ex-Senator Wolcott will reappear at Washington. The situation is likely to be a severely contested one. There has been a marvelous change in Colorado political sentiment since Wolcott was condemned, in 1896, for supporting McKinley, while Teller was almost unanimously extolled as the hero of the State for going over to Bryan at that time. In Oregon the Republicans are overwhelmingly in control of both branches of the Legislature, but are almost equally divided among themselves into two factions. There bids fair to be some difficulty, therefore, in filling the seat that will be vacated by Senator Joseph Simon. The Idaho Republican Legislature will also, according to reports, have a Senatorial fight on its hands.

*Some  
Foregone  
Conclusions.*

In New York, Senator Thomas C. Platt has said that he will be a candidate for reelection, while Governor Odell and the party leaders have also said that Senator Platt would meet with no opposition. In Illinois, Republican success means that Congressman Hopkins will succeed Senator Mason. In spite of factional trouble in Wisconsin, it may be regarded as almost certain that Senator Spooner will be reelected. In Michigan it is



JOHN E. ADDICKS,

(Who seeks to represent Delaware in the Senate.)

also quite certain that General Alger will be chosen to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Senator McMillan. He will, in any case, appear in the Senate during this coming session as temporarily appointed by the governor. The Vermont Legislature, which assembles early, met in October, and it has already reelected Senator Dillingham. It seems to be expected that William J. Stone will succeed Senator Vest, of Missouri, that State being almost alone in its pronounced adherence to the Bryan wing of the Democracy. Speaker Henderson will continue to preside over the House during the present term, while the question who is to be Speaker in the next Congress will be a very absorbing one at Washington. Many candidates have appeared, Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, still being clearly in the lead. There is nothing in the Constitution or laws to prevent the House from going outside its own membership to select a Speaker, and this idea was discussed last month; but there is no reason to suppose that it will be seriously considered for a moment. The Republican candidate was successful in carrying Speaker Henderson's district, as against the vigorous Democratic canvass made by ex-Governor Boies. In Minnesota, on the other hand, ex-Governor Lind carried the usually Republican Minneapolis district against the present incumbent, Hon. Loren Fletcher. We have already alluded to the defeat of Mr. Mercer in the Omaha district, Mr. Corliss in the Detroit district, and Mr. Loud in the San Francisco district, all of these men being prominent members of the present House.

*The Drift  
Within Parties.*

Where manhood is virile, and people think for themselves, it is impossible to keep political life running in the grooves of old parties. That is why Addicks, in capturing a majority of the dominant party in Delaware, does not necessarily win his case. In other States, as well as in Delaware, the struggle between party factions is often more intense and more significant than the opposition between the parties themselves. Thus it is significant to note this year that in parts of the East there has been a very large increase in the vote of the Socialist Labor party. The Bryan support is disintegrating, a part of it going over to the extreme Socialistic movement, and most of it returning to the regular Democratic camp. Similarly, some of the old-time Democrats who voted the Republican ticket temporarily as a protest against Bryanism, are now calling themselves Roosevelt Republicans, while by far the greater part of them in this last election were working hard under the Democratic banner. There is comparatively little evidence of shift-



Hon. Aaron T. Bliss,  
of Michigan.Hon. Samuel R. Van Sant,  
of Minnesota.Hon. Robert M. LaFollette,  
of Wisconsin.Hon. Sam'l W. Pennypacker,  
of Pennsylvania.

## FOUR SUCCESSFUL REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNORSHIPS.

ing and realignment among the Republicans, most of the troubles in the camp of the dominant party being of a local and personal nature, and not involving political principles to any great extent. The differences in Iowa over the question of tariff reform have not seemed to the country to be very radical. The election results would not indicate that Iowa is prepared to break away from the protectionist column; while, on the other hand, it is evident enough that the Hawkeye State would be glad to see the present tariff schedules a good deal modified.

*Local issues in Wisconsin.* The Wisconsin situation attracted a great deal of attention. Governor LaFollette will not be able to prevent Mr. Spooner's reelection to the Senate, while those opposed to the governor will scarcely be able any longer to prevent the adoption of a primary-election system and certain methods of taxing corporations to which Governor LaFollette stands pledged. The following quotations from a private correspondent probably represent the Wisconsin situation as fairly as any one observer could state it:

The reelection of Governor LaFollette by a majority, as compared with two years ago, cut down one-half, is nevertheless regarded as a substantial endorsement and victory. LaFollette's largest losses were in Madison and Dane County (where he lives), and this unfortunate fact is explained by those who love him by saying that the State capital is the storm center of the opposition to him, while those opposed to him say that those who know him best distrust his powers and suspect his motives. However, generally speaking, LaFollette is still very much on top in Wisconsin. He was confessedly "cut" by thousands of Republicans, including party leaders, who made no bones of the fact. This, of course, is unusual, and indicates that his propaganda is to an extent above, or at least outside, party lines. His champions talk much of him as the prime exponent of an

American movement against corporate power. They look to see him in the Senate later.

As for Spooner: The composition of the new Legislature is practically that of two years ago, the expected encroachments by the Democrats not being realized. They gained but two or three seats in the whole body of one hundred and thirty-three (Senate and Assembly). An easy majority is definitely pledged to return Spooner, and we look for this thing to come to pass. The chasm between Spooner and his lieutenants and LaFollette is permanent; and there is no question that the LaFollette inner circle would delight in an anti-Spooner *coup d'etat* in January next. Normally it would seem impossible, but so adroit are the LaFollette leaders, and so bitter their opposition to Spooner, that some train of circumstances may prevent his reelection. It is not likely; but seeing the State convention hypnotized and unhorsed by Governor LaFollette and his trusted few, nothing can longer surprise me in the Wisconsin political situation. The session of the Legislature will be devoted almost exclusively to tax reform and the primary elections. I expect that there will be dull, sodden opposition, but LaFollette will drag some achievement and prestige from it.

*The Political Revival in Chicago.*

A rather tangled Republican situation in Illinois seems to be improving by virtue of intelligent Republican reorganization in the great city of Chicago. The State gave a majority last month of over eighty thousand for the Republican ticket, and the city itself furnished perhaps one-sixth of this majority. However great the merits of the Republican State administration, it has not won a striking popularity. Republican victory in Illinois cannot be ascribed in considerable measure, as in some other Republican States, to fortunate local conditions. After enumerating the grounds of dissension among the Republicans of the State and of Cook County, a private correspondent, in explaining the situation last month, continues as follows:

vote and an honest count, by scores of thousands. The estimates privately given by well-informed men point to wholesale corruption in Philadelphia last month so appalling as to be almost beyond the belief of people elsewhere.

*The Election  
in New York.*

If Philadelphia's vast Republican majority represents venality, repeating, and ballot-box stuffing, nothing of that kind has been alleged with respect to the huge Democratic majority in the city of New York. This reached about 122,000. In the early evening of election day it seemed impossible that the State outside of New York City could roll up a Republican majority that would overcome Coler's enormous vote in the metropolis. It happened, however, that the State at large was as emphatically Republican as New York City was Democratic, and Governor Odell was reelected by a plurality of more than 10,000 votes. The political philosophers do not agree upon the reasons for the weakness of the Republican ticket among the voters of the great city; and although many have tried to charge it against the administration of Mayor Low, to our minds it is rather an indication,—as was the election of Mayor Low and the fusion ticket last year,—of the growing independence of the average New York voter. Mr. Coler, the Democratic candidate, was popular in his home city, and he was supported with particular fervor by newspapers like the *New York Journal* (which, by the way, is now renamed the *American*), that have the widest circulation among workingmen. The coal strike, which had produced great scarcity of fuel in the tenements of the metropolis, undoubtedly had far more political effect there than in the coal-fields of Pennsylvania. One of the lessons for the local Republican managers is to be learned from what our correspondent already quoted has said about party reorganization in Chicago. Except in a few districts, Republican organization in New York City is a farce. As for the Low administration, its worst fault seems to be that it does not provide sensations enough for a community that likes startling headlines. In most respects, New York City is well governed, prosperous, and fortunate.



HON. FRANK W. HIGGINS.  
(Elected Lieutenant-governor  
of New York.)

*A Broad  
Democratic  
Outlook.*

The great factor in the Democratic campaign in New York was ex-Senator David B. Hill. A New York correspondent of independent Democratic views writes to us as follows upon the Democratic outlook in New York and the country at large:

I feel confident that the result in New York State means the final elimination of Mr. Hill from any real importance in either State or national councils hereafter. The people of short memories have, curiously enough, considered him as a conservative since the Bryan 1900 episode, and incidentally that of Chicago in 1896; but, fortunately for good morals as well as better politics, his utterly useless and senseless acceptance, and even more absurd defense, of the coal plank has opened the eyes of very many.

I consider the Republican majority in Maryland to indicate that Mr. Gorman, who has never had any moral strength, cannot be considered a factor of great influence hereafter in the councils of the party, although, being Senator, I fancy he will be more of a factor than Mr. Hill. The return of the Populists so largely to the Republican camp in the far West will, I think, completely disrupt the alliance with the Southern Democrats, which has given Mr. Bryan his real strength heretofore.

I consider that the elimination of these three men and the influence that they represent, to some extent, means great good to the country at large in opening the way to a return of the Southern Democratic leaders to their former alliance with the Middle and Eastern States. This, I believe, would be very certain to follow any general recognition of one important man as standing for true democratic policy, which is essentially conservative, and for the rights of the people, which are rarely gained by radical action.



IT'S A ROUGH ROAD FOR DAVID B. HILL.  
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

If those dissensions had continued as they were a year ago, Cook County (Chicago) would have been lost by a large majority. That would have meant the loss of the Legislature, and perhaps of the State ticket. Last winter, a number of Republican leaders set out to find some means of improvement. A committee of ten was appointed for the Hyde Park wards of Chicago (the great Republican wards of the south side). It made a very careful and detailed study of the causes of dissatisfaction, and after much consideration, recommended a plan for the complete reorganization of the party in that territory. This plan involved the opening of the ward and precinct clubs to all Republican voters, definiteness of time and place for all caucuses and party elections, and provisions for publicity and fairness in the conduct of party matters. These recommendations, amounting to a complete revolution in party organization (in my ward, the Seventh, the Republican ward club formerly had about 700 members,—there are now nearly 6,000), were adopted with practical unanimity by all the different factions concerned, and had considerable influence in modifying similar evils in other parts of the county. The result was the practical union of the party, the nomination of a county ticket in the spring convention which was in every respect unexceptionable, and which won the respect of the independent newspapers and of all independent voters, and a considerable improvement in the quality of nominees for the State Legislature. In our part of the city, at least, these nominees were in every case beyond criticism, and in some cases were peculiarly strong.

At the election the Hyde Park wards gave a Republican majority of about ten thousand, instead of the scanty two or three thousand which we apprehended. I think that the work in the interest of Republican harmony was at least an important factor in the success this fall.

After all, however, the main cause of the general victory in this State was in the personality of President Roosevelt. From the first, those of us who were interested in the policy of the party this year made that a prominent issue, and insisted that the election should be a vote of confidence or of want of confidence in his administration. We held that as Roosevelt was not elected to the Presidency, but came to it under very distressing circumstances, and as this was the first general election since his accession, the question was whether the voters of Illinois should be counted among those who were satisfied with his administration. The result shows very plainly just what the people of Illinois think on the subject.

One of the most picturesque and striking features of last month's campaign, which in many other States was decidedly commonplace and apathetic, was the part taken by Mr. Tom L. Johnson,—mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, author of the Democratic State platform, and an acknowledged candidate for the next Presidential nomination. Mr. Johnson's Democratic canvass in Ohio resembled, in some respects, Mr. LaFollette's Republican canvass in Wisconsin. Mr. Johnson carried his own city of Cleveland, but the Republicans rolled up tremendous majorities at Cincinnati, in the

opposite corner of the State. This was due chiefly to the fact that John R. McLean,—owner of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and Johnson's rival for Democratic control and political honors in Ohio,—used his powerful influence and his great machine against the platform and the State ticket that Mr. Johnson had put in the field. Ohio went Republican by an average plurality of more than eighty thousand, this being a gain of 50 or 60 per cent. over the plurality of the last Presidential election. It must not be too readily assumed, however, that Mr. Johnson's powerful appeals for the taxation of the securities of railways and other corporations have not sown seed broadcast that will bear fruit in years to come. An intelligent and sincere private correspondent takes the ground, (1) that in the city of Cleveland, where Mr. Johnson had stated his case very fully and completely, the Democratic vote showed a great increase over that of a year ago; (2) that but for the Cincinnati defection, Mr. Bigelow, who headed the Democratic ticket as candidate for secretary of state, would have shown gains everywhere over Kilbourne, who was last year the Democratic candidate for governor; (3) that in most counties visited by Johnson there were gains over the Kilbourne vote; and (4) that it takes time to educate the people on such subjects as taxation, but that Mr. Johnson has been encouraged to work more vigorously than ever for such reforms, and particularly for better city government in Cleveland. It would appear also that Mr. Johnson would, in any case, prefer to come before the people as a Presidential candidate in 1908 rather than in 1904, believing that the ideas he represents will have gained far wider adherence in the next few years.

#### *Pennsylvania and the Strike.*

It had been expected that the great coal strike, directly affecting several hundred thousand voters in Pennsylvania, might have some marked bearing upon the election in that State,\*but it did not so turn out. There was a large Republican majority, aided materially by President Roosevelt's success in ending the strike. If it had not been ended, or if there had been a serious collision with the militia, results might possibly have been different. It happens that Judge Pennypacker was elected governor by a majority independent of that which the State's two large cities supplied. A trusted correspondent remarks that this was a fortunate circumstance, inasmuch as the irregularities in Philadelphia were never before so gross. We make no charges, because we have no knowledge of the facts. Yet it is commonly alleged that Philadelphia election returns ordinarily do not represent an honest

*Tom Johnson's Ohio Campaign.*

vote and an honest count, by scores of thousands. The estimates privately given by well-informed men point to wholesale corruption in Philadelphia last month so appalling as to be almost beyond the belief of people elsewhere.

*The Election  
in New York.*

If Philadelphia's vast Republican majority represents venality, repeating, and ballot-box stuffing, nothing of that kind has been alleged with respect to the huge Democratic majority in the city of New York. This reached about 122,000. In the early evening of election day it seemed impossible that the State outside of New York City could roll up a Republican majority that would overcome Coler's enormous vote in the metropolis. It happened, however, that the State at large was as emphatically Republican as New York City was Democratic, and Governor Odell was reelected by a plurality of more than 10,000 votes. The political philosophers do not agree upon the reasons for the weakness of the Republican ticket among the voters of the great city; and although many have tried to charge it against the administration of Mayor Low, to our minds it is rather an indication,—as was the election of Mayor Low and the fusion ticket last year,—of the growing independence of the average New York voter. Mr. Coler, the Democratic candidate, was popular in his home city, and he was supported with particular fervor by newspapers like the *New York Journal* (which, by the way, is now renamed the *American*), that have the widest circulation among workingmen. The coal strike, which had produced great scarcity of fuel in the tenements of the metropolis, undoubtedly had far more political effect there than in the coal-fields of Pennsylvania. (One of the lessons for the local Republican managers is to be learned from what our correspondent already quoted has said about party reorganization in Chicago. Except in a few districts, Republican organization in New York City is a farce. As for the Low administration, its worst fault seems to be that it does not provide sensations enough for a community that likes startling headlines. In most respects, New York City is well governed, prosperous, and fortunate.



HON. FRANK W. HIGGINS.  
(Elected Lieutenant-governor  
of New York.)

*A Broad  
Democratic  
Outlook.*

The great factor in the Democratic campaign in New York was ex-Senator David B. Hill. A New York correspondent of independent Democratic views writes to us as follows upon the Democratic outlook in New York and the country at large:

I feel confident that the result in New York State means the final elimination of Mr. Hill from any real importance in either State or national councils hereafter. The people of short memories have, curiously enough, considered him as a conservative since the Bryan 1900 episode, and incidentally that of Chicago in 1896; but, fortunately for good morals as well as better politics, his utterly useless and senseless acceptance, and even more absurd defense, of the coal plank has opened the eyes of very many.

I consider the Republican majority in Maryland to indicate that Mr. Gorman, who has never had any moral strength, cannot be considered a factor of great influence hereafter in the councils of the party, although, being Senator, I fancy he will be more of a factor than Mr. Hill. The return of the Populists so largely to the Republican camp in the far West will, I think, completely disrupt the alliance with the Southern Democrats, which has given Mr. Bryan his real strength heretofore.

I consider that the elimination of these three men and the influence that they represent, to some extent, means great good to the country at large in opening the way to a return of the Southern Democratic leaders to their former alliance with the Middle and Eastern States. This, I believe, would be very certain to follow any general recognition of one important man as standing for true democratic policy, which is essentially conservative, and for the rights of the people, which are rarely gained by radical action.



IT'S A ROUGH ROAD FOR DAVID B. HILL.  
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

*E. M. Shepard's Views.*

Mr. Edward M. Shepard, last year the Democratic candidate for the mayoralty of New York, and recognized as one of the ablest thinkers and foremost personalities in the party, summed up the election last month as showing three things, as follows :

First,—The tendency in the Northeastern States and in States of the Central West to return to the traditional doctrines of the Democratic party.

Second,—The dislike of the American people for anything which they deem reckless or revolutionary ; and

Third,—The powerful and even decisive influence of the independent sentiment not closely allied to either party.

Mr. Shepard finds intelligence, wisdom, and vigor now prevailing among New England Democrats, and believes that, "if they adhere to their present programme, that section of the Union will become Democratic." Mr. Shepard accounts for the situation in New York on the ground that "the metropolis shows much sooner than the country districts the trend of public opinion." Sympathizing with Tom L. Johnson's campaign, Mr. Shepard thinks, nevertheless, that his programme was theoretically in advance of public opinion ; and he also thinks the coal plank in New York similarly harmful to the Democratic party. Mr. Shepard puts tariff reform first in his programme, and he believes that if the Democratic party "be wise, if it avoid every suggestion of demagoguery or attempt to gain some immediate and merely factitious advantage, there is a large probability of success in 1904."

*The Southern Situation.*

The political situation in the South is interesting chiefly as it relates to three things : (1) the changing attitude of the Democratic party ; (2) the elimination of the negro vote, and (3) the attempt to form a white Republican party. A correspondent from Virginia says :

Undoubtedly the Democrats of Virginia are more closely united than they have been since 1896. This is due to the practical admission that the silver issue is dead, and the reappearance in the fold of men like Cleveland, Olney, and so on. The disfranchisement of the negro in Virginia will tend gradually to divide the State, which will be for the betterment of the whites and for the great advantage of the negro.

A well-informed North Carolina correspondent, noting the fact that "the negroes did not vote to any great extent," remarks of those who did : "Many voted the Democratic ticket for the first time in their lives." He goes on as follows : "The independent sentiment is growing ; there was more scratching than has ever been done in a State election here before. As a result, the machine will be afraid to put up any but good

men hereafter." Our correspondent believes that the business interests of North Carolina are demanding a higher order of ability and character in politics, and he adds that "the situation, on the whole, is better than it has been for years, and the prospect of honest and decent politics in the future is good."

*Alabama and the Negro Suffrage.*

The South itself is taking great interest in the effect in various States of the constitutional amendments and new statutes intended to eliminate, or largely diminish, the negro vote. In answer to our inquiries on this point, a correspondent in Alabama sends the following notes, which seem to us too interesting to be paraphrased or abridged :

As to the working of the suffrage provisions of the new constitution, we have had no chance to test anything except what is called the temporary plan. Under this plan all applicants who could satisfy the temporary registrars as to their fitness have been registered. Practically no white men have been barred out, and only about three thousand negroes have been registered in the State. The Republicans have gone the Democrats one better (or one worse), and have cut out of the convention of the party all negroes of any kind, so that the Republicans are in the position of refusing to give political recognition to even those negroes who have met the test of the most rigorous Democratic scrutiny. The Republican party had a great opportunity to stand for a principle, but they have now left the State in the position of having no party of protest.

The permanent-suffrage plan contemplated in the constitution, which goes into effect next year, puts the suffrage test evenly and squarely upon both races. The present probabilities are that, as there is no party of protest, the Legislature will put the registration of voters again into the hands of arbitrary boards, who will defeat the intention of the constitution by the way in which discretion is exercised.

But perhaps I am not altogether the right one to interpret the provisions of the new constitution, as I openly opposed the laxity of its attitude toward the vagrant, venal, and illiterate elements in our white population. We will have no strong and constructive political leadership so long as our leadership is bound, as to a body of death, by the ignorant and venal white vote. So long as these men constitute so large a fraction of our voters they will hold the balance of power, and while they hold the balance there is no hope for a campaign of vital ideas and constructive policies.

This is well illustrated by the latest vote for governor. Jelks, the Democratic nominee, received a vote of 65,000. His plurality was 42,000, the Republican vote being 22,500. You will thus see that the total vote cast in the State was approximately 88,000. Yet the total registered vote of the State was about 190,000.

The vote, even in the primaries, where Governor Jelks had the vigorous opposition of ex-Governor Johnston, was but 90,000. The large unvoting mass is the real burden and terror of our Democratic leadership. When constructive proposals are suggested, there is always the fear that these illiterate voters will desert the party again, as they did under Kolb in the great Populist movement of ten years ago.

*The Texas  
Amendment.*

The Democratic candidate for the governorship of Texas was, as usual, elected by a large majority. The chief interest in the Texas election, however, centered in the vote upon an amendment to the State constitution. This amendment was carried, and is self-enacting. It makes the payment of a poll tax by February 1 of each year a condition for voting. A very intelligent correspondent from Dallas, Texas, informs us that this amendment will disfranchise nine-tenths of the negroes, as it will also cut out the floating and vagrant white vote. The poll tax amounts only to \$1.50,—one dollar of which goes to the public free-school fund, and fifty cents to the general-revenue fund. It was generally supported by the newspapers and the best elements in Texas. The Republican convention of the State, dominated by white men, disregarded the demand of the negroes that this poll tax should be opposed, and the Republican platform made no mention of the subject. Leading white Republicans, as a rule, voted for the amendment. Any State, North or South, would probably be all the better for the exclusion from the polls of elements so floating, heedless, or irresponsible as to be unwilling to register their names some months in advance: while in States which have found the vote of certain ignorant or improvident classes positively harmful, it would not seem an oppressive thing to exact the payment of a poll tax of \$1.50. So long as such provisions are made to work impartially as between races, the negro leaders ought to favor them, in order that they might use these moderate conditions as an additional lever by which to advance thrift and forethought among the people of their race.

*The "Lily-  
White"  
Republican  
Movement.*

Texas, in this amendment, is only following the example of several other Southern States. A more novel situation is that presented by the action of white Republicans in various Southern States in setting up race exclusiveness in the party organization. The valued Texas correspondent to whom we have alluded writes on this subject as follows:

As you are aware, the various executive committees of the Democratic party, in the different Southern States, generally provide in the qualifications for their party primary elections that the voter shall be a white Democrat. After an opinion from the attorney-general of the State, that "a white man's primary" would not be in violation of the law, the Democratic party of Texas adopted this test about six years ago, and I believe that it is now in pretty general use by the Democratic party throughout the South. For the past six or eight years there has been a tendency, quite noticeable to observant people living here among the business or non-profes-

sional element of the Republican party in the South, to gradually eliminate the negro from that party. In the South you will constantly hear Republican business men say that the only chance for a good wholesome growth for their party, so that it may at the least become a vigorous opposition party, is to eliminate the negro.

This sentiment among the Southern Republicans has grown tremendously since the adoption by the different States of the poll tax and the educational qualification for voters, which have had the effect of eliminating the negro as a political factor in the States where adopted. Thus it frequently happens that the negro, on account of his superior numbers, is able to dominate the conventions and control the party's action, yet in the general election, on account of being unable to read, or not having paid his poll tax, he casts only a fractional part of the vote which his party receives.

This tendency to refuse to allow the negro to participate in the councils of the party was manifest in the last State conventions of the Republicans in nearly all of the Southern States. The chairman of the last Republican State convention of North Carolina, in his speech congratulating his party upon the fact that the negro as a political factor had been eliminated from their State, and in speaking of his baneful influence in the past upon the growth of their party, used this significant language: "He (the negro) has been a dead weight around the neck of the Republican party."

The Republicans of Alabama drew the color line in their last State convention as tight as the Democrats of that State had ever done. In other Southern States, while the sentiment was not so outspoken as in North Carolina and in Alabama, it strongly manifested itself. In the Republican State convention of Texas the negro was so completely relegated to the rear that it became a standing joke. As one of the newspaper reporters facetiously expressed it, "The colored brother was allowed to do nothing except the praying."

In this State (Texas) the negroes demanded that their race be given representation on the State ticket by having a negro placed in nomination for some minor State office. This the white Republicans refused to do, but finally compromised the matter. By this compromise they agreed to make nominations for but two State offices, though an entire set of State officers was to be elected. The nominations were made for the offices of governor and treasurer, and both nominees were white men. Then there was a demand, on the part of the negroes, that a strong plank be put in the platform opposing the poll-tax amendment to the State constitution which was to be voted on at this election. This the white Republicans refused to allow to go into their platform. While the platform was silent as to the amendment, there is no concealment of the fact that the white Republicans, in large number, supported it. Of my acquaintances among the Republican business men of this city, I did not hear one express himself on the amendment without saying he intended to vote for it.

*From the  
Negro's Stand-  
point.*

The negroes of the South ought to have found out by their experience since the withdrawal of federal troops from the South by President Hayes, some twenty-five years ago, that their alliance with the Northern Republican party has done them no good at all. It has simply impelled the white men to

community. Its people are quite like the people of the farming States lying to the north and east of it, and when its boundaries have been fixed as they ought to be, with the opening of the Indian country completed, it will be welcomed by everybody as a splendid accession to the Union,—a State which will soon take fine rank, and rapidly forge ahead to a position where it will have almost or quite the average population of the rest of the Union.

*Let the President Consider His Geography.*

If Congress shall vote to admit it now, in the wrong shape and at the wrong time, let us hope that President Roosevelt will intervene with a prompt veto. Such an action would be commended by the whole country; for every sensible citizen would appreciate the reasons, and no man would believe in his heart that the President was in the slightest degree affected by the question whether or not Oklahoma, at the next Presidential election, would stand in the Republican or the Democratic column. If participating in the Presidential election, it would in all probability give its vote for Roosevelt; but that is an argument that cannot properly be taken into account. It is a question of our permanent political geography, and of Oklahoma's own best destiny and true glory as a State.

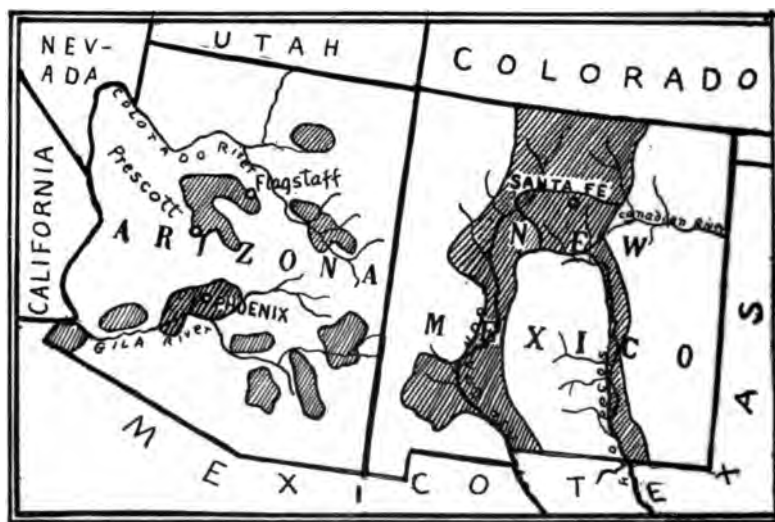
*Arizona and New Mexico.*

As for Arizona and New Mexico, they certainly are not deficient in area. Arizona has nearly 114,000 square miles, and New Mexico nearly 123,000. Taken together, however, they are considerably smaller than Texas, and they have nothing like the prospect of population growth that Oklahoma possesses. At the last census Arizona had nearly 123,000 people, and New Mexico just over 195,000. At its present rate of growth it will take New Mexico several hundred years to catch up with the average population of the existing States. Arizona has only a little more than half the population of an ordinary Congressional district. Oklahoma, with its boundaries properly extended to include the whole of the Indian Territory, would have *already a good deal more than twice the population of*

both Arizona and New Mexico. According to the latest available statistics, Arizona has 16,500 pupils enrolled in common schools, as against more than 1,200,000 in the State of New York, and more than 1,150,000 in the State of Pennsylvania. Yet Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, proposes to give the adjacent States of Arizona and New Mexico the same voting power in the United States Senate as that which is held by the adjacent States of New York and Pennsylvania. We have no reason to underestimate all that is excellent in the Spanish-speaking element which forms so large a part of the population of New Mexico; but no one will pretend that this population, largely illiterate and scarcely at all acquainted with our principles and methods of government, is at present fit for statehood.

*Population Conditions.*

Of all the States and Territories in the Union, New Mexico and Arizona have the largest proportion of inhabitants who cannot speak English. The current language of the masses in New Mexico is Spanish, and even the children who learn English in the schools revert to the parent language in later years. New Mexico, also, leads the list of States and Territories, by a large percentage, as respects the proportion of illiteracy among the native white population. Furthermore, in all the inhabited spots of Arizona and New Mexico male population is greatly in excess of female, showing wholly unsettled conditions of society. It



MAP TO SHOW INHABITED PARTS OF ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

(Outside of the shaded areas, the two Territories are practically without population. These inhabited parts have the low average of only from two to six per square mile, excepting the more heavily-shaded districts around the capitals, Phoenix and Santa Fé, in which the population averages, according to the census, from six to eighteen per square mile.)



means mining camps and cowboys, rather than families and settled communities. Taking both Territories, it is only in the Santa Fé neighborhood of northern New Mexico that the males are not in very great excess. The irrigation developments of the next ten or twenty years, let us hope, will greatly change all this. Our map on the preceding page, derived from a volume of the new census, shows the limited areas of inhabitancy in Arizona and New Mexico, like oases in a desert, as compared with great, desolate stretches of virtually unpeopled country.

*The Senate Committee on the Ground.* Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, accompanied by several other Senators, went last month, as a sub-committee, to visit these Southwestern Territories. They did not go on a mere junketing expedition, but with a view to studying the situation seriously and carefully. At the very beginning of the new session Senator Beveridge's committee will hold sessions at Washington, and will be prepared to entertain facts, opinions, and arguments which

qualified people may wish to present on the question of admission. We understand that it will be the disposition of this committee to listen to those who object to admission, as well as to those who favor it. And since the advocates of admission will not fail to push their cause with all possible energy and diligence, it cannot be wrong for those who are opposed to admission to say so with equal frankness. For our part, we wish it to be as widely known as possible that we think the admission of those Territories at the present time is without justification from the larger point of view of the welfare of the United States. Even if Senator Beveridge, with some members of his committee on Territories, should entertain views similar to those we have expressed, it would

nevertheless be quite impossible for the chairman and the committee to prevent action in the Senate unless supported by newspapers and citizens who believe that such issues should be decided upon their true merits, and quite apart from private scheming, political log-rolling, and party exigencies. The work of Mr. Beveridge's committee in the Southwest last month was businesslike and thorough beyond all precedents.



SENATOR BEVERIDGE, OF INDIANA.

(Last month investigating conditions in the Territories of the Southwest.)

*The Meaning of the Elections.* The principal results of the elections last month show that the period of Republican dominance in the affairs of the nation is reasonably likely to continue at least until the year 1908. This may not prove to be the case, inasmuch as events may greatly accelerate the recovery of the Democratic party, so that it may make a formidable showing two years hence. But, in so far as this year's election may be taken as a prognostic, it points to the election of Mr. Roosevelt as President two years hence. According to normal precedents, a strong reaction was due last month. That the reaction as a whole was only slight,

and in some States not visible at all, is regarded by authorities in both parties as due to the confidence of the people in President Roosevelt more than to any other factor. Not a single State was completely carried by the Democrats last month outside of the former slaveholding group, with the sole exception of Nevada, where results never have any outside significance. In addition to carrying all the Northern States except Nevada, the Republicans also prevailed in Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia. Thirty-one States were carried by the Republicans, and fourteen by the Democrats. If the Presidency of the United States were to be determined by last month's voting, it has been estimated that the Republican candidate would have 322 electoral votes, as against 154 for the Democratic candi-

From the *W.A.P.*

GOVERNOR-ELECT PARDEE, OF CALIFORNIA, AND HIS INTERESTING FAMILY.

date, the Republican majority being 168, or considerably larger than McKinley's majority over Bryan. Of the twenty-two governors of States elected on November 4, all but six are Republicans. Apart from Nevada, the only Northern State electing a Democrat for chief executive was Rhode Island, although in that State the Republicans have the Legislature, and carried more than one-half of the general State ticket. A list of the governors elected will be found in our "Record of Current Events" department.

*Republican  
Losses in  
Congress.*

The Republicans, however, lost more seats in the House of Representatives than they gained, and their majority in the next Congress will be reduced to about thirty. Nearly all of the Republican losses of Congressional seats occurred in urban districts. New York had gained three seats by the new apportionment, due chiefly to the rapid growth of New York City. The great metropolitan district happened last month to go Democratic by an overwhelming majority, and this gives the Democrats several additional members of the next Congress. Likewise, the Democrats gained a Boston district, a densely-populated Rhode Island district, the Scranton district of Pennsylvania, a Baltimore district which had previously been Repub-

lican, the Detroit district in Michigan, the Omaha district in Nebraska, the Minneapolis district in Minnesota, one in Wisconsin, one in Iowa, and two in California, including the San Francisco district now represented by the well-known chairman of the Committee on Post Offices, Mr. Loud. With few exceptions, therefore, the radical changes at the polls have been in the cities rather than in the country districts, and these changes are chiefly significant as showing tendencies. They point to a greatly increased percentage of independent voting on the part of populations that read the daily newspapers, and that, in recent years especially, have come to care more for actual things than for the mere traditions that go with the names Republican and Democratic.

*The Senate  
Unaffected.*

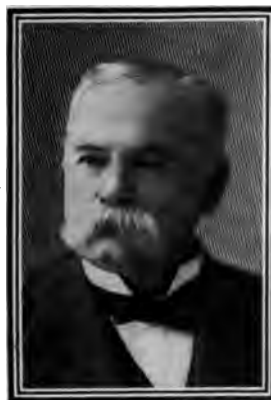
Last month's elections will not affect relative party strength in the Senate. The Republicans will lose three or four seats as the result of the election of new State legislatures, and will gain an equivalent number. Thus, a nominal Republican seat in Maryland will be filled by the return of a strong Democratic leader, Mr. Gorman. The North Carolina and Kentucky seats now held by Senators Pritchard and Deboe revert naturally to the Democrats, Mr. McCreary having already

been named as Senator from the latter State. In Nevada, the distinguished Congressman, Mr. Newlands, who has won great prestige by reason of the part he played in securing for the West the passage of the irrigation bill, is to have the seat in the Senate for a long time past held by Mr. Jones. As against these four losses, the Republicans will gain Senators from the following four States,—Kansas, Utah, Idaho, and Washington. Senator Harris, of Kansas, owed his seat to a successful coalition of Democrats and Populists six years ago. The Republicans seem now to have fully regained control of Kansas, and Senator Burton will have a Republican colleague after March 4. In Utah, a Republican victory will give the Senatorial seat now occupied by Mr. Rawlins to an interesting and vigorous personality, Mr. Reed Smoot, who is known not only as a successful business man of large and varied interests, but also as an avowed Mormon and an apostle of that church. It is distinctly affirmed that he is not, and never has been, a polygamist. Idaho, which had left the Republican column on the silver question, has now returned, and Senator Heitfeld will give place to a successor who will vote with the majority. In like manner Senator Turner, of Washington, who represented the fusion movement, will give way to a Republican.

*Rivalries for Senate Seats.* It does not follow that Senatorial seats will be easily filled, even where party victories have been emphatic. Thus, the Republicans have again carried the Delaware Legislature by a good majority; but, as our readers will remember, the party has long been divided into intensely hostile factions, with the result that during the present Congress

both Senatorial seats from Delaware have been vacant, while in the previous Congress only one was filled. For many years a candidate named Addicks, with a great fortune made in the exploitation of gas companies, has been trying, by what he would probably call "modern methods," to capture the little State of Delaware, in order to obtain the coveted prize of the United States Senatorship. Addicks, if we mistake not, is a Massachusetts man, who seems to have chosen Delaware as the field of his political operations after looking the country over and deciding that this little State offered the best opening for a man of means and energy who desires to reach the United States Senate as the crowning reward of a life of endeavor.

On two or three former occasions *Mr. Addicks and Delaware.* Mr. Addicks has come within three or four votes in the Legislature of gaining the desired end. He has now twenty-one legislators, and he will need six or seven more to control the situation. The so-called Republican "regulars" hold eight seats, with one or two of them regarded as doubtful. If Addicks could win over four or five votes from the Democratic minority, he would be elected; but Democratic sentiment in Delaware hitherto has been so strongly against him that legislators have been deterred by well-grounded fears of personal violence. The situation is not merely a local one. It is not as if Addicks aimed at the governorship of Delaware. A Senator helps to make the laws and shape the policies of this great nation. There are no Addicks Republicans worth speaking of outside of the 10,000 or 12,000 voters,—mostly poor and ignorant,—in Delaware who have gradually been shaped into



Hon. Samuel W. T. Lanham,  
of Texas.



Dr. L. F. C. Garvin,  
of Rhode Island.



Hon. James B. Frazier,  
of Tennessee.



Hon. William D. Jelks,  
of Alabama.

FOUR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNORS CHOSEN LAST MONTH.

a compact and inalienable Addicks following. The situation is too notorious to be ignored. There is no Addicks public opinion in Delaware, or anywhere else, that is entitled to a shred of respect. The minority of regular Republicans in Delaware, who have long refused to compromise and take one Senatorial seat at the price of allowing Addicks to have the other, are deserving of the outspoken support of all high-minded men, Republicans and Democrats alike, in every part of the country. Meanwhile, the political life and legislative work of the State of Delaware must remain distracted and demoralized.

*In Colorado,  
Oregon, and  
Idaho.*

In the Upper House of the Colorado Legislature there are enough hold-over Senators to keep a clear majority in favor of the return of Senator Teller; but the other branch, newly elected, is decisively Republican. If the Republicans have their way, Senator Teller will be retired and ex-Senator Wolcott will reappear at Washington. The situation is likely to be a severely contested one. There has been a marvelous change in Colorado political sentiment since Wolcott was condemned, in 1896, for supporting McKinley, while Teller was almost unanimously extolled as the hero of the State for going over to Bryan at that time. In Oregon the Republicans are overwhelmingly in control of both branches of the Legislature, but are almost equally divided among themselves into two factions. There bids fair to be some difficulty, therefore, in filling the seat that will be vacated by Senator Joseph Simon. The Idaho Republican Legislature will also, according to reports, have a Senatorial fight on its hands.

*Some  
Foregone  
Conclusions.*

In New York, Senator Thomas C. Platt has said that he will be a candidate for reelection, while Governor Odell and the party leaders have also said that Senator Platt would meet with no opposition. In Illinois, Republican success means that Congressman Hopkins will succeed Senator Mason. In spite of factional trouble in Wisconsin, it may be regarded as almost certain that Senator Spooner will be reelected. In Michigan it is



JOHN E. ADDICKS,

(Who seeks to represent Delaware in the Senate.)

also quite certain that General Alger will be chosen to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Senator McMillan. He will, in any case, appear in the Senate during this coming session as temporarily appointed by the governor. The Vermont Legislature, which assembles early, met in October, and it has already reelected Senator Dillingham. It seems to be expected that William J. Stone will succeed Senator Vest, of Missouri, that State being almost alone in its pronounced adherence to the Bryan wing of the Democracy. Speaker Henderson will continue to preside over the House during the present term, while the question who is to be Speaker in the next Congress will be a very absorbing one at Washington. Many candidates have appeared, Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, still being clearly in the lead. There is nothing in the Constitution or laws to prevent the House from going outside its own membership to select a Speaker, and this idea was discussed last month; but there is no reason to suppose that it will be seriously considered for a moment. The Republican candidate was successful in carrying Speaker Henderson's district, as against the vigorous Democratic canvass made by ex-Governor Boies. In Minnesota, on the other hand, ex-Governor Lind carried the usually Republican Minneapolis district against the present incumbent, Hon. Loren Fletcher. We have already alluded to the defeat of Mr. Mercer in the Omaha district, Mr. Corliss in the Detroit district, and Mr. Loud in the San Francisco district, all of these men being prominent members of the present House.

*The Drift  
Within Parties.*

Where manhood is virile, and people think for themselves, it is impossible to keep political life running in the grooves of old parties. That is why Addicks, in capturing a majority of the dominant party in Delaware, does not necessarily win his case. In other States, as well as in Delaware, the struggle between party factions is often more intense and more significant than the opposition between the parties themselves. Thus it is significant to note this year that in parts of the East there has been a very large increase in the vote of the Socialist Labor party. The Bryan support is disintegrating, a part of it going over to the extreme Socialistic movement, and most of it returning to the regular Democratic camp. Similarly, some of the old-time Democrats who voted the Republican ticket temporarily as a protest against Bryanism, are now calling themselves Roosevelt Republicans, while by far the greater part of them in this last election were working hard under the Democratic banner. There is comparatively little evidence of shift-

Hon. Aaron T. Bliss,  
of Michigan.Hon. Samuel R. Van Sant,  
of Minnesota.Hon. Robert M. LaFollette,  
of Wisconsin.Hon. Sam'l W. Pennypacker,  
of Pennsylvania.

## FOUR SUCCESSFUL REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNORSHIPS.

ing and realignment among the Republicans, most of the troubles in the camp of the dominant party being of a local and personal nature, and not involving political principles to any great extent. The differences in Iowa over the question of tariff reform have not seemed to the country to be very radical. The election results would not indicate that Iowa is prepared to break away from the protectionist column; while, on the other hand, it is evident enough that the Hawkeye State would be glad to see the present tariff schedules a good deal modified.

*Local issues in Wisconsin.* The Wisconsin situation attracted a great deal of attention. Governor LaFollette will not be able to prevent Mr.

Spooner's reelection to the Senate, while those opposed to the governor will scarcely be able any longer to prevent the adoption of a primary-election system and certain methods of taxing corporations to which Governor LaFollette stands pledged. The following quotations from a private correspondent probably represent the Wisconsin situation as fairly as any one observer could state it:

The reelection of Governor LaFollette by a majority, as compared with two years ago, cut down one-half, is nevertheless regarded as a substantial endorsement and victory. LaFollette's largest losses were in Madison and Dane County (where he lives), and this unfortunate fact is explained by those who love him by saying that the State capital is the storm center of the opposition to him, while those opposed to him say that those who know him best distrust his powers and suspect his motives. However, generally speaking, LaFollette is still very much on top in Wisconsin. He was confessedly "cut" by thousands of Republicans, including party leaders, who made no bones of the fact. This, of course, is unusual, and indicates that his propaganda is to an extent above, or at least outside, party lines. His champions talk much of him as the prime exponent of an

American movement against corporate power. They look to see him in the Senate later.

As for Spooner: The composition of the new Legislature is practically that of two years ago, the expected encroachments by the Democrats not being realized. They gained but two or three seats in the whole body of one hundred and thirty-three (Senate and Assembly). An easy majority is definitely pledged to return Spooner, and we look for this thing to come to pass. The chasm between Spooner and his lieutenants and LaFollette is permanent; and there is no question that the LaFollette inner circle would delight in an anti-Spooner *coup d'état* in January next. Normally it would seem impossible, but so adroit are the LaFollette leaders, and so bitter their opposition to Spooner, that some train of circumstances may prevent his reelection. It is not likely; but seeing the State convention hypnotized and unhorsed by Governor LaFollette and his trusted few, nothing can longer surprise me in the Wisconsin political situation. The session of the Legislature will be devoted almost exclusively to tax reform and the primary elections. I expect that there will be dull, sodden opposition, but LaFollette will drag some achievement and prestige from it.

*The Political Revival in Chicago.*

A rather tangled Republican situation in Illinois seems to be improving by virtue of intelligent Republican reorganization in the great city of Chicago. The State gave a majority last month of over eighty thousand for the Republican ticket, and the city itself furnished perhaps one-sixth of this majority. However great the merits of the Republican State administration, it has not won a striking popularity. Republican victory in Illinois cannot be ascribed in considerable measure, as in some other Republican States, to fortunate local conditions. After enumerating the grounds of dissension among the Republicans of the State and of Cook County, a private correspondent, in explaining the situation last month, continues as follows:

vote and an honest count, by scores of thousands. The estimates privately given by well-informed men point to wholesale corruption in Philadelphia last month so appalling as to be almost beyond the belief of people elsewhere.

*The Election  
in New York.*

If Philadelphia's vast Republican majority represents venality, repeating, and ballot-box stuffing, nothing of that kind has been alleged with respect to the huge Democratic majority in the city of New York. This reached about 122,000. In the early evening of election day it seemed impossible that the State outside of New York City could roll up a Republican majority that would overcome Coler's enormous vote in the metropolis. It happened, however, that the State at large was as emphatically Republican as New York City was Democratic, and Governor Odell was reelected by a plurality of more than 10,000 votes. The political philosophers do not agree upon the reasons for the weakness of the Republican ticket among the voters of the great city; and although many have tried to charge it against the administration of Mayor Low, to our minds it is rather an indication,—as was the election of Mayor Low and the fusion ticket last year,—of the growing independence of the average New York voter. Mr. Coler, the Democratic candidate, was popular in his home city, and he was supported with particular fervor by newspapers like the *New York Journal* (which, by the way, is now renamed the *American*), that have the widest circulation among workingmen. The coal strike, which had produced great scarcity of fuel in the tenements of the metropolis, undoubtedly had far more political effect there than in the coal-fields of Pennsylvania. One of the lessons for the local Republican managers is to be learned from what our correspondent already quoted has said about party reorganization in Chicago. Except in a few districts, Republican organization in New York City is a farce. As for the Low administration, its worst fault seems to be that it does not provide sensations enough for a community that likes startling headlines. In most respects, New York City is well governed, prosperous, and fortunate.



HON. FRANK W. HIGGINS.  
(Elected Lieutenant-governor  
of New York.)

*A Broad  
Democratic  
Outlook.*

The great factor in the Democratic campaign in New York was ex-Senator David B. Hill. A New York correspondent of independent Democratic views writes to us as follows upon the Democratic outlook in New York and the country at large:

I feel confident that the result in New York State means the final elimination of Mr. Hill from any real importance in either State or national councils hereafter. The people of short memories have, curiously enough, considered him as a conservative since the Bryan 1900 episode, and incidentally that of Chicago in 1896; but, fortunately for good morals as well as better politics, his utterly useless and senseless acceptance, and even more absurd defense, of the coal plank has opened the eyes of very many.

I consider the Republican majority in Maryland to indicate that Mr. Gorman, who has never had any moral strength, cannot be considered a factor of great influence hereafter in the councils of the party, although, being Senator, I fancy he will be more of a factor than Mr. Hill. The return of the Populists so largely to the Republican camp in the far West will, I think, completely disrupt the alliance with the Southern Democrats, which has given Mr. Bryan his real strength heretofore.

I consider that the elimination of these three men and the influence that they represent, to some extent, means great good to the country at large in opening the way to a return of the Southern Democratic leaders to their former alliance with the Middle and Eastern States. This, I believe, would be very certain to follow any general recognition of one important man as standing for true democratic policy, which is essentially conservative, and for the rights of the people, which are rarely gained by radical action.



IT'S A ROUGH ROAD FOR DAVID B. HILL.  
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

*E. M. Shepard's Views.*

Mr. Edward M. Shepard, last year the Democratic candidate for the mayoralty of New York, and recognized as one of the ablest thinkers and foremost personalities in the party, summed up the election last month as showing three things, as follows :

First,—The tendency in the Northeastern States and in States of the Central West to return to the traditional doctrines of the Democratic party.

Second,—The dislike of the American people for anything which they deem reckless or revolutionary ; and

Third,—The powerful and even decisive influence of the independent sentiment not closely allied to either party.

Mr. Shepard finds intelligence, wisdom, and vigor now prevailing among New England Democrats, and believes that, "if they adhere to their present programme, that section of the Union will become Democratic." Mr. Shepard accounts for the situation in New York on the ground that "the metropolis shows much sooner than the country districts the trend of public opinion." Sympathizing with Tom L. Johnson's campaign, Mr. Shepard thinks, nevertheless, that his programme was theoretically in advance of public opinion ; and he also thinks the coal plank in New York similarly harmful to the Democratic party. Mr. Shepard puts tariff reform first in his programme, and he believes that if the Democratic party "be wise, if it avoid every suggestion of demagoguery or attempt to gain some immediate and merely factitious advantage, there is a large probability of success in 1904."

*The Southern Situation.*

The political situation in the South is interesting chiefly as it relates to three things : (1) the changing attitude of the Democratic party ; (2) the elimination of the negro vote, and (3) the attempt to form a white Republican party. A correspondent from Virginia says :

Undoubtedly the Democrats of Virginia are more closely united than they have been since 1896. This is due to the practical admission that the silver issue is dead, and the reappearance in the fold of men like Cleveland, Olney, and so on. The disfranchisement of the negro in Virginia will tend gradually to divide the State, which will be for the betterment of the whites and for the great advantage of the negro.

A well-informed North Carolina correspondent, noting the fact that "the negroes did not vote to any great extent," remarks of those who did : "Many voted the Democratic ticket for the first time in their lives." He goes on as follows : "The independent sentiment is growing ; there was more scratching than has ever been done in a State election here before. As a result, the machine will be afraid to put up any but good

men hereafter." Our correspondent believes that the business interests of North Carolina are demanding a higher order of ability and character in politics, and he adds that "the situation, on the whole, is better than it has been for years, and the prospect of honest and decent politics in the future is good."

*Alabama and the Negro Suffrage.*

The South itself is taking great interest in the effect in various States of the constitutional amendments and new statutes intended to eliminate, or largely diminish, the negro vote. In answer to our inquiries on this point, a correspondent in Alabama sends the following notes, which seem to us too interesting to be paraphrased or abridged :

As to the working of the suffrage provisions of the new constitution, we have had no chance to test anything except what is called the temporary plan. Under this plan all applicants who could satisfy the temporary registrars as to their fitness have been registered. Practically no white men have been barred out, and only about three thousand negroes have been registered in the State. The Republicans have gone the Democrats one better (or one worse), and have cut out of the convention of the party all negroes of any kind, so that the Republicans are in the position of refusing to give political recognition to even those negroes who have met the test of the most rigorous Democratic scrutiny. The Republican party had a great opportunity to stand for a principle, but they have now left the State in the position of having no party of protest.

The permanent-suffrage plan contemplated in the constitution, which goes into effect next year, puts the suffrage test evenly and squarely upon both races. The present probabilities are that, as there is no party of protest, the Legislature will put the registration of voters again into the hands of arbitrary boards, who will defeat the intention of the constitution by the way in which discretion is exercised.

But perhaps I am not altogether the right one to interpret the provisions of the new constitution, as I openly opposed the laxity of its attitude toward the vagrant, venal, and illiterate elements in our white population. We will have no strong and constructive political leadership so long as our leadership is bound, as to a body of death, by the ignorant and venal white vote. So long as these men constitute so large a fraction of our voters they will hold the balance of power, and while they hold the balance there is no hope for a campaign of vital ideas and constructive policies.

This is well illustrated by the latest vote for governor. Jelks, the Democratic nominee, received a vote of 65,000. His plurality was 42,000, the Republican vote being 22,500. You will thus see that the total vote cast in the State was approximately 88,000. Yet the total registered vote of the State was about 190,000.

The vote, even in the primaries, where Governor Jelks had the vigorous opposition of ex-Governor Johnston, was but 90,000. The large unvoting mass is the real burden and terror of our Democratic leadership. When constructive proposals are suggested, there is always the fear that these illiterate voters will desert the party again, as they did under Kolb in the great Populist movement of ten years ago.



*The Texas Amendment.*

The Democratic candidate for the governorship of Texas was, as usual, elected by a large majority. The chief interest in the Texas election, however, centered in the vote upon an amendment to the State constitution. This amendment was carried, and is self-enacting. It makes the payment of a poll tax by February 1 of each year a condition for voting. A very intelligent correspondent from Dallas, Texas, informs us that this amendment will disfranchise nine-tenths of the negroes, as it will also cut out the floating and vagrant white vote. The poll tax amounts only to \$1.50,—one dollar of which goes to the public free-school fund, and fifty cents to the general-revenue fund. It was generally supported by the newspapers and the best elements in Texas. The Republican convention of the State, dominated by white men, disregarded the demand of the negroes that this poll tax should be opposed, and the Republican platform made no mention of the subject. Leading white Republicans, as a rule, voted for the amendment. Any State, North or South, would probably be all the better for the exclusion from the polls of elements so floating, heedless, or irresponsible as to be unwilling to register their names some months in advance; while in States which have found the vote of certain ignorant or improvident classes positively harmful, it would not seem an oppressive thing to exact the payment of a poll tax of \$1.50. So long as such provisions are made to work impartially as between races, the negro leaders ought to favor them, in order that they might use these moderate conditions as an additional lever by which to advance thrift and forethought among the people of their race.

*The "Lily-White" Republican Movement.*

Texas, in this amendment, is only following the example of several other Southern States. A more novel situation is that presented by the action of white Republicans in various Southern States in setting up race exclusiveness in the party organization. The valued Texas correspondent to whom we have alluded writes on this subject as follows:

As you are aware, the various executive committees of the Democratic party, in the different Southern States, generally provide in the qualifications for their party primary elections that the voter shall be a white Democrat. After an opinion from the attorney-general of the State, that "a white man's primary" would not be in violation of the law, the Democratic party of Texas adopted this test about six years ago, and I believe that it is now in pretty general use by the Democratic party throughout the South. For the past six or eight years there has been a tendency, quite noticeable to observant people living here among the business or non-profes-

sional element of the Republican party in the South, to gradually eliminate the negro from that party. In the South you will constantly hear Republican business men say that the only chance for a good wholesome growth for their party, so that it may at the least become a vigorous opposition party, is to eliminate the negro.

This sentiment among the Southern Republicans has grown tremendously since the adoption by the different States of the poll tax and the educational qualification for voters, which have had the effect of eliminating the negro as a political factor in the States where adopted. Thus it frequently happens that the negro, on account of his superior numbers, is able to dominate the conventions and control the party's action, yet in the general election, on account of being unable to read, or not having paid his poll tax, he casts only a fractional part of the vote which his party receives.

This tendency to refuse to allow the negro to participate in the councils of the party was manifest in the last State conventions of the Republicans in nearly all of the Southern States. The chairman of the last Republican State convention of North Carolina, in his speech congratulating his party upon the fact that the negro as a political factor had been eliminated from their State, and in speaking of his baneful influence in the past upon the growth of their party, used this significant language: "He (the negro) has been a dead weight around the neck of the Republican party."

The Republicans of Alabama drew the color line in their last State convention as tight as the Democrats of that State had ever done. In other Southern States, while the sentiment was not so outspoken as in North Carolina and in Alabama, it strongly manifested itself. In the Republican State convention of Texas the negro was so completely relegated to the rear that it became a standing joke. As one of the newspaper reporters facetiously expressed it, "The colored brother was allowed to do nothing except the praying."

In this State (Texas) the negroes demanded that their race be given representation on the State ticket by having a negro placed in nomination for some minor State office. This the white Republicans refused to do, but finally compromised the matter. By this compromise they agreed to make nominations for but two State offices, though an entire set of State officers was to be elected. The nominations were made for the offices of governor and treasurer, and both nominees were white men. Then there was a demand, on the part of the negroes, that a strong plank be put in the platform opposing the poll-tax amendment to the State constitution which was to be voted on at this election. This the white Republicans refused to allow to go into their platform. While the platform was silent as to the amendment, there is no concealment of the fact that the white Republicans, in large number, supported it. Of my acquaintances among the Republican business men of this city, I did not hear one express himself on the amendment without saying he intended to vote for it.

*From the Negro's Stand-point.*

The negroes of the South ought to have found out by their experience since the withdrawal of federal troops from the South by President Hayes, some twenty-five years ago, that their alliance with the Northern Republican party has done them no good at all. It has simply impelled the white men to

the South to a solid alliance with the Democratic party of the North. Such a situation has been bad for both races, and bad for both parties. The Northern Republican party has looked on at the recent disfranchisement of Southern negroes without any proffer of practical help. From a certain narrow point of view, the situation looks gloomy indeed for the colored race. From the broader and better-informed standpoint, on the other hand, the situation has now begun to change from a dreadful and impossible one to something that has a fairly hopeful promise. The Southern States are not doing less than before for the education of the negro, and there is much to indicate that more is going to be done for the negro's real development, as a self-supporting and intelligent citizen, than ever before. As a race, his possession of the ballot during the past thirty years has not proved itself a valuable asset. To many negroes worthy to exercise the full privileges of citizenship, the present tendencies are both painful and shocking; but let us hope that the shock will forever rid them of the delusion that the Republican party, as such, either North or South, is one whit more friendly to the negro race than is the Democratic party.

*From the  
President's  
Standpoint.*

Everybody knows that there are historic reasons why the negroes should have called themselves Republicans. We are not discussing history, but present facts and conditions. As for the Republican party in the further South, it has accomplished very little for a long time past except to figure discreditably in Republican national conventions, and to hold out greedy hands for federal office. It will never amount to anything valuable until it has its fair share of the ablest, the most intelligent, and the most upright men in the various States and communities. The transitional condition of parties in the South naturally presents difficulties to President Roosevelt when it comes to making necessary federal appointments. He proposes to appoint only good men and fit men to public office, and he desires, in so far as possible, whether appointing men in Northern or Southern States, to do that which is acceptable to the communities where such men have to perform their functions. We carry on government in this country under the party system, and all practical Democrats understand that, as a Republican, Mr. Roosevelt cannot ignore the members of his own party in any section of the land. Nor can he properly be quick to give the prestige of his support to a movement within the party which would exclude faithful Republicans merely on account

of their color. He may accept situations after they have been established that he could not suitably or honorably promote at the outset. Doubtless he will continue to appoint some white Republicans, some black Republicans, and some Democrats to office in the Southern States, and it will require much calmness and courage in many instances to take his own course. A correspondent from Tennessee sends a strong plea for the white Southern men of good business or professional standing who are not office-seeking politicians, and who find themselves at heart Republicans on national questions. He greatly fears that President Roosevelt does not appreciate the situation, and he counts it very unfortunate that the President should be regarded as opposed to the exclusive white Republican movement in Alabama and elsewhere. His argument seems unanswerable from the point of view of those men in the South who would like to build up a Republican party of permanent strength and character. But he does not quite understand the position of the President, who must deal with facts, not projects.

*The  
President's  
Message.*

Forecasts of the President's annual message to Congress, which was to be made public on December 1, pointed to a lucid and well-reasoned document of considerable length, though not so long as the message of one year ago. As respects various policies, the President had already given the coun-



FARMER: "Say, boy, just let me have that whetstone, and I'll show you there's nothing the matter with the scythe."  
From the Pioneer Press (St. Paul).

try much knowledge of his views. Upon the tariff question, for example, it has been known that the President would like to see some revision of schedules without a general overhauling, and that he believes in the plan of a permanent expert tariff commission. This commission is in no way to assume the duties or usurp the authority of Congress; it is rather to study conditions, collate information, and give Congress the benefit of great technical knowledge and experience. It would naturally include some men with the sort of qualifications possessed by members of the permanent board of general appraisers at the New York custom house. It is hardly necessary to revert again to the President's position on the trusts. He will undoubtedly advise legislation upon lines not unlike those laid down by Attorney-General Knox in his recent speech at Pittsburg. Mr. Knox's speech on the legal aspects of the regulation and control of trusts, and Secretary Root's speech in New York at the end of October, on the broad social and economic conditions of the country, in view of present methods of wealth production and distribution, are fortunate indications of the trained ability that President Roosevelt finds at hand in his official advisers. The President's message will again have presented the need of a reciprocity arrangement with Cuba, and will, doubtless, have advised Congress to make reciprocity arrangements in various other directions.

*Activities of  
the State  
Department,  
(1) Cuba.*

The administration meanwhile has been negotiating a reciprocity treaty with Cuba, and the result will probably have the approval of Congress. It is to be noted that an advance in the price of raw sugar in the world's markets, due to various causes,—among them the prospective abolition of the European bounty system, and the partial failure of the European beet crop,—has already much improved the economic position of Cuba. It has also made the American beet-sugar men more independent of tariff conditions; and thus, while Cuba, on the one hand, does not so urgently need the proposed concessions, the opposition to them in this country bids fair to be relaxed.

*(2) A Trade  
Treaty with  
Newfoundland.*

Besides this work upon a scheme of reciprocity with Cuba, our State Department has been negotiating with Newfoundland, and a reciprocity treaty on behalf of that colony has already been agreed to by the British Government. This treaty was signed on November 8 by Secretary Hay and the new British ambassador, Sir Michael Herbert. The man chiefly identified with the arrangement is Mr. Bond, prime minister of New-

foundland. Under this treaty various products of the fisheries of Newfoundland will be admitted into the United States free of duty. In return, the fishing vessels of the United States in the waters of Newfoundland obtain the long-coveted privilege of purchasing bait fishes without restriction. Furthermore, many articles of American manufacture are to be admitted to Newfoundland free of duty, and various other specified supplies at merely nominal rates. It is an excellent treaty for all concerned.

*(3) A Canal  
Treaty with  
Colombia.*

A more absorbing task for the State Department has been that of negotiating with the distracted republic of Colombia for the control of a stretch of land through which it is proposed to construct the Panama canal. Attorney-General Knox had made a report to the President, now embodied in an interesting volume, dealing with the question of the title of the French Panama company and its right to sell its concessions and properties to the United States. Mr. Knox finds the title valid, and the French Government authorizes and supports the transfer. It seems that, instead of an outright grant of full and final sovereignty over the canal strip, the government of Colombia prefers to give a long-time lease, subject to renewals in perpetuity. It is understood that this strip is to be six miles wide. For all practical purposes the land will belong to the United States. Since our government, in any case, is responsible for order in the isthmus, there is much reason to think that Colombia would be better off to sell to us outright that whole region. It is the general opinion that there no longer remain any serious obstacles to the adoption of the Panama route, and that nothing would seem to stand in the way of the very early beginning of the actual construction work. The transfer of the Danish Islands to our government has received another check through the failure of the Upper House of the Danish Parliament to ratify the treaty. It is reported that the inhabitants of the Danish Islands are much disappointed. There is nothing further that our State Department can do in the matter, and it is regarded as probable that in due time the opposition in Denmark will be overcome.

*Investigating  
the Coal  
Strike.*

The commission appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate the recent anthracite coal strike, and find a plan for adjusting differences, took up its work at once and pursued it with diligence. The coal miners declared the strike at an end on October 21. The members of the strike arbitration commission met at the White House on October

and they effected organization on that date, Judge Gray being made president of the commission. Colonel Wright, who was originally appointed as recorder of the commission, was, by the consent of all parties, added to the board as its seventh member. The commission decided, after an opening conference with the parties in the controversy, to visit the mining districts and look into facts and conditions on the ground. The early days of November were spent in a tour of the anthracite region and in visits to many mines. On November 14, public hearings were opened at Scranton, Pa., with President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, as the first witness, and a vast and dazzling array of lawyers present to represent the coal-carrying roads and cross-examine Mr. Mitchell. The utmost latitude was allowed, and Mr. Mitchell was kept on the stand for about five days,

undergoing an ordeal at the hands of astute lawyers to which he proved himself easily equal, but which, to the country at large, seemed of doubtful value for the practical purposes of the commission. At the rate of progress made in those opening days, it was evident that months, or even years, might be consumed in the hearings if a different method were not adopted. Great confidence, however, was felt in the wisdom and impartiality of the commission. Meanwhile there continued widespread apprehension, due to the continued shortage in the supply of coal. A month after the end of the strike, a considerable proportion of those who had always relied upon the use of anthracite coal found it impossible to get any at all, while those more fortunate could obtain only very limited quantities. Prevailing prices remained high, and there was no prospect of an abundance of coal at any



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MEMBERS OF THE ARBITRATION BOARD VISITING ANTHRACITE COAL MINES LAST MONTH.

(The second figure from the left in the group is Mr. E. A. Moseley, secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the commission's assistant recorder. The other four are Mr. Parker, Bishop Spalding, Judge Gray, and Col. Carroll D. Wright, members of the President's Strike Commission.)



T. H. Watkins. General Wilson. Judge Gray. E. W. Parker. E. E. Clark. Bishop Spalding.  
Col. C. D. Wright.

THE COAL STRIKE ARBITRATION COMMISSION IN SESSION.

time during the approaching winter. Fortunately, the first three weeks of November were exceedingly mild in the vicinity of New York.

*Growth of  
Railway  
Traffic.*

The month of November was one of unprecedented industrial activity in this country; and, although it was election month, the real interest of the people centered in economic rather than political matters, and the history-making factors were chiefly in the realm of the business world. The railroads were never so busy in all their experience. The statistics of freight business for the years 1900 and 1901 were much the largest on record, but those of 1902 show a further gain beyond the predictions of the most sanguine. In many parts of the country the demand for freight cars has been so great that the car famine can only be likened to the fuel famine that has existed in the East on account of the coal strike. At other points last month, as at Pittsburg, there was such a congestion of freight on loaded cars that the railroads had neither locomotives enough nor sufficient trackage to relieve the blockade; and Mr. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, adopted the most energetic measures possible in the emergency. A similar situation existed last month in Chicago and elsewhere.

*Railway  
Wages  
Advanced.*

In the face of increased business and correspondingly large earnings, the principal railroad managers of the country have adopted two lines of policy that show far-reaching wisdom. First, they have recognized the fact that labor is in a position to make successful demands for increased pay,

while also admitting frankly that the cost of living for the workingman has increased; and so they have quite generally increased the pay of their employees by an average of 10 per cent. This, on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company alone, is said to have meant an increased annual payment to labor of \$6,000,000; and an amount almost or quite as great is involved in the increase of wages granted by the New York Central and other so-called Vanderbilt lines. The other progressive policy adopted by the principal railroads of the country, in view of their enhanced prosperity, is the undertaking of vast betterment projects on thoroughly sound engineering plans. Thus, the Pennsylvania Railroad system is to spend \$200,000,000. A quarter of this will be absorbed in the great tunnel under the Hudson, and related terminal facilities at New York City. All these improvements mean abundant wages for hundreds of thousands of workers in contributing industries of various kinds. It means prosperity is on a sound basis.

*Great  
Business  
Events.*

The season's output of iron ore has broken all records, and the advance orders of the United States Steel Corporation show that there is to be no slackening in the near future of the activity that has for two years marked the greatest of American industries. It is expected that the season's shipments of ore from the Lake Superior region will have amounted to more than 26,000,000 tons,—an increase over last year of more than 25 per cent.; and several million more tons will undoubtedly be moved in 1903 than in the year now ending. Two events of great import



THE NEW HOME OF THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Dedicated last month.)

in the transportation and shipping world are duly noted in contributed articles published elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. One of these great events is the completion of the Atlantic steamship combination; the other is the opening of the new power canal on the Michigan side of the St. Mary's River, commonly called the Sault Ste. Marie. It was an auspicious time,—this season of splendid prosperity,—for the dedication last month of the stately new home of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Distinguished guests came from England, France, and other countries, and President Roosevelt spoke with a felicity that charmed everybody.

*A Lack of Currency.* The reaction in Wall Street last month seemed to have no detrimental effect upon business conditions throughout the country. It was due in some degree to the shortage

of currency; which, in turn, has been produced in part by the unprecedented growth of the country's business. The Treasury Department had, earlier in the season,—by the purchase of bonds, the advance payment of interest on the public debt, and the deposit in banks of large sums of revenue receipts,—done everything that it could within the limits of the law to put into active circulation the money which would otherwise be lying idle in the Treasury. But these exceptional measures on the part of the Treasury cannot always be relied upon for relief. It is high time that Congress should amend the banking and currency laws in such a way as to provide an elastic scheme of note issues for times of need. The subject was prominently considered last month before the bankers' convention, which met at New Orleans, under the presidency of Hon. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland. It is also one which it was expected last month that President Roosevelt would mention in his message. Congress will never have a more favorable time than the present winter in which to pass some simple measure providing for an expansion of the currency to meet the demands of business. The farmers of the country were ready last month for a joyous Thanksgiving, in view of the abundant crops and good prices, and the battles of the bulls and bears in Wall Street did not disturb them in the least,—see the cartoon below.

*Labor and Immigration.*

It was natural that the annual meeting of the Federation of Labor, at New Orleans last month, should have been exceptionally interesting, in view of the recent importance and prominence of labor



FARMER TO BULLS AND BEARS: "Go it! I'm out of danger."

From the Journal (Detroit).



THE EDUCATION BILL IN PARLIAMENT,—MR. BALFOUR SPEAKING.

(On the government bench are Chamberlain, Wyndham, Ritchie, Brodrick, and others, while to the right are seen three opposition leaders, namely, Campbell-Bannerman, John Morley, and Sir W. Harcourt.)

movements. Although the debates disclosed some differences in point of principle, and some personal acrimonies among leaders, the meeting as a whole showed a growth at once in the strength and the moderation of labor. Poverty was never so little visible in our cities, and work was never so abundant. In England, and on the Continent, however, there are many men out of work. The prosperity of the United States has, therefore, naturally stimulated immigration; and the tide is rising in a way which makes it probable that 1903 will bring the largest number of aliens to our shores that has ever come in any one year. It is a condition that affects both labor and citizenship. To meet this situation, it is said that Senator Lodge will at once urge upon Congress the new importance of his favorite measure for the restricting of immigration.

*Affairs in England.* England does not cease to look aghast at the so-called "American invasion," and there is reason enough, of course, why Mr. J. P. Morgan's name should be most frequently mentioned,—in view not only of the successful launching of the great Atlantic steamship combination, but also of the part that Mr. Morgan's firm has taken in the

new projects for building an elaborate network of underground railroads, locally known as "tubes," for the metropolis of London. Mr. Yerkes, formerly at the head of the Chicago street railways, with a system of projected underground London roads of his own, backed by the well-known banking house of the Messrs. Speyer, is said to have disturbed the Morgan plan by a strategic purchase of control over franchises which had formed a large part of the rival project. In Parliament the education bill has been slowly advancing, section by section, under a new kind of Parliamentary rule for applying closure,—that is to say, stopping debate section by section. Mr. Bryce and his Liberal associates are making a sturdy fight against the measure to give public support to church schools, but behind Premier Balfour is a large and obedient majority. In the field of politics, the chief British topic, apart from the education bill, was the plan of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, to go in person to South Africa, and to spend some months there, in an endeavor to carry out reconstruction projects on the ground. The British Empire gets on very well when its several parts are left to govern themselves without interference from the center; but Mr. Cham





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Edward Blake.



Michael Davitt.



John Dillon.



John E. Redmond.

## THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

berlain finds that if he is to settle South African affairs he must be able to deal with them at close range. Undoubtedly, he stands to-day the most powerful statesman in the empire.

*Gala Scenes and Other Topics.* More strenuous topics have been varied by such spectacular scenes as the great procession last month on Lord Mayor's Day to mark the accession to that

coveted office of a multi-millionaire Jewish merchant, Sir Marcus Samuel. Some days earlier there had occurred the royal progress of King Edward and Queen Alexandra through London streets,—a pageant which had been postponed from the coronation festivities on account of the King's physical weakness at that time. Two commissions relating to the recent South African War have been at work in London, one of these, called the Remount Commission, dealing with scandalous charges relating to the purchase of many thousands of cavalry horses, and the other and far more important body being known as the War Inquiry Commission. This board has been sitting in secret, and is said to be making a thorough inquiry into the methods by which the late war was carried on.



COMMISSION ON THE CONDUCT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR. (In front are Lord Strathcona and Sir John Edge. The others, from left to right, are (sitting) Earl of Elgin, who is chairman, Lord Esher, Sir G. D. Jaubman-Goldie, and (standing) Sir John Jackson, Admiral Hopkins, Sir Frederick Darley, and Field-Marshal H. W. Norman.)

*The Irish Troubles.* The Irish question continues to cause great disturbance. It is not easy for Americans to understand why the

Irish leaders have assumed a tone so bitter and, in many cases, so openly disloyal. On the other hand, the government's new policy of persecution and imprisonment seems to mark the climax of English folly and stupidity. The immediate Irish demand is for a more rapid and thoroughgoing application of government credit to the buying out of landlords and the resale on easy terms to the tenant farmers. But it is not clear how the present tactics of the Irish party can advance this cause. In a general way, American sympathy has always gone out toward the Irish demand for peasant proprietorship of land, and for home rule of a kind analogous to our State governments. The visit to this country of John Redmond, head of the Irish Parliamentary party, accompanied by John Dillon, Michael Davitt, and Edward Blake,—three of the ablest and most prominent of his associates,—attracted great attention among Americans of Irish ex-



JOHN ST. LOE STRACHEY, ESQ.  
(Editor of the London Spectator.)

traction, and resulted in the raising, at mass meetings in Boston, New York, and elsewhere, of many thousands of dollars for the Irish cause. Mr. Redmond's brother was, last month, sentenced to prison for six months on account of a so-called incendiary speech, and the Irish leader cut short his American visit and hastened back home.

*The Visit of Emperor William.* King Edward was sixty-one years old on November 9, and his nephew, the Emperor William of Germany, came to visit him at that time, and remained for some days with the King, subsequently making other visits in England, and taking active part in the shooting season. His visit occasioned an extraordinary amount of discussion in the English newspapers. In a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, Premier Balfour called the anti-German alarms of the newspapers "fantastic dreams." The *Spectator*, which has for some time taken the lead in warnings against Germany as England's one dangerous enemy, declared that the Kaiser had visited England to make trouble between Great Britain and the dual alliance of Russia and France. Specifically, the *Spectator* believed that the Emperor wanted to get England's active

support in the form of a mail contract for the Indian postal service over Germany's new Bagdad railway line, of which Russia is said to be extremely jealous. It so happens that just as the Emperor was arriving in England, Germany's sharpest critic, Mr. Strachey, the brilliant editor of the *Spectator*, was embarking for the United States, where, last month, he made the acquaintance of New York and Washington. The *Daily News* and other London journals thought that the Emperor's visit had more to do with Delagoa Bay and the future of Portuguese East Africa than with the Bagdad railway. The *Daily Mail* and other papers made the visit the occasion for criticising Germany's latest acts in China as hostile to British interests.

*Boer Generals and Other Berlin Topics.* One reason for anti-German feeling in England is the continued ovations given to the Boer generals by the people of Berlin and other parts of Germany. The Germans have not, however, contributed as much money to the Boer relief fund as had been hoped for, while the House of Commons, early in November, voted a grant of £8,000,000 in aid of the Transvaal and Orange River colonies for expenses consequent upon the termination of the war. It is hard to take stock in the theory that Germany is seeking to stir up international strife, when the Kaiser's country has so much to occupy it at home. The debate on the tariff bill has been dragging slowly along in the Reichstag without conclusive results. The trade depression in Germany still continues. A trust conference was held in Berlin recently, but it did not attract wide notice.

*France at Home and Abroad.* The French Government, it appears, has not been successful in its attempts to apply arbitration to the dispute in the coal mines that had led to extensive strikes in northern France. The trouble had proved more serious than we had anticipated last month, and it was not at an end when these pages were closed for the press. France and Siam have set a good example by signing a treaty which settles long-standing disputes, particularly regarding boundaries between Siam and French Cambodia. Siam now cedes to France 20,000 square kilometers of territory, and France, in turn evacuates Chantabun, and restores to Siam the right to occupy the twenty-five kilometer zone on the right bank of the river Mekong. Various other provisions relating to ports, canals, railways, and so on, and looking toward increased intimacy of relationships, are contained in the treaty. The statistics for 1901 now show that France has ceased to decline in popula-



M. Jusserand.  
(French Ambassador.)



Don Emilio de Ojeda  
(Spanish Minister)

TWO NEW DIPLOMATS AT WASHINGTON.

and is appreciably gaining. The transfer of Ambassador Cambon from Washington to Madrid has called out many expressions of hearty regard at Washington, New York, and in the American press. A remarkable dinner in his honor was given in New York last month by Senator Depew and Mr. James H. Hyde, attended by Cabinet ministers, governors, and eminent representatives of American business and professional life to the number of two or three hundred. There is a warm feeling in America for the French Republic. M. Cambon's successor at Washington will be M. Jusserand, who will enter upon his duties in January.

*Spanish  
Affairs.*

Monsieur Cambon goes from America to an interesting country, whose fortunes have always been closely related to those of France. It is particularly important that France should continue to exercise a strong influence in Spain, and that closer bonds should unite these two Latin peoples. The young King is winning much praise for his active and zealous interest in the affairs of the government and in the life of the people; but political conditions remain turbulent, and Premier Sagasta was obliged to tender the resignation of the entire cabinet on November 10. He has since formed a new cabinet, however, made up almost entirely of his former colleagues, with the redoubtable Weyler its strong member. The new Spanish minister to this country, Senor Don Emilio de Ojeda, was presented to President Roosevelt on October 23.

*Other  
European  
Notes.*

Another young king whose general excellence of attitude and conduct has public approval is the sovereign of Italy. Queen Helena presented him with a

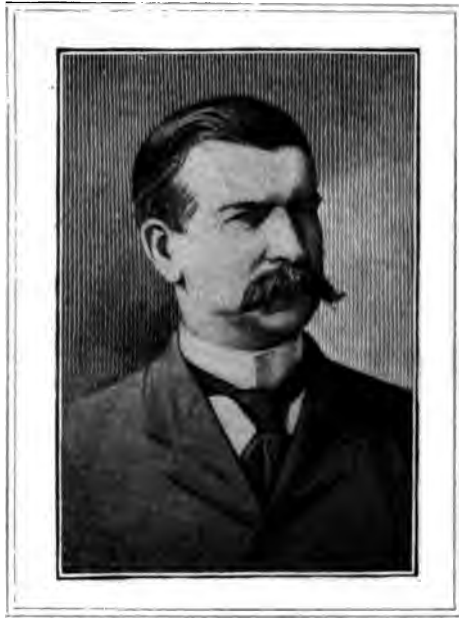
second daughter on November 19. Economic distress in the southern part of the peninsula has called for a government relief programme. The growing intimacy of France and Italy has led to the proposal of a visit by President Loubet to the King; but the Vatican is strenuously objecting on the score that such a visit would impair papal prestige. King Oscar of Sweden has made a decision in the matter of damage claims growing out of the joint action of the United States and England in Samoa several years ago that is favorable to the claims of Germany and adverse to our own. This decision must help to discredit the casual sort of arbitration that refers a dispute to the sovereign of some small state; but it will correspondingly increase the prestige of so well-constituted a tribunal as the permanent court at The Hague. Russia's economic position is not favorable, and there is much distress from famine in Finland, from plague in the region tributary to Odessa, and from heavy taxation burdens everywhere. The most fortunate development in Russia is the resignation of Pobiedonostseff, the Procurator-General of the Holy Synod,—a great man, indeed, but the arch enemy of liberal ideas. Russia's much talked of retirement from Manchuria is merely taking the form of a concentration of her forces along the line of the railway, in strict accordance with her treaty rights. There have been many reports of illness in the Russian royal family, and particularly of the Czarina's serious ill health.

*Important  
South American  
News.*

The favorable reports concerning revolutionary progress in Venezuela in the early part of October were followed by adverse news later in the month, and in November the word was confirmed that President Castro's victories were decisive. He entered Caracas in triumph on November 9. The revolutionists had plenty of men, but were out of ammunition; and Castro, learning of their needs and their discords, forced conclusions relentlessly. There was reason to believe that the success of General Matos would have been a fortunate thing for Venezuela; but the revolution is crushed for the present. In Colombia, also, the government has prevailed,—General Uribe-Uribe having surrendered, on October 25, with 1,300 men, 10 pieces of artillery, and a large supply of ammunition. General Castillo also surrendered at the same time. Thus the Colombian revolution has died out, excepting for a detached phase of it on the isthmus. It is to be regretted that the Liberal leader, General Uribe-Uribe, should not have overthrown the present arbitrary and unrepudican régime.

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From October 21 to November 19, 1902.)



VICE-GOVERNOR LUKE E. WRIGHT, OF THE PHILIPPINES.

(Who shared with President Roosevelt the honors of a great reception at Memphis, Tenn., on the occasion of his return to his native State, November 19.)

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

October 25.—Attorney-General Knox reports to President Roosevelt that the United States would receive from the French Panama Canal Company "a good, valid, and unencumbered title" to the property of that corporation.

November 4.—Representatives in Congress, State officers, and legislatures are chosen in the United States.

Elections to the Fifty-eighth Congress result as follows: Republicans, 208; Democrats, 178.

Of the States in which United States Senators are to be chosen, the following elect Republican legislatures: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin. Democratic legislatures are chosen in Colorado, Florida, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

The following State governors are elected: Alabama, William D. Jelks\* (Dem.); California, Dr. George C. Pardee (Rep.); Colorado, James H. Peabody (Rep.); Connecticut, Abiram Chamberlain (Rep.); Idaho, John T. Morrison (Rep.); Kansas, Willis J. Bailey (Rep.); Massachusetts, John L. Bates (Rep.); Michigan, Aaron T. Bliss\* (Rep.); Minnesota, Samuel R. Van Sant\*

\* Re-elected.

(Rep.); Nebraska, John H. Mickey (Rep.); Nevada, John Sparks (Dem.-Silver); New Hampshire, Nahum J. Bachelder (Rep.); New York, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.\* (Rep.); North Dakota, Frank White\* (Rep.); Pennsylvania, Samuel W. Pennypacker (Rep.); Rhode Island, Dr. L. F. C. Garvin (Dem.); South Carolina, Duncan C. Heyward (Dem.); South Dakota, Charles N. Herreid\* (Rep.); Tennessee, James B. Frazier (Dem.); Texas, Samuel W. T. Lanham (Dem.); Wisconsin, Robert M. LaFollette\* (Rep.); Wyoming, De Forest Richards\* (Rep.).

New York City gives a Democratic plurality of 121,000.

The election in Ohio for minor State officers results in an overwhelming Republican victory.

The Georgia Legislature reflects United States Senator Alexander S. Clay (Dem.) for the six-years' term.

November 7.—Adjutant-General Corbin, in his annual report, recommends the restoration of the army canteen.

November 15.—Suit is brought in the United States Court at Norfolk, Va., to prevent Governor Montague and other members of the State Canvassing Board from awarding certificates of election to Congressmen chosen on November 4, on the ground that no election was held, and that all acts under the new State constitution are invalid.

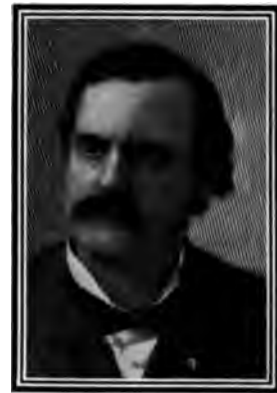
November 17.—The candidacy of United States Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, for reelection is announced.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

October 21.—Owing to his attitude on the question of tariff revision, Minister of Public Works Tarte, of the Canadian Government, resigns office at the request of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the prime minister.... A conference representing 124 borough, county, and urban district councils of the United Kingdom advocates the adoption of the American principle of special assessments on land for improvement purposes.... In the German Reichstag the amendments to the tariff bill reported by the committee are carried against the proposals of the ministry...

The French Chamber of Deputies discusses the coal strike.

October 23.—General Uribe Uribe, the Colombian insurgent leader, with 1,500 men, surrenders to the government forces at La Cienaga.... Further proposals of the German Reichstag tariff committee are carried against the government.... Premier Combes of France



HON. B. P. BIRDSELL.

(Elected to Congress to represent Speaker Henderson's district in Iowa.)



SIR MARCUS SAMUEL.  
(New Lord Mayor of London.)

announces in the Chamber of Deputies that the government will propose arbitration of the French coal strike.

October 24.—James P. Farrell, M.P., is sentenced to imprisonment under the Crimes Act in Ireland.

October 27.—The general election to the Swiss National Council takes place.

October 28.—The debate on the meat and cattle duties is continued in the German Reichstag.

October 29.—The German ministry suffers another defeat in the Reichstag on the tariff bill; the schedule of minimum duties on cattle, as amended in committee, is adopted.

November 3.—The dismissal from the Russian army of the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, uncle of the Czar, is officially announced.

November 4.—The Venezuelan Government declares the revolution ended.... A fresh uprising is reported in Hayti.... William Redmond, the Irish Nationalist, is arrested and sent to prison under the Crimes Act.

November 5.—In the elections of members of the Lower Austrian Diet, the Christian Socialists, or Clerical Anti-Semites, capture all but one of the seats for Vienna, and will command 50 of the 78 seats in the Legislative Assembly; Dr. Lueger, the burgomaster of Vienna, thus gains complete control of both the Lower Austrian Diet and the Vienna town council for the next six years.... The British Parliament votes the additional grant of \$40,000,000 in aid of the South African colonies.

November 8.—Sir Marcus Samuel is installed as Lord Mayor of London.

November 11.—King Alfonso of Spain requests Prime Minister Sagasta to form a new cabinet.

November 13.—The German Reichstag amends the tariff bill so as to permit the government to retaliate against countries that discriminate against Germany.

November 14.—Señor Sagasta forms a new Spanish cabinet, made up as follows: Prime Minister, Señor



A RECENT PICTURE OF KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.  
(Whose assassination was attempted on November 15.)

Sagasta; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke of Almodovar; Minister of War, General Weyler; Minister of Marine, the Duke of Veragua; Minister of the Interior, Señor Moret; Minister of Public Instruction, Count Romanones; Minister of Justice, Señor Puigcerver; and Minister of Finance, Señor Equillor.

November 15.—An Italian anarchist, named Rubino, makes an unsuccessful attempt to kill King Leopold of Belgium.... Dr. Rodrigues Aloes is inaugurated as President of Brazil.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

October 21.—The text of the Anglo-Chinese treaty is published.... It is announced that King Oscar of Sweden and Norway has decided as arbitrator in the Samoan controversy in favor of Germany and against the United States and Great Britain.

October 22.—The Danish Lands-thing, by a tie vote, refuses to



MINIATURE LANDAU AND PONIES PRESENTED BY THE SHOWMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN  
TO THE CHILDREN OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.



DR. ADOLF LORENZ.

(The eminent Austrian surgeon now operating on American children. See page 674.)

ratify the treaty ceding the Danish West Indies to the United States.

October 25.—It is announced that Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, has been appointed to succeed Sheng, formerly Director of Telegraphs and Railroads, as commissioner to negotiate the new commercial treaties.

October 27.—Minister Wu Ting Fang is recalled from Washington by the Chinese Government.

October 28.—It is announced at Paris that Great Britain, Germany, France, and Japan have agreed to refer to the Hague Tribunal the clauses relative to

perpetual leases under which foreigners possess property in Japan.

October 29.—The Turkish Government declines to withdraw troops near Aden until the frontier question is settled by Great Britain.

November 8.—A treaty for reciprocity between the United States and Newfoundland is signed at Washington by Secretary Hay and Ambassador Herbert.... Minister Wu Ting Fang presents his letters of recall to President Roosevelt.

November 12.—It is announced that Germany assents to the proposal of the United States to submit to the Hague Tribunal the question of the payment of the Chinese indemnity in gold or silver.... President Roosevelt appoints Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, United States Minister to Guatemala, to succeed W. Godfrey Hunter.

November 19.—It is announced that a Persian ambassador to Greece has been appointed for the first time since 491 B.C.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

October 21.—The convention of the United Mine Workers at Wilkesbarre, Pa., calls off the anthracite miners' strike by unanimous vote.... Dr. E. J. James is inaugurated as president of the Northwestern University.

October 23.—The Tuberculosis Congress opens at Berlin, Germany.

October 24.—The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission receives instructions from President Roosevelt, and organizes by the election of Judge Gray as chairman ;



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mining is generally resumed in the anthracite region.... Volcanic eruptions in Guatemala lay waste an extensive tract of country and cause the loss of thousands of lives.

October 25.—The French coal operators and unionist miners agree to accept arbitration.... The new power canal at Sault Ste. Marie is opened (see page 689).... Dr. Woodrow Wilson is inaugurated as president of Princeton University.

October 27.—Seventy thousand Scotch miners demand an increase of 12½ per cent. in wages.

October 30.—The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission begins an inspection of conditions in the mines.

November 1.—The University of Halle, Germany, celebrates its quadricentenary.



NEW HOME OF THE GLADSTONE LIBRARY AT HAWARDEN.

November 3.—Members of the Scottish National Antarctic Association, headed by William S. Bruce, of Edinburgh, leave the Clyde on the steamer *Scotia* for the Antarctic regions.

November 4.—By a fireworks explosion in Madison Square, New York City, 15 persons are killed and many others seriously injured.

November 5.—The arbitrators of the French coal miners' strike decide against an increase in the rate of wages.

November 8.—The Canadian Government sends out mounted police to stop an insane pilgrimage of Doukhobors.

November 11.—Roland B. Molineux is acquitted, in New York City, on his second trial, of the charge of causing the death of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams in December, 1898.

November 18.—The congress of French miners at Lens votes to order the resumption of work.... The American Federation of Labor meets at New Orleans, La.

November 14.—The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission begins the taking of testimony at Scranton, Pa.

November 17.—The ashes of Christopher Columbus are deposited in a mausoleum in the Cathedral of Seville, Spain.

November 19.—A great reception is tendered by the people of Memphis, Tenn., to President Roosevelt and Vice-Governor Luke E. Wright of the Philippines.

#### OBITUARY.

October 21.—Adelbert H. Steele, prominent New York Republican and Civil War veteran, 57.... Dr. Emerson Elbridge White, of Columbus, Ohio, educator, author, and lecturer, 78.

October 22.—Hector A. Holmes, of Austin, Minn., inventor of the first patent twine binder, 78.... M. Hauser, head of Swiss Finance Department, 65.

October 23.—Congressman Charles Addison Russell, of Connecticut, 40.... Ex-Congressman John H. Bagley, of Catskill, N. Y., 75.

October 24.—Judge H. W. Flournoy, of Virginia, 52.

October 25.—Rt. Rev. William Vaughan, D.D., Bishop of Plymouth, England, 88.... Frank Norris, of San Francisco, Cal., the novelist, 82.

October 25.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 87 (see page 715).... Thomas Embly Osmun ("Alfred Ayres"), of New York, orthopedist and critic, 76.... Henry Probasco, a prominent citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio, 82.

October 27.—P. S. Blodgett, general manager of the Lake Shore Railroad, 59.

October 28.—David Charles Bell, of Washington, D.C., author and educator, 85.... Gen. Christian Botha.

October 29.—Rev. Dr. C. S. Gerhard, of Reading, Pa., 58.... Ex-Judge James A. Logan, of Bala, Pa., general solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 62.

October 30.—Samuel Houston Bengie, of Fort Gibson, I. T., a veteran of the Civil War and last surviving signer of the treaty of 1866 between the United States and the Cherokee nation, 70.... Admiral Sir Edward Bridges Rice, R.N., 88.

November 1.—Francis Asbury Palmer, president of the Broadway Savings Bank, New York, 90.

November 2.—Charles H. Miller, for many years consulting landscape engineer of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, 73.

November 3.—Oliver B. Stebbins, a writer on dramatic and historical subjects, of Boston, 69.

November 4.—Rev. Dr. Edward Taylor, of Binghamton, N. Y., 81.

November 6.—Prof. George Huesmann, pomologist, 76.

November 7.—Dr. Robert C. Kedsie, professor emeritus of chemistry at the Michigan Agricultural College, 79.... William H. Bulkeley, a veteran of the Civil War, and formerly lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, 62.... Roswell Beardsley, of North Lansing, N. Y., oldest postmaster in point of service in the United States, 90.

November 8.—Ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 73.... Very Rev. H. C. Mignot, rector of the New Orleans Cathedral, 60.

November 9.—Dr. Robert Newton Tooker, a prominent Chicago physician and writer on medical subjects, 61.

November 10.—George Gerhard, of New York, a portrait painter, 72.

November 12.—Prof. Ogden Nicholas Rood, head of the department of physics at Columbia University, New York, 71.... Richard Butler, a prominent New York citizen, 71.... Countess Cecilia von Budinger Machivet, of Longwood, Ill., 99.... Dr. A. G. Mason, a writer on bee culture, 74.... Dr. Caskie Harrison, head of the Brooklyn Latin High School, 54.

November 13.—Col. Henry D. Beall, a veteran of the Civil War, and a member of the staff of the *Baltimore Sun*, 65.

November 15.—Ex-Congressman Clinton B. Beach, of Ohio, 57.... Dr. William Henry Haynes, president of the Brooklyn Medical Society, 46.

November 16.—Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, 79.... Judge Edward Stake, of Maryland, 56.... George Alfred Henty, the author of books for boys, 70.

November 17.—Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the well-known London preacher, 55.... Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Stokes, senior vice-president of the Suez Canal Company, 77.... George Harding, a prominent patent lawyer of Philadelphia, and owner of the Hotel Kaaterskill, in the Catskill Mountains, 76.

November 18.—Rt. Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, Episcopal bishop of Mississippi, 72.... John Bell Bouton, of Cambridge, Mass., author and journalist, 72.... The Marquise de Chambrun, granddaughter of Lafayette.

November 19.—Juan B. Wandesford, a San Francisco artist, 59.



THE LATE GEORGE ALFRED HENTY.

(Popular author of juvenile books.)



## SOME FOREIGN CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.

**S**ECRETARY HAY will appreciate the humor of the Dutch artist who represents Uncle Sam and John Bull appealing to the signatories of the Berlin Treaty on behalf of the Roumanian Jews. Uncle Sam is leading a crippled Filipino and John Bull supporting a wounded Boer.



AMERICA'S NOTE TO THE SIGNATORIES OF THE BERLIN TREATY.

UNCLE SAM (to the Czar): "Will you not see to it that King Karl of Roumania treats his Jews more humanely. We say nothing about the Russian Jews."  
From *Amsterdammer* (Holland).



THE WORK OF SOCIALISM.  
To destroy the edifice of Capitalism.  
From *Postillon*.



THE EVOLUTION OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY.—From *Jugend* (Berlin).

# THE MISSION OF DR. LORENZ TO AMERICAN CHILDREN.

BY V. P. GIBNEY, M.D.

(Surgeon-in-chief of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled.)

**C**ONSIDERING the infrequency of a disability which is known as congenital dislocation of the hip, it is strange that so much interest should attach to the visit of a distinguished orthopedic surgeon to this country.—a surgeon whose reputation is based largely upon the relief he affords to the class afflicted by this particular deformity. It should be clearly understood that the hip socket in this deformity is improperly formed at birth, and permits too much play of the head of the bone. For a great many years,—at least fifty,—the profession has been taught to regard the efforts at cure as a greater affliction than the deformity itself. It is closely allied to harelip or cleft palate, both of which are disfiguring, and both of which are alike amenable to repair at the hands of the surgeon.

Dr. Adolf Lorenz is one of several orthopedic surgeons who have made relentless war on all kinds of deformities and diseases which cripple a child. Where permanent lameness comes in adult life, the sympathy is not so acute as when it attacks a child in its earliest years. The appeal of the father and mother becomes truly pathetic, and it is not surprising that the best years of a man's life are devoted to the cure of these little ones. It is only within the last two or three decades that hip disease itself has been regarded as a curable malady. After all, however, the large number of cases of disease involving this joint are not so relieved that the functions of the joint are perfectly restored, and it is no wonder that thousands of children with stiff hips and shortened limbs are longing for the advent of this distinguished Viennese surgeon. If his mission to this country can be regarded as an impetus to greater zeal in the prevention of deformity after hip disease, then his name will become a household word throughout the extent of this broad land.

What many surgeons in the large cities of this country, as well as in England, have been working at for many years, under all sorts of discouragements, Dr. Lorenz has the reputation of working out with greater success. Long before he announced his conversion to the non-bloody method of reducing congenital dislocation of the hip, he was one of the foremost ex-

ponents of the bloody method, and the statistics furnished by Lorenz of Vienna and Hoffa of Wurzburg had startled the scientific world. It may interest the readers of this magazine to learn that, after the profession had learned to accept his results by the bloody methods as extraordinarily good, closer analysis on the part of Dr. Lorenz, both of the immediate and the ultimate results, led him to abandon this method for the one of which the public has come to recognize him as the greatest living exponent. It may interest the readers also to learn that, at the time when he was operating by the open or bloody method, antiseptics were in vogue rather than aseptics. By the antiseptic method is meant the employment of certain chemicals which are supposed to destroy germs. By the aseptic method is meant absolute and unconditional cleanliness both in the field of operation and in the person of the operator and his assistants. Dr. Lorenz laid the foundation for his great reputation during the antiseptic period, and the report is that he suffered more from these agents than did his patients.

The non-bloody method means this: the forcible stretching of all the soft parts about the hip, sometimes even to the point of breaking the skin (which is rare), until the head of the bone can be brought to the place where the socket should be. If one can employ enough force to bring the head into this position, it naturally follows that a great effort is made to retain the bone sufficiently long for the formation of a socket more or less substantial. Many surgeons in this country and abroad have been able to accomplish the former, and the percentage of cures (by which is meant the retention of the bone sufficiently long for this socket to be serviceable) is just large enough to enlist still greater efforts. Now this great effort has been so persistent in the hands of Dr. Lorenz that his statistics furnish a larger percentage of perfect results.

His visit will make both the parents and the children the more willing to endure long periods of confinement in plaster-of-paris, and thus the surgeon will get more of that all-important factor in the attainment of success, home co-



DR. ADOLF LORENZ.

operation. The stages of treatment are as follows: (1) The exaggerated position of the bone as related to the pelvis, extending over a period of from six to twelve months. (2) A less exaggerated position, wherein the thigh is brought midway between what is known as extreme abduction and the vertical line. This period extends over from three to six months. (3) The limb is brought into a normal position when the fourth stage of treatment is begun,—namely, massage,—active and passive movements, until the function of the joint is made normal.

Many patients weary of these long periods of confinement, and parents are unwilling to subject their children to such treatment when they know how active they were before such

measures were adopted. When the writer of this paper was serving his apprenticeship in the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled as interne, his attention was frequently called to the grace with which a young girl or a young woman with double dislocation of the hip went through the mazy dance. And even now, in the midst of all good work that is being done for this deformity, he is often compelled to dissuade mothers from subjecting children with double dislocation to the course of treatment.

We all expect great things from Dr. Lorenz, and it is to be regretted that we shall have to wait so long for the realization of our hopes. American students who have profited by his instruction in Vienna return impressed with his zeal, with his honesty, and with his enormous capacity for work. When the first reports of his operations by this method came to this country, his admirers told, in dramatic terms, of the peculiar click with which the head of the bone was thrown into its place by his magic touch. The reports

of his work since his arrival in October have but confirmed these earlier statements. While the restoration of the head of the bone to its normal position is so easily accomplished in children under five or six years of age, it is sad to think that those beyond the age of eight or nine can get no such relief. For these children recourse must be had to the open operation, unless men like Lorenz and Hoffa and Paci can devise a more attractive method.

The mission, then, will be the earlier recognition of this disabling deformity, the more general adoption of the method which promises such a happy outcome, and during the next decade there must needs be fewer children who fail to profit by the visit of Dr. Lorenz to this country.



# GOVERNOR ODELL: A CHARACTER SKETCH

BY ROBERT H. BEATTIE.

(Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, Newburgh, N. Y.)

THE figure of Benjamin B. Odell stands out prominently against the background of the autumn's harvest of campaigns. He has been conspicuous in the affairs of the Republican party in New York State for a number of years, but he now stands before the nation. That a strong party man—a machine man as was supposed prior to January, 1900,—could be elected governor for one term was a matter of course, but that such a man could be reelected against a strong opposition, and by an increased vote in a majority of the districts, is by no means a matter of course. It forces the candidate outside the realm where partisan motives rule, and sets him in the other realm where men rule by virtue of what they are,—the realm of character.

His recent victory, then, is far more significant than the earlier one. When the returns came in it looked for an hour as though Mr. Odell's defeat were assured. New York City turned against him with unexpected vigor. But the city's rejection of him was doubtless very largely due to local conditions.

The rest of the State, however, turned to him. Heartily disgusted with the method used against him, they rebuked it heartily. They declared their confidence in his personal aims. They expressed their cordial approval of his administration of State affairs. His home county illustrates the temper of the State. Orange increased the vote of 1900 by more than a thousand, and the city of Newburgh, which had at the earlier election expressed her pride at having one of her sons as governor by giving him a splendid majority, gave him four hundred more votes this fall.

And the test has been severe. The governor's administration has been along business lines. He had dared to reform much of the State's finance. This had thrown many out of the easy berths to which the occupants felt they were properly entitled, and had made each of them a center for anti-administration influence. The reduction of the tax rate, however, won him many friends, who were counted at the polls. He had utterly failed to show sympathy with the liquor men. They were naturally out of sympathy with him. Besides this, in the conferences with the coal operators no man had been more  *outspoken in his denunciation of the capitalists'*

methods and motives than this same governor. In that issue he distinctly espoused the side of the public as against the trust.

In spite of all these influences, which tended to weaken the support given at the earlier election, Governor Odell was reelected. Men in New York State wanted him as governor. He is therefore conspicuous, not so much as a man, but rather as a public man, whose sense of the public has been markedly independent.

Character is a product. The treasure most men give to the world they lay up in early years. Out of the good treasure of hearts they bring forth good things, and where treasure has been evil they bring forth evil things. The home, then, can tell the secret of this man's power. When election day came the governor was at his father's house in Newburgh. There, in the library, he received the returns that night. His wife, children, and brothers, and father were about him. It is characteristic that he went home to receive the returns. His own residence was dark. He slept at his father's house.

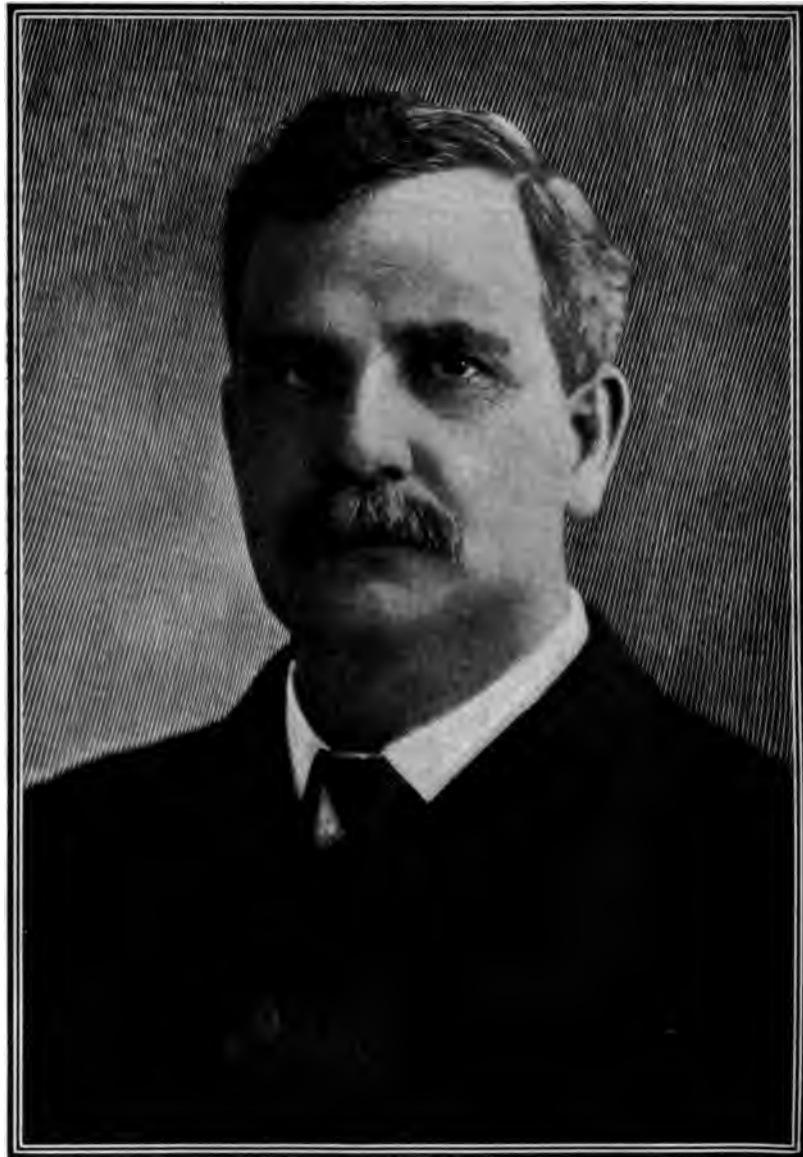
This father, whose name the governor is, is a patriarchal figure in the community. A little lad who came to town at holiday-time a couple of years ago, saw him on the street, impressed with the strong face set off by white hair and flowing beard, ran quickly up to him and queried, "Are you Santa Claus?" Needless to say that before he left town the lad was sure he had found the saint. Seven or eight years of life have been his, but his eyes are not dim nor his natural force abated. With rapid, springy step he walks down to his familiar office every morning and puts in a day attending to business.

His life has been full of activity. He worked his way up from the farm. County and municipal politics interested him. For more than forty years he has been in active service. He was one of the last trustees of the village of Newburgh, and in 1866 was one of the aldermen who organized the newly chartered city. He served the county as supervisor and as sheriff, and served the city as its mayor for six terms. The city park, which extends over many acres and occupies the highest ground in the city, is a site commanding an extended view of Or-

and Dutchess counties, while in the foreground lies the Hudson, held by the Beacons, Storm King, and the Narrows, as it sweeps down against the West Point peninsula,—this the ex-mayor wants to be known as his monument. Such is his interest in the better life of the city. The oldest son claimed the birthright in public affairs, took up his share of the inheritance, and has worked it well.

The governor's attachment to his home was cemented long before politics concerned him. To this home he brought President Roosevelt, that the eyes of his mother might rest on him, and she might share to the utmost the good things that filled up her son's life. This mother was a Bookstaver, a descendant of one of the staunch Dutch settlers of the county. A strong character occupied her vigorous body and voiced itself through an unusually alert mind. Her hands toiled for her children. She seconded her husband in his enterprises and helped him gather a comfortable fortune. She pushed the education of her children and started them in the world with three strong things,—strong bodies, strong minds, strong wills, and these three under the strong control of the Christian religion. The family went to church,—the old Reformed Dutch Church, that led the procession of denominations on Manhattan Island and up the Hudson, the church to which the President also declares allegiance.

To these elements of the home life there has been added a deal of heart training. The accidental death of the first Mrs. Odell, the mother of the governor's sons, broke up his home for a time, and the boys were welcomed into the fam-



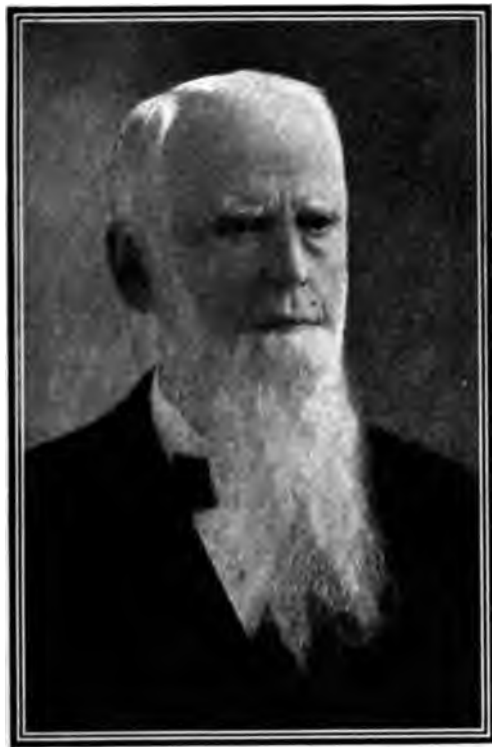
Phot. by Marceau, N. Y.

GOV. BENJAMIN B. ODELL, JR., OF NEW YORK.

ily of their grandfather. A few years later the home was reconstituted, with the present Mrs. Odell as its mistress. The husband was then leading the quiet life of one of Newburgh's business men, with a large interest in local politics.

Soon after this Walter, the oldest son, then attending the academy, was stricken with paralysis after a vigorous game of football. During the six years that he lived Walter's life was the life of the mind. The body, as soon appeared, could never become normal. The intel-

lect, keen at the beginning, grew wonderfully acute during the following years. The father's interest broadened, the scope of his political aims widened, and the boy breathed the atmosphere of his father's busy life. He went to Washington with him, met men of mark, and soon became skilled far beyond his years in



MR. BENJAMIN B. ODELL, SR.

theoretical and practical politics, while he enjoyed a widely cultured outlook upon the world's life.

Until he had drained the bitterness of these sorrows Mr. Odell lived a quiet life. He had shown no marked ambition, but was simply the intelligent citizen, industrious, respected, but not at all on the highway to renown. Now the eagle's nest was stirred. He became ambitious to gain wealth. He wanted place and power, not chiefly for himself, but for his son's sake. He awakened to intense activity. Larger business affairs were laid hold of. Concrete financial problems attracted him. Naturally a man of strong will power, he laid hold of everything he touched with a master hand. He picked up

the old one-horse street railway of the town, and shortly after it was a busy trolley line. He promoted the affairs of the electric system and soon bought out the competing company. One business matter after another he handled successfully, and all the while he was becoming a growing factor in politics. He was State committeeman, then chairman of the State Committee, then sent on to do valued work as a member of the Assembly. He was elected governor for the first term. Now, as the reelected governor, he stands conspicuous before the nation as the champion of right for the people. But it was the impetus of sorrow that sent him on his way.

Here, at home, we know him as a modest, unassuming man, who takes life seriously. He is too strong to feel the need of outdoor sports, and too busy to need them as a time-killer. His own residence is not on one of our high hills, surrounded by a broad domain, but in one of the city streets, where he can walk to business or the City Club. His spare time, if he spares any from the exacting duties of his office, is spent at home. When he wants rest he travels.

The governor first governs himself. He must look upon the man who is consumed with passion as we look upon wild beasts. Sober-minded, he will not eat too much, drink too much, nor talk too much. He holds himself in command, while forethought and foresight are the twin qualities of his mind. Reserved, he listens to you as you put your case, and when you cease talking you know he has decided. If a monosyllable is enough for answer, why multiply words? He is fitted with a rapid-fire judgment, yet he does not form his judgment till the evidence is in. He attends to business, and therefore dispatches business. He has no time or inclination for small talk.

He is used to conflicts; they do not disconcert him. Once his mind is made up, only the access of new facts can make it over. Opposition he rather likes,—it draws him out. He is not tossed about with every wind. You are sure that he has his root in himself.

Yes, the governor's character is a product. It was placed in a home where it was directed by the teachings of Christianity, exercised in the direction of practical interest in the welfare of others, and informed by a wide and intelligent interest in public affairs. Then it was thrown into the crucible of sorrow, whence it has come forth solid, stable, strong, to stand for the highest things in public life.

# THE GREAT SHIP "COMBINE."

BY WINTHROP L. MARVIN.

IT is a strange economic contradiction that, though the deep-sea steam fleet of the United States is the starveling of the nations, the greatest of ocean steamship companies should have been wrought out by American brains and money, and organized under American laws. The International Mercantile Marine Company, in its formal title,—the Morgan ship "combine" in the vernacular of the "street,"—was incorporated on October 1, 1902, under a hospitable New Jersey charter, with eight American and five British directors. The chief figure among American shipowners, the head of our one transatlantic steam line, becomes the president and ruling force of this mighty combination, and the major portion of its stocks and bonds is held in American ownership. For twenty years such a union of maritime interests had been dreamed of. President Griscom confesses that he had this bold thought stirring in his head "as far back as 1884." But the fulfillment of the splendid ambition waited for the extraordinary vigor and acumen and immense wealth, which had created the United States Steel Corporation the year before this other epoch-making Trenton charter was issued to a second group of the fortunate friends and associates of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

The significance of the International Mercantile Marine Company has not been exaggerated. It marks the beginning of a revolution in ocean traffic. It really means much more than that the new company is the largest shipping corporation in existence, with its 141 steamers and its total tonnage of 1,100,000. The world's second ship corporation, the Hamburg-American, with 127 steamers of 630,000 tons, is almost a pygmy by comparison; and the greatest of British companies, the India Steam Navigation, owns only 117 steamers of 361,000 tons. There are but 147 steamers of 327,284 tons in the entire fleet of the United States actively engaged in foreign commerce.

No nation save Great Britain and Germany possesses an ocean steam shipping equal to that of this one corporation. The "combine" includes all but one of the first-class passenger and freight lines plying between the United States and the United Kingdom. Its vessels, most of them, are of the largest size, and thoroughly modern in design and in construction.

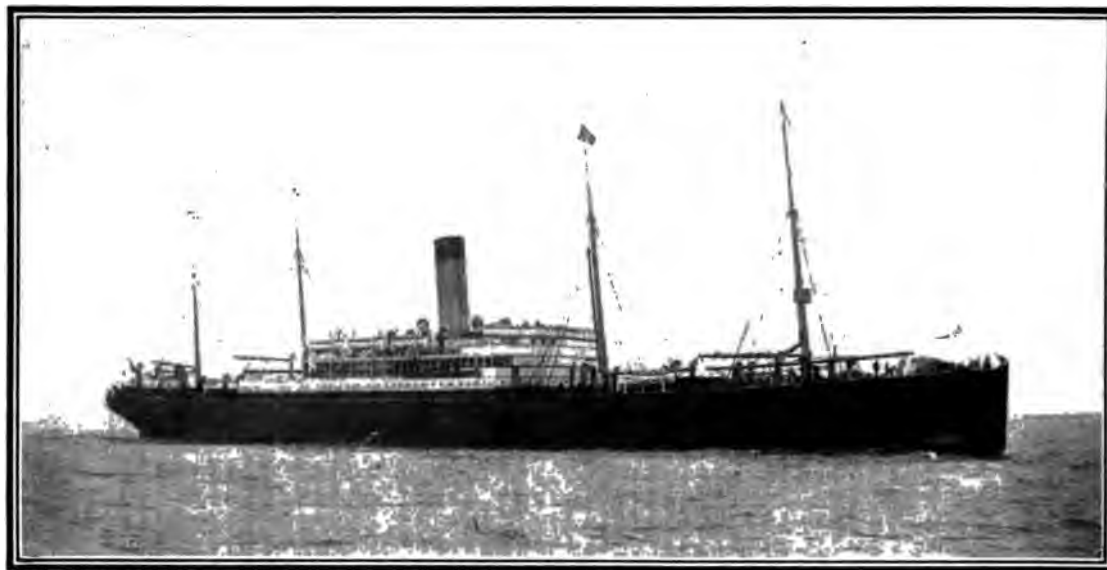
Size, combined with moderate engine power, spells economy in ocean transportation.

The more than a million tons of the international combination represent nominally one-third of the 3,000,000 tons of steam shipping required for the ocean trade between the United States and Europe. This, however, is not a full measure of the real importance of the allied fleet, for the 141 vessels of the "combine" are nearly all of a notably high character, worth a great deal more money, ton for ton, and capable of rendering more service and earning more dividends than the older and feebler ships of small rival corporations. Though the two great German lines, the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd, are not technically within the combination, they have formed a hard-and-fast "working agreement" with it, which involves a certain division of revenue. Thus, for all practical purposes, the 500,000 tons of German shipping in the North Atlantic trade must be reckoned among the resources of the Morgan-Griscom combination. Allowing for the superior efficiency of the 1,600,000 tonnage of the allied fleets, it is easy to accept Commissioner Chamberlain's estimate that the International Mercantile Marine Company will actually control 60 per cent. of the enormous passenger and cargo carrying between the ports of the United States and those of the United Kingdom and the Continent.

## HOW THE "COMBINE" BEGAN.

It is an interesting story,—the process by which this huge confederacy of ocean interests has come into existence. The first step was the purchase, sixteen years ago, of the celebrated British Inman Steamship line by the International Navigation Company,—a group of far-seeing American citizens, led by Mr. Clement A. Griscom, of Philadelphia. The British Government promptly withdrew the liberal subsidy which it had been paying to the Inman liners; but Mr. Griscom and his comrades brought the *New York* and *Paris* beneath the Stars and Stripes, built the *St. Louis* and *St. Paul*, secured a subsidy from the United States, and gave the first-class British lines a most formidable Yankee competitor. Indeed, commercial rivalry in high-grade ships on the North Atlantic soon became too keen to permit of reasonable dis-





THE "WINIFREDIAN," OF THE LEYLAND LINE.

(One of the largest of the forty-six ships of this line.)

dends, and Mr. Griscom found British ship-owners in a responsive mood when he broached anew the great idea of an international combination.

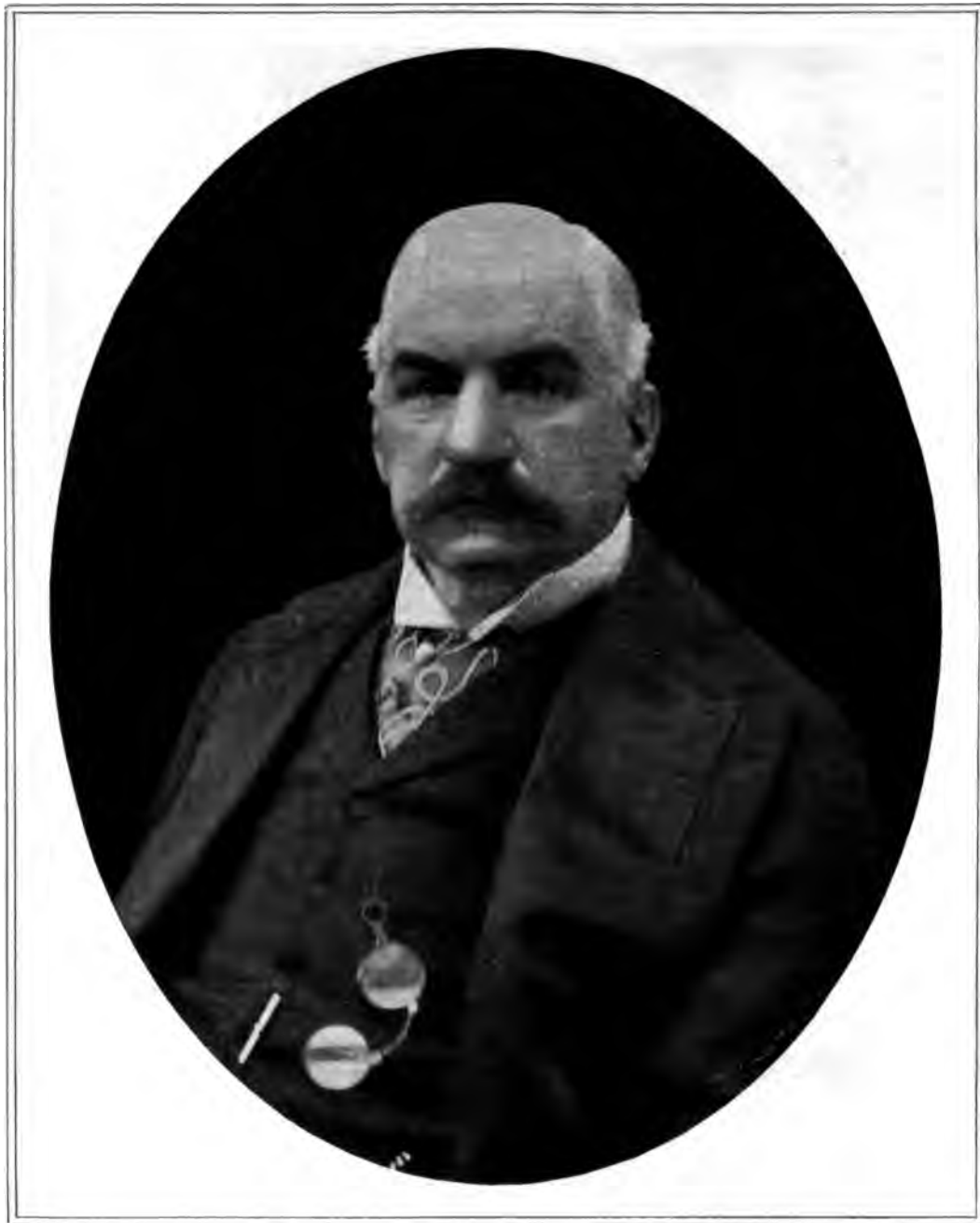
This union was made all the easier by the fact that meanwhile another important British steamship concern, the Leyland line, had been acquired by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan in the spring of 1901. This line, itself the fruit of several consolidations, controlled the largest British tonnage in the North Atlantic trade. It owned no fast mail ships, no greyhounds. But it did possess forty or fifty good, useful steamships of moderate speed, many of them of large tonnage, and fit for passengers as well as freight. The main Leyland service lay between Boston or New York on this side, and Liverpool or London on the other, and the business of the company had been so profitable for a long term of years that its shares were quoted at a handsome premium.

Mr. Morgan paid a generous price for his maritime investment. It is said that he gave £14 10s. for each £10 share, or a bonus of 45 per cent. But amazement at Mr. Morgan's "liberality" ceased when the next stage in the great, far-sighted negotiation was unfolded.

This was the dramatic uniting of the Leyland line with the American and Red Star lines of the International Navigation Company, and the Atlantic Transport line, another British steam fleet owned by American capital. Later still it transpired that the famous White Star

line of fast mail, passenger, and freight ships and the smaller but excellent Dominion line were embraced in the huge consolidation. The White Star was one of the two lines—the Cunard was the other—which performed the British mail service between Queenstown and New York. Its fleet included the great liners *Oceanic* and *Celtic*, the swift *Teutonic* and *Majestic*, and the favorite *Britannic* and *Germanic* which had held ocean records in their day, together with a considerable number of large and efficient freighters. The American purchase of the White Star line was long disputed, and when it was finally confirmed, something like consternation seized the British press and people, for the White Star fleet had been regarded as distinctively a British institution as the Bank of England. Its fast ships received not only the mail pay of the post office, but the subventions of the Admiralty, and were enrolled on the "merchant cruiser" list. It was almost as if the Yankees had surreptitiously acquired a section of his Majesty's navy.

The Dominion line, as its name suggests, originally ran in the trade between Great Britain and Canada. But without altogether surrendering its Canadian service it had developed a larger and steadier traffic and more generous profits out of the New England ports of Portland and Boston, and for the Boston passenger trade it had built three admirable steamers, the *Canada*, *New England*, and *Commonwealth*. From a relatively small concern the Dominion line had



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MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

grown in a few years into one of commanding importance.

The Atlantic Transport line, like the International Navigation Company, was the outgrowth of energetic American methods applied to ocean carrying. In default of encouragement at home,

Mr. Bernard N. Baker and his associates had invested their capital in British tonnage, and their capacious passenger and freight ships to London were sharp competitors with the similar ships of the Leyland line. The advantage of a friendly understanding was manifest.

The relative strength of the constituent companies, when the "combine" was formed, stood just about as follows :

Lines.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Leyland.....	46	293,015
White Star.....	26	250,000
International Navigation (American and Red Star).....	26	186,000
Atlantic Transport.....	12	78,798
Dominion.....	8	73,749
Total.....	118	881,562

To this total must now be added enough new ships under construction to bring the tonnage up to 1,100,000. This 1,100,000 tons of fine large serviceable steamers stand capitalized at Trenton for \$120,000,000, or less than \$120 a ton, in the charter of the International Mercantile Marine Company. A first-class 10,000-ton steamer costs from \$150 to \$300 a ton, and it ought to have twenty years of active and profitable service.

As President Griscom's International Navigation Company was the real nucleus of the gigantic new combination, it was appropriate that he should be the active head and front of it, and that the "combine" in its process of incorporation in the United States should be built up on the older company, amending its charter and retaining the distinctive portion of its name. The International Navigation Company, owning the *St. Louis*, *St. Paul*, *New York*, and *Philadel-*

*phia*, was chartered at Trenton with a capital of \$15,000,000, on June 6, 1893. The new charter of October 1, 1902, revises and extends the old one, changes the name of the new corporation to the International Mercantile Marine Company, and increases the capital stock to \$120,000,000, equally divided into \$60,000,000 of preferred stock bearing 6 per cent. cumulative dividends, and \$60,000,000 of common stock. There are certain points of similarity between this great ship charter and that of the United States Steel Corporation. An issue of \$50,000,000 in 4½ per cent. bonds has been authorized, and it is understood that the issue was promptly absorbed by men on the "inside" who knew the earning power of the "combine" and the strength of its securities as a conservative investment.

#### DETAILS OF ORGANIZATION.

The actual relation of the International Mercantile Marine Company to its constituent lines still remains rather vague to the general public. No official statement has yet been forthcoming, though one of the Board of Directors has informally said :

"The International Mercantile Marine Company will not be a holding company, and the subsidiary lines will be permitted full liberty in managing their own affairs. The new company, however, includes all of the various companies in the combination."

The British Merchant Shipping Act provides that a ship shall not be deemed British unless it is owned by British subjects or persons made



THE "MINNEAPOLIS," OF THE ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

(The ships of this line were originally built for the cattle trade; are now carrying passengers as well as freight.)



"COMMONWEALTH," OF DOMINION LINE.

(Passenger steamship plying between Boston and England.)

denizens by letters of denization, or corporations established in British dominions under British laws, with their principal place of business in those dominions. It is obvious, therefore, that the British steamers of the great "combine,"—and they are nearly all its steamers,—could not retain their British registry if they were directly owned by a New Jersey corporation. This legal difficulty has apparently been solved by the organizing in Great Britain of a separate British concern, which will stand in the same attitude as that in which the International Navigation Company of Liverpool, owning the British ships of the Griscom fleet, long stood toward the International Navigation Company of Trenton.

All the shares of the British companies in the "combine" will be transferred to this British corporation, and British subjects will predominate in its management. It is only the great board of the "combine" which is held in the control of an American majority. Mr. Morgan and his colleagues gave early and emphatic assurance to this effect, in order to soothe the patriotic sensibilities of the British people, and perhaps forefend hostile action by their government. Moreover, the British ships themselves will retain their national allegiance, will be officered by British subjects and manned in part at least by British crews, and will even be held available for use as British merchant cruisers or transports in case of war, whenever the nation may require their services. The leaders in the combination have declared again and again that they do not wish to secure American registry for their British steamers, that they never have

desired it, and that they would not seek it even if our laws did not forbid the naturalization of foreign craft without the express authority of Congress.

#### BETTER SERVICE, LOWER COST.

Of one fact travelers and merchants can be certain,—that it is no part of the calculations of Messrs. Morgan, Griscom, and their colleagues to wring increased profits out of Atlantic traffic by an arbitrary advance in passenger and cargo rates. Their purpose is very different. They frankly expect to make the business of the allied companies greater and more lucrative than it has ever been before, but they propose to achieve this end by the legitimate means of improved efficiency and economy. It is said that Mr. Morgan looks for an ultimate saving of \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 in operating expenses, which would of itself yield from 10 to 12½ per cent. on a capital of \$120,000,000. A great deal of the costly administrative machinery and equipment which each rival line has maintained can now be dispensed with. There need no longer be the extravagance of sending to sea on the same midwinter day two or three stately greyhounds, each with its cabins one-quarter filled with passengers.

President Griscom has intimated that there may some time be established a regular system of daily departures from New York,—a boon not only for travelers and the mails, but also for general commerce. In other words,—to quote the indomitable American captain of ocean industry who heads the combination,—“Our object is to try to give a better transatlantic service at a decreased cost.” To this end an economical management will be introduced. It is possible that the combination will carry its own insurance. President Griscom promises “steadier and more uniform rates, a just distribution of traffic among all American and Canadian seaports, increased lines on the Pacific and services to South America as traffic may be found to justify them.” Or, as President Griscom told a gathering of merchants and manufacturers at the Commercial Museum in Philadelphia:

Your transportation must be conducted on a large scale. As exporters, the time has come for you to be able to contract with one party which will stand ready nearly every day in the year to take cargoes in large quantities at any of our great seaports and, without transshipment, deliver them on a fixed date at any of the great seaports of Europe. It is not our aim to advance average freight charges. Through the magnitude and diffusion of its business, such a company can guarantee a reasonable stability of rates. Such stability is an invitation to capital. It assures the exporter that he can prosecute his plans for the extension of his agency

and requires only twice as large a fireroom force, as a 10-knot steamer. As a matter of fact, the difference, instead of being as two to one, is as seven to one. The United States Commissioner of Navigation, in his report for 1900, gives the cost of coal and handling for a 10-knot steamer as \$33,180 a year; for a 20-knot steamer, \$231,000. It is probable that the economic limit of speed progress in our present steam propulsion has been reached at about 17 knots, in such excellent cargo and passenger ships as the *Finland* and *Kronland* of 12,500 tons, just built for the American line at Philadelphia. According to the commissioner's computation, such ships could be navigated with a fireroom bill of \$131,000 a year, as compared with the \$281,000 of the 21-knot *St. Paul* or *St. Louis*.

Left to themselves the steamship companies, or at least the American and British, would build few vessels of above 17 knots. If higher speed is desired for mail ships or "merchant cruisers," it must be liberally paid for by government, and charged off against the postal or war account. A very large majority—probably four out of five—of the steamers built for the chief Atlantic companies in the past half-dozen years have been given only moderate engine power and a speed of from 13 to 17 knots, with a relatively large cargo capacity and a fair space, generally amidships, for passengers. Most of the new German ships are of this description, and it is reasonable to assume that it is these "steady-going liners" which "pay best." The greyhound of 20 knots or more is an occasional luxury, useful for advertising purposes,—indispensable, indeed, to a certain impatient, short-season passenger trade, but, something which can be indulged in only seldom, and not at all by the American and British lines without



THE RT. HON. W. J. PIRRIE.

(Manager of the great Belfast shipping firm of Harland & Wolff, and prominent in the White Star Line; also one of the leading men in the recent great ship combine.)

government assistance.

The International Mercantile Marine Company, through its own lines or its partnership with the Germans, controls all but six of the eighteen fast ships of 20 knots and upward in the noble, great trade between America and Europe. The six exceptions are the four Cunarders *Campania*, *Lucania*, *Etruria*, and *Umbria*, and the French *La Savoie* and *La Lorraine*. Thus, the combination controls directly or indi-

rectly two-thirds of the first-class steam fleet on the North Atlantic. But the four American and three British fast ships of the combination are, after all, only one-nineteenth in numbers of its whole great fleet. All the rest of the 136 are of moderate speed, efficient but economical. It is chiefly in these "steady-going liners" that the strength of the "combine" exists; to them it must look for its largest and most constant dividends.

#### THE "COMBINE" AND AMERICA.

One thought which the great shipping combination brings home instinctively to all of us is,—what effect will it have upon shipbuilding and shipowning in America? At present any reply to this vital inquiry must be mere guess-



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THE "KRONLAND," OF THE INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(Sister ship of the *Finland*.)

work. Unfortunately, the "combine" is now American in only its majority ownership and management. Its vessels are nearly all foreign-



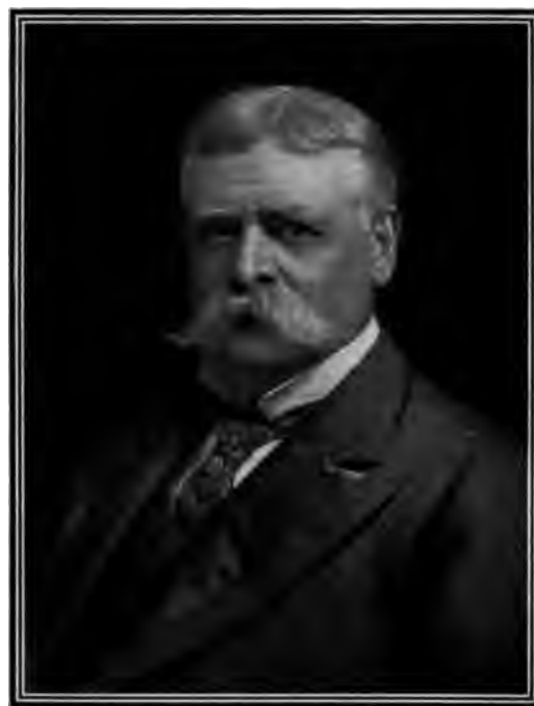
MR. P. A. B. WIDENER.

built; they are officered abroad and manned abroad. They fly British, or in a few cases, Belgian colors. The four fast ships of the American line, of course, sail under the Stars and Stripes. So do the 17-knot *Finland* and *Kroonland* already mentioned. Besides, there are six American ships in process of construction at Camden and Baltimore for the Atlantic Transport line; that is, there are just a round dozen Yankees, present and prospective, in the huge fleet of the combination. The four small iron steamers of the original American line have now been drawn away to the Pacific coast-wise trade, and are scarcely to be included; but if they are reckoned, there are only 16 Americans out of 141!

As to whether this small Yankee squadron shall grow, time and the wisdom of Congress must determine. The American managers of the combination earnestly desire to increase the number of their American ships, but they cannot afford to sacrifice British subsidies in order to achieve this. The new subvention to the White Star steamers requires absolutely that they shall not only keep their British flag and register, but be controlled and navigated by British subjects, and held rigidly as a part of the Royal Naval Reserve.

Moreover, there is the further problem of wages. It is labor at once low paid, intelligent,

and effective which has enabled German competition to cut deeply into the British steam marine. But German shipyard and shipboard wages are probably not so much below British as British wages are below American. One purpose of the new Cunard subsidy is to equalize British and German labor cost. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Griscom, and their comrades are as patriotic as any of their fellow countrymen. But they can scarcely be expected to pay \$11,300 a month for an American crew of 380 men, while a British crew of 427 can be hired for \$9,891.\* Nor will they, without some especial inducement, give \$1,846,000 for an American steamship, while a



MR. CLEMENT A. GRISCOM.

(President of the International Mercantile Marine Company.)

British craft of exactly the same dimensions and speed can be constructed for \$1,419,000.\* It may be said right here that the tariff has nothing whatever to do with the question of the relative cost of American and British ships, for a full rebate of duty is allowed on foreign materials used in the construction or equipment of ships for deep-sea service. American shipbuilding, therefore, is substantially on a free-trade basis, so far as ocean vessels are concerned.

\*These figures are not conjecture; they are absolute facts of official record.



Photo by Pirie MacDonald, N. Y.

MR. GEORGE W. PERKINS.

A word as to the *personnel* of the ship "combine." First and foremost, of course, is the master-mind of the whole gigantic enterprise, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. For long years the ablest steamship managers on both sides of the ocean had dreamed of a union of interests to enhance the stability of the great trade, and to make it at once more efficient and more prosperous. Not, however, until they invoked the genius of the mightiest financier of his time could they reach the goal which had enthralled their imagination.

Mr. Morgan's chief lieutenant in America is naturally our greatest shipowner, Mr. Clement A. Griscom, president of the International Navigation Company; his chief lieutenant in Great Britain is the Rt. Hon. W. J. Pirrie, head of the famous Belfast shipyard of Harland & Wolff, which receives the important right to build all the new British vessels of the combination. Mr. Pirrie is closely allied with the White Star interests, and to his influence is credited the winning over of that important line, as well as the *soothing* of the fears of the British Government. *Another notable figure on the Board of Directors*

of the "combine" is Mr. Bernard N. Baker, of Baltimore, the head of the Atlantic Transport line; another, Mr. P. A. B. Widener, the Pennsylvania capitalist who was a leader in the International Navigation Company. Still another American director who bore a strong part in the forming of the "combine" is Mr. Charles Steele, a member of Mr. Morgan's banking firm. Mr. George W. Perkins, also a member of the banking firm, is associated with Mr. Steele on the executive committee of the "combine."

Thus the American managers of the shipping combination include both great steamship managers and great financiers. Indeed, in the dis-



MR. CHARLES STEELE.

tinguished president of the concern, Mr. Griscom, steamship manager and financier are united. These gentlemen have brought a colossal undertaking to final victory. They are sure of their profits—sure of the stability of their investment. Their project cannot but bring large benefit to Atlantic commerce. Whether it will hasten the revival of American shipbuilding and shipowning for deep-sea trade, now so pitifully shrunken, depends not so much upon these gentlemen as upon their country. They have done their part; they have made their beginning.



# THE GIANT GROWTH OF THE "SOO."

## WONDERFUL INDUSTRIAL PLANTS CREATED BY THE POWER CANALS OF SAULT STE. MARIE.

BY CY WARMAN

**L**AKE SUPERIOR, covering an area of 30,000 square miles, belches forth every minute into Lake Michigan from 3,600,000 to 7,000,000 cubic feet of water. This overflow, rushing through a channel a half-mile long and a half-mile wide, with a fall of 20 feet, makes the Sault Rapids; and the Sault has a minimum force of 130,000 and a maximum force of 260,000 horse power.

Seven years ago the Canadian village of Sault Ste. Marie—"Sasantmary" as they hurriedly pronounce it here,—was dead. A young engineer had longed to use this mighty power of the Sault, dugged a canal, broke the town and his own heart, and sat brooding on the bank of a big ditch that was no good to anybody. An explorer in search of water power stumbled over the engineer. "Let me take your ditch," said the stranger; "I'll dredge it and deepen it, sell power to the town, and to others who will rush in to build shops and mills here on the great rapids,—come, you shall help me."

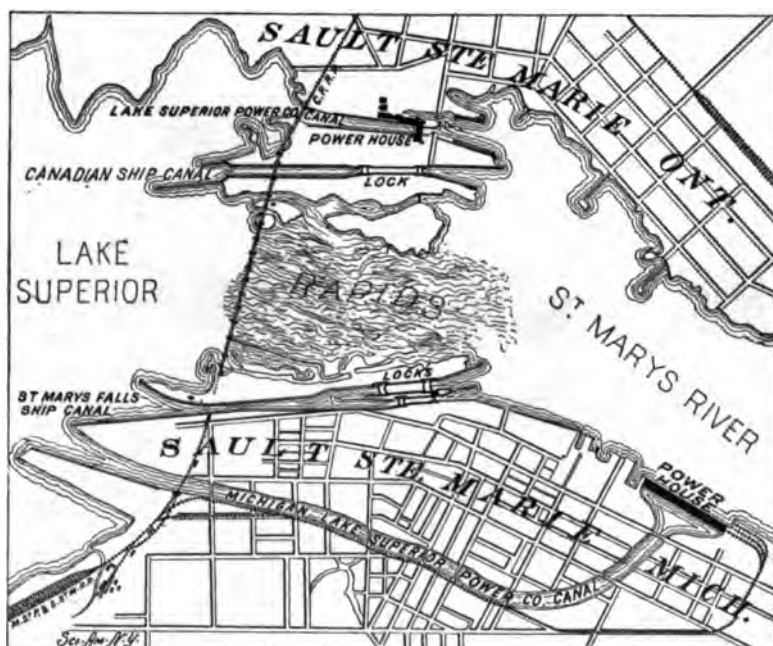
But when the canal had been completed nobody came to rent the power, so the fortune-hunter organized the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, built a pulp mill, and began making ground wood pulp. Immediately those who thought they controlled the pulp market of the world put the price down 25 per cent. The pulp made here and elsewhere at that time contained over 40 per cent. of water, so it could not be exported.

Instead of a misfortune, this temporary embarrassment proved a blessing to the Sault company, for the president, having gathered about him by this time a number of skilled men,—experts in chemistry and other lines,—set to work

on a machine to make dry pulp. They succeeded in doing this, but it was now so nearly like paper that they were unable to export it as raw pulp. Then they painted little red spots on the great rollers over which the pulp in sheet form is rolled in the drying process. The pulp would not stick to the paint spot, and the result was a row of half-inch holes right across the sheet at regular intervals, and these holes let it pass to the export market free of duty, for nobody would buy "paper" full of holes.

The next achievement, or invention, was a chemical pulp plant. It was a success from the beginning, but the sulphur necessary for the successful operation of this plant had to be brought from Sicily.

Mechanical and chemical wood pulp are both made from spruce. Mechanical, or ground wood pulp, is made by simply holding a stick of spruce sideways to a grindstone, by means of hydraulic pressure. The whole stick is ground



Drawn for the *Scientific American*.

MAP OF SAULT STE. MARIE, SHOWING RAPIDS AND LOCATION OF POWER PLANTS.



VIEW OF POWER CANAL, SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

up, including all the resinous matter, and one ton of ground wood pulp requires about one cord of spruce wood.

Chemical pulp is made by first chipping up the spruce, and in a steel digester, lined with bricks to prevent corrosion of the shell, it is "cooked" by steam and an acid hereafter mentioned. The acid dissolves the resinous matter in the spruce and leaves only the long wood fiber, which is, therefore, much stronger than the fiber produced by grinding the wood, and is, of course, much more costly. One ton of

chemical pulp requires about two cords of spruce wood.

Various grades of paper are made from the medium of the two pulps, by mixing the pulps in various proportions. It is bleached white, and afterward colored, if required.

There are two kinds of chemical pulp made, "sulphite" and "soda" pulp; but most chemical pulp is "sulphite," the small proportion of "soda" pulp made being used principally for the well-known glossy surfaced magazine paper.

The chemical pulp made at Sault Ste. Marie is "sulphite." The liquor used to dissolve the resinous matter is calcium sulphite, made from limestone, water, and sulphurous acid. The process here is the same as in other sulphite mills, except that, instead of importing the sulphur, it is obtained by roasting Sudbury nickel ore. The sulphur from the Sudbury ore has heretofore all been wasted.

The resourceful head of all this industry had seen clouds of sulphur floating away from the stacks at the nickel smelters at Sudbury, so he set his experts to work out a way of saving the sulphur from the smelter smoke. This was soon pronounced possible, and immediately they began smelting nickel ore.

Then, by an electrical treatment entirely original, they fused nickel and iron into a metal that



MOVABLE DAM OR CONTROLLING GATES AT HEAD OF POWER CANAL, SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE GREAT STEEL PLANT, STE. MARIE, ONTARIO, SHOWING A YARD FULL OF PIG IRON.

made the finest nickel steel, for which they find a ready market.

Well, this thing has gone on,—the actual fast building, developing, and inventing,—until to-day the Canadian side of the Sault looks like a world's fair, and a walk through it is simply bewildering. There is nearly a square mile of mammoth mills, machine shops, smelters, and factories, and a half-mile of ore docks. These industries, that five years ago employed less than five hundred men have nearly five thousand upon their pay roll to-day, and this does not include men indirectly employed by contractors. Twice as many people draw pay to-day from the big Sault company as lived here when the explorer came and waked the sleeping village. The best general-view photograph obtainable shows not much more than half the building on the Canadian side alone. The new steel plant and the big battery of blast furnaces that stand by the ore docks, the car shops, the veneering plant, the sawmill, and great charcoal ovens,—where

everything but the smoke is saved,—have all been added since the latest photographs were made.

One is amazed that so much could be accomplished with no revenue coming in, and, again, that it could be accomplished in so short a time. Thousands upon thousands of dollars have been spent upon experiments alone. The sewage system alone cost \$100,000 before they could begin to build.

A railway,—the Algoma Central & Hudson



OLD BLOCKHOUSE, WHERE THE MANAGER STILL LIVES.

Bay,—is building north to Hudson Bay, 480 miles. Eighty miles of the main line have been graded, and 50 miles, laid with 80-lb. steel rails, are in operation, with nearly thirty miles of terminals at the Sault. A branch line is being built to Michipicoten harbor. At Sudbury the company has 12 miles more in operation, and along this short line they have four copper mines that produce 1,000 tons of ore daily.

Ten miles out the main-line locomotive plunges into the forest, and there is tall timber as far north as the engineers have surveyed. Naturally, there must be a great temptation to seize the best of the timber and look after the little trees later; but the men who direct the work up here seem to count it wicked to waste anything. Every tree in the forest is used,—the spruce, of course, for pulp, the hard wood for furniture and veneering, and the roughest for charcoal. The white birch is made into spools.

At Goulais, 30 miles from the Sault, are mills manufacturing lumber, lath, and shingles. Another mill at Sault Ste. Marie has a capacity of 125,000 feet per day. At Wilde, 25 miles out, there is a nest of 16 charcoal kilns, at Goulais 20, and at Bellevue 20. These are to supply charcoal for the smelters and steel works.

At the Sault an immense charcoal plant has been constructed which will consume 200 cords of wood a day. At this plant all the by-products, such as acetic acid, will be preserved, rectified, and marketed. These charcoal kilns alone will consume 625 cords of wood a day. Twenty-five acres of land must be cleared daily to supply these furnaces; and, when these people pass over it, it is cleared. To watch them at work reminds one of a harvest scene, so completely do they clear the ground. Here is the stubble, and there the waving grain. Three hundred farms of 25 acres each will thus be opened annually, and 300 families can make a living here growing truck for the market.

Beside the wood consumed by the charcoal kilns, the sawmills must be supplied, and the veneering plant, which will eat up 40,000 feet per day; counting trainmen, teamsters, inspectors, and all help engaged in handling the raw material from the forest, this industry alone will give permanent employment to a thousand men. The company takes a cord of wood out of the forest, and works with it until they spend five dollars; when everything has been saved but the smoke, they sell it for six dollars. This last dollar represents the company's profit; the rest goes to labor.

The Helen mine at Michipicoten is a great mountain of iron. They don't mine it; they simply blast and break it off, and slide it into

the ore docks. A number of experts have guessed as to the amount of ore in sight; but, of course, it is only guesswork.

It would appear that the only thing lacking is coal, but these men say they can make better steel with charcoal; still, they can bring back the coal in their empty ore boats cheaper than anybody else can bring or furnish it to them. They have now a fleet of seventeen steamers, some of them ocean-going, on the lakes, with an aggregate tonnage of 45,000 per trip, and are still building.

The steel plant alone,—including blast furnaces,—when completed, will cost \$10,000,000, will employ 1,000 men, and consume 2,000 tons of ore daily with a product of 1,000 tons of steel. The two pulp mills will employ 300 men, and make 160 tons of pulp a day.

There are many other enterprises carried along by the company; there is an electric street-railway system,—to operate on both sides,—connecting the two Saults by means of a ferry system; they have, organized and in operation, an express company.

Not far from the main works a model town has been laid out. Many solid blocks of neat, comfortable cottages have been built and are occupied by the employees of the shops. Some have been turned into temporary schoolhouses. On the principal street a block of stately, two-story frame houses are just being completed; these will be occupied by the office clerks and skilled workmen, who will want to keep up a more pretentious establishment than usual. Hedges have been planted, streets graded, and miles of walks have been put down by the company that seems to overlook nothing.

The management of this vast property is thoroughly systematized. There is a responsible head to each branch or department, and these make up the president's general staff. There is a regular cabinet meeting every two weeks. After a substantial dinner,—at which tea and coffee flow like water,—they adjourn for business; and it's all business until the business is disposed of. Here the various heads of departments make suggestions which are taken up and discussed. If a project has been under way, some one is expected to report upon the practicability of the scheme. If he pronounces the thing a success, that ends it; but if he reports otherwise, he must explain why to the entire satisfaction of the gentleman at the head of the table. It is a remarkable fact that, so far, whatever they have sought has been found; whatever they have conceived has become a reality. The great secret of this success is that nothing has been done by chance. Everything has been

carefully thought out and worked out on practical and scientific principles. It is the inevitable result of research, of intelligent conception, tireless energy and the enthusiastic coöperation of 300 clever men who have been assembled at the Sault to assist in carrying forward to success one of the grandest industrial schemes that has ever been undertaken on this continent.

The interests and industries here are so varied, so well planned,—each working to help the other (the bark of the spruce pole bleaches the pulp),—that, if one should fail utterly, the rest would go on. A dozen Banks of Montreal might be forced to close their doors and abandon a dozen towns in Canada, but it would not be felt at the head office; business would continue at the old stand. And if steel and nickel and iron, and all the hard things that are made here, should fail of a market, they would still have this 150,000 square miles of wilderness to harvest and work up. More than this: Away to the north, past the highlands that rim the lake region, this Hudson Bay road will tap a great swale that will some day yield wheat, as the Red River valley does; only it will all be "No. 1 hard."

One stream they cross on a bridge 135 feet high; but, just below the bridge, the river takes a sheer drop of 170 feet; so that it will be 305 feet from the rail to the river.

Beyond these rocks and rills,—the haunt of the deer, the moose and the caribou,—the line will drop gradually to the lower warmer lands, and then on through—they are not quite sure what—to Hudson Bay.

On the Michigan side, the same company that has accomplished so much on the edge of the Canadian wilderness has scooped out a power canal beside which the drain that connects the Mediterranean and the Red seas would look like

an irrigating ditch. It is 30 feet deep, 200 feet wide, and two miles long. Near the mouth it flares, fan-shaped, pouring its waters in under the mammoth power house that is just a little over a quarter of a mile long.

From a wide fore-bay,—flowing at the rate of 108,000,000 cubic feet an hour,—this vast flood will sweep through the greatest power house on earth, and turn the turbines; of these there are 320, each having the power of 125 horses. This job has already cost in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000, and they have not yet begun building the mill, which, like all their other plants, will be the biggest and best in the world. It may be said, despite the fact that millions have been spent on the Michigan side, that work is only begun.

On the Canadian side, however, they are getting down to steady work. Street cars are stopping at the corner of the grounds, picking up the tired employees and carrying them home in the twilight. There is an electric automobile at the door of the general office building, and a yacht in the harbor. A magnificent house is being built on the highlands overlooking the Sault; and here,—with his parents, his brother who has worked with him, and his sisters,—the young man who has been the ruling genius in all this great industrial development will make his home. From his wide veranda he can watch by day the dark clouds floating from the mills; and by night the glare of the blast furnaces will remind him of the Fourth-of-July of his boyhood home in Bangor, Maine. And at evening,—when the wind holds steady from the south,—he can hear the roar of furnaces, the singing of the circular saw, the hum of wheels, and the glad cry of the iron horse coming out of the forest; and this is the grand new song of the Sault.



WOOD-PULP MILLS ON THE CANADIAN SAULT.

# NEW JAPAN: THE SCHOOLMASTER OF ASIA.

BY JOHN BARRETT.

[Mr. Barrett, who is well known to all American readers as a leading authority upon the politics and trade of the far East, and who represented us for some years very ably as minister to Siam, is now revisiting Japan, China, Siam, India, Australia, and other parts of the East as a commissioner-general on behalf of the great World's Fair to be held at St. Louis, and the present article represents some phases of the larger Eastern situation as he now finds it.—THE EDITOR.]

JAPAN has astonished the world by her marvelous strides to an acknowledged position among the first powers of the earth. Her development during the last half century is, in some respects, more remarkable than that of the United States. Fifty years ago, when Commodore Perry rapped somewhat roughly at her gates, she was, in material progress, governmental administration, and educational development, little beyond where she stood a thousand years before. Now her snug little realm is traversed with railways and spotted with manifold industries, her political system compares favorably with the monarchies of Europe, and her colleges and schools are graduating hosts of young men fitted for every position of responsibility. Her foreign commerce has expanded in thirty years from \$30,000,000 to \$300,000,000 per annum. This is an increase of 1,000 per cent. per annum, a record unrivaled by any other country in the same time or under similar conditions. Starting with no merchant marine, she now has her cargo and passenger steamers running to all parts of the globe in successful competition with the fleets of the older and richer nations. With no modern war vessels twenty years ago, she now has a navy ranking next to our own in effectiveness. With an army a few decades past that was barbaric in equipment, she possesses to-day a trained armed force that, in comparison to her area and population, is second to none.

## THE NATURE OF JAPAN'S LEADERSHIP IN THE FAR EAST.

Although she entered upon ambitious responsibilities when she engaged in war with China and threw off the swaddling clothes of youth when she negotiated her new treaties for the abolition of extraterritoriality, she is now preparing to play a part in Asia more ambitious and more pregnant with responsibilities than any she has yet undertaken. Her new rôle may be described as that of the schoolmaster of Asia. In other words, recent events would indicate that Japan will be the chief influence to modernize China, to awaken Korea, to help Siam, and even,

incongruous though it seems, to coöperate with Russia in making Eastern Siberia habitable and prosperous. The Japanese army officer, lawgiver, merchant, and general utility man seems to possess more all-round capabilities for bringing out what is best in his fellow Asiatic than any other national. The average Japanese understands thoroughly and completely the average Chinese, Korean, Siamese, and miscellaneous Asiatic, where the European and American labors in mystery and ignorance. This is natural. The Japanese people are akin to other Asiatics. They are probably of Malay origin and so have racial sympathies with the southern Asiatics. Their written language is the same as that of China and Korea in its higher forms, and hence they have in this a bond of closer union than any possessed by the Caucasian races. They understand the Asiatic point of view, and this is a matter of cardinal importance. They look at Europeans and Americans largely through the same glasses as gaze upon the rest of the Asiatic peoples. They are not compelled to reverse their methods of reasoning to appreciate how the Chinese, Koreans and Siamese reach a conclusion. They can teach and lead with a directness and efficiency that is lacking among Europeans. In bringing out these comparisons, I do not mean that the Japanese have not their weaknesses and shortcomings, or that in the comprehensive economy of the world they are in any way superior to the progressive races of Europe and America. They are simply better suited to deal with their own kind, and they have added to that quality immeasurable strength by studying, adopting, and mastering, to a commendable degree, the influences that have done so much to build up the nations and peoples of America and Europe. This argument is not a eulogy of Japan; it is a frank description of what she is preparing to do at this hour. In playing the part of the schoolmaster of Asia she certainly will have the good will of America.

## HER EDUCATIONAL FUNCTIONS.

By way of comparison, it might be said that Japan is establishing throughout eastern Asia

an educational Monroe Doctrine ; she is demonstrating the principle that there is nothing like Asia for Asiatics ; she is not in any way crying hands off to other nations ; but she is proving by peaceful effort that she can accomplish more than if she undertook to do the same thing with a vast armed force. If we note specifically how Japanese influence is exerting itself quietly throughout the countries of Asia, we can more readily appreciate the significance of the schoolmaster position. Especially is this true if we treat this educational process as not referring merely to schools and books, but to commercial exploitation, assistance in governmental administration, organization of armies, and general adaptability of services where they can be of direct advantage both to Japan and to the country served. A secret of Japan's success along these lines is this : Europeans want to do everything for Asiatics in the sense of monopolizing the doing ; the Japanese wish to teach the Asiatics to do for themselves as they are doing for themselves. In China it has been found that a Japanese army officer, or instructor along any line, will accomplish more with greater interest on the part of the student in a given time than any other foreigner. Japanese merchants, principally on a small scale, are locating themselves in all parts of the interior of China where no European merchant has ever thought of going.

In Manchuria, where Russia is supposed to have supreme control, the Japanese tradesmen outnumber the Russians fifty to five. If one journeys over the Russian railways, from Port Arthur and Dalny north to Harbin, and then across to Vladivostok, he sees almost as many unofficial Japanese traveling as Russians. Recently, in going from Port Arthur to the new Russian port of Dalny, I counted ten Japanese and two Russians in the first-class car, and was informed that this was not an exceptional ratio. As we stopped at different stations and walked up and down the platform, well dressed Japanese strolled about with as much nonchalance as at stations along the Tokaido from Yokohama to Kyoto. Some British friends who were my companions—including Dr. Morrison, the celebrated Peking correspondent of the *London Times*, and Charles Kinder, the Director of the Peking-Shannai-kwan Railway,—said that they believed that many of these Japanese gentlemen were army and navy officers in disguise studying the country for their government's intelligence office. Of this I have no positive knowledge, but the judgment of my two friends is considered good in these parts. We observed, also, many Japanese photographers, who were taking pictures of everything in sight. They were open and

polite about it, however, and were certainly well treated by the Russians. If Russia has any ill feeling toward Japan, or the latter toward the former, it is not manifested by the way the Russians and Japanese mingle in Manchuria and Siberia.

There is much talk throughout the far East concerning possible war between Japan and Russia, but I saw no signs of actual conflict. Such a struggle would be a great strain on both nations, and it is to be hoped that it will never come. As one learns to respect the Japanese more than ever by actual contact with the work they are doing at home and abroad, so is the regard for what the Russians are accomplishing for the material progress of eastern Siberia strengthened by an inspection of the vast improvements they are making and undertaking. For instance : As the railway the Japanese are constructing from Seoul to Pusan through the heart of Korea will be of signal advantage to the commercial exploitation of that land, so the system of railways that Russia is laying down over Manchuria and Siberia will make that section accessible to the world and a market for foreign products.

#### JAPAN'S WORK IN KOREA.

Reverting to the rôle of the schoolmaster in its comprehensive sense, Japan is bending every energy in a quiet way to bring out the best there is in Korea. She has agencies at work that no other country can employ. These are her own emigrants to Korea. Japanese settlements are springing up from the Manchurian border to the southern cape. These villages and the Japanese sections of the Korean cities are always well governed, and the people seem prosperous and contented. They are not ground down by the squeeze of Korean officialdom that takes the life out of the average Korean, and the example of their welfare and good government is unmistakably teaching the Korean people and convincing the Korean officials that a new order of things must be presently inaugurated, either alone or with Japanese coöperation, if Korea would maintain her independence and lasting welfare. It is not within the province of this discussion to consider Japanese political intentions in Korea, but it can be safely stated that Japanese material exploitation has so far been to Korea's commercial advantage. The conformation of the land, the products of the soil, the mineral resources, and the climatic conditions are not unlike those of Japan ; so that the Japanese merchant or coolie quickly finds himself at home, and proceeds to make the most of the situation. He is not so selfish, however



that he fails to take into consideration the rights of the Koreans, or that he saves up everything with the purpose of returning eventually to Japan. The merchant or contractor employs Koreans in considerable numbers, pays them higher wages than they were getting before, and teaches them new ideas of economy and industry. The coolie, who may have been an ordinary laborer in Japan, soon finds an opportunity of branching out, and buys a bit of land or rents a small shop. The Korean coolie sees this change and progress, and aspires to follow in the steps of the Japanese immigrant.

If ever one nation made a peaceful conquest of another along legitimate lines of settlement and material development, it would seem as if Japan were accomplishing this result in Korea. In the literal meaning of schoolmaster we find Japan exercising her capacity within the borders of her neighbor. Wherever there are Japanese settlements in Korean towns, or new villages are located, a schoolhouse is immediately built to which all the Japanese children are required to go and receive systematic instruction from a Japanese teacher. There were practically no schools in Korea, except those of the foreign missionaries, until the Japanese opened their own. In Chemulpo and Seoul I heard the same buzz in passing the modest little schoolhouses that is heard all over Japan and is so characteristic of her inland towns.

#### RELATIONS WITH SIAM.

A few years ago there was no Japanese legation in Siam. Now there is one established in Bangkok, its capital, and the Japanese minister is the dean of the diplomatic corps. Siam has reciprocated and installed a minister in Tokyo. Soon after the opening of the Japanese legation in Bangkok, Japanese army and navy officers, merchants, and travelers, began to visit this wonderful little kingdom of southern Asia. Presently a Japanese photographer, who is usually the pioneer of Japanese exploitation, started a modest studio. He was followed by barbers and small tradesmen. Now larger agencies and interests are opening branches there. Siam is studying Japan in order that she may imitate her more powerful ally in the north. Young Siamese are being sent to Tokyo to be educated in the military, naval, and general colleges. The Siamese Government is employing Japanese scholars and authorities as advisers and assistants in the various departments of her state administration, and they are teaching the Siamese by actual contact with the Siamese what *Asiatics* can do for themselves when they make a serious effort.

It has been announced in recent dispatches that Siam is trying to avail herself of such protection and help as might come under the new Anglo-Japanese treaty. This is natural, and not inconsistent with Siam's political status and environment. British territory forms the western boundary of Siam and British trade is 60 per cent. of her foreign commerce. At the same time Japan is anxious to build up her own trade there, for there is an excellent market for many of her products; and she is jointly desirous with Great Britain of maintaining the independence of Siam. On the other hand, it is contended by the Siamese, that the French, whose territory of Indo-China makes her eastern boundary, are endeavoring to assimilate part of the Siamese domain and generally to cripple her independence and development. France denies this accusation, and claims that she is well within her rights; but the situation is certainly a delicate one, and the world may yet see an application of the meaning of the new Anglo-Japanese treaty in Siam before it does in Korea or elsewhere. Judging from my own observations, made while I had the honor of serving as United States minister to Siam, King Chulalongkorn of that progressive nation could do far worse than promote friendly and intimate relations with the Emperor of powerful Japan.

#### THE JAPANESE MERCHANT MARINE.

A description of Japan's new position in the Pacific and far East would not be complete without a reference to the wonderful increase of her merchant marine. When I first traveled up and down the Asiatic coast in 1894, the Japanese flag was seldom seen outside of Japanese ports, and even there it was often in the minority. In less than ten years her ships have begun to sail on every Asiatic sea and navigate every Asiatic river of consequence. Not only in Japanese waters, but in the Gulf of Pechili, in the north and south China seas, up the great Yang-tse River system, and on the ocean routes to America, Europe and Australia, are to be seen in increasing numbers her passenger and freight carriers. Here again she is playing the rôle of the schoolmaster of Asia, and teaching China and other Asiatic countries that they can successfully do for themselves what was formerly done exclusively by Europe and America. In view of the fact that there never was a time in the history of our relations with Japan when her government and people were more fraternally disposed to America and Americans than now, American sentiment can reciprocate in no better way than by congratulating her upon the success of her new rôle.

# ANDREW D. WHITE, EDUCATOR AND DIPLOMAT.

BY E. J. EDWARDS.

ON November 7 of this year, Dr. Andrew Dickson White would have presented to the German Emperor his successor as ambassador from the United States, Charlemagne Tower, had the Emperor William not been, upon that day, absent upon a visit to the King of England. Dr. White chose that day as the one upon which his resignation as ambassador should take effect, because it was the seventieth anniversary of his birth.

In an informal, and yet ceremonious and memorable, manner there was recognition, both in the United States and in Germany, of Dr. White's birthday. Here, a company of distinguished German-Americans, with others, celebrated, upon that day, Dr. White's achievements and his memorable services as diplomat, public citizen, and educator. In Berlin, on the evening of November 11, the chief intellectual forces of the empire met at a banquet given in honor of Dr. White, to express their sense of appreciation of the intellectual and more intimate personal qualities which have so greatly endeared the American ambassador to the German people. Men preëminent, not only in Germany, but throughout the world, for achievements in science, scholarship, art, finance, and statesmanship, gathered there to give this greeting to Dr. White, and chief among them was the venerable Professor Mommsen,—perhaps the most eminent living German, with whom Dr. White has long maintained both the intimacy of congenial personality and of scholarship. The thought which was expressed at this banquet is embodied in the speech in which Professor Harnack proposed the health of Dr. White. He said, "Scholars are seldom diplomats, and diplomats are seldom scholars, but you stand on the list with von Humboldt, Niebuhr, Bancroft, and Waddington. The United States, like Germany, has its face turned toward the light."

Dr. White will not return to the United States until some time in the spring of 1903. In June of next year, if all goes well, he will meet the remnant of the class of which he was a member at Yale, a class which was graduated in 1853, and whose surviving members will therefore be able to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation next June. The class of '53 was conspicuous even before its graduation by reason

of the membership of an unusually large number of young men of exceptional promise. Of it the prediction was made by the faculty and undergraduates that it would gain that distinction as a class which high achievement in the great world beyond the college life justifies. Upon the fiftieth anniversary the promise of that graduation day in the summer of '53 will be spoken of as realized even beyond the fondest expectations. From that class went forth graduates, some of whom became cabinet officers, some governors of States, some Senators, some justices of the Supreme Court, and others princes in the world of commerce, finance, and industry, chieftains in the field of science, scholars, and orators.

Mr. White's father was one of the earlier generation that perceived the opportunities that awaited those who carried railway construction into the West. His abilities were of a kind that placed him in entire sympathy with the creative and constructive energies that were pushing our railroad systems from the Atlantic across the Alleghanies. He was identified with the building of what is now the Lake Shore Railway, and with other railroads. Much of his fortune was gained in enterprises of this kind, and it was from this business capacity, that was true business statesmanship, of the elder White that the inheritance of his son was made possible.

## EARLY STUDIES ABROAD.

Upon graduation day, therefore, Mr. White was almost unique among his classmates in this respect,—that it was not necessary for him to earn his living. All of his classmates realized, as Mr. White himself did, that the republic is opportunity, and that that day was rich in opportunities in whatever direction ambition pointed. But his classmates were compelled to choose careers which, first of all, would give to them a livelihood. He stood at the threshold of the greater world, with no obligations of that kind. Mr. White, however, chose no life of idleness, and did not contemplate any yielding to the charms which literature throughout his college days had had for him. By temperament and by intellectual qualities he had capacity both for scholarship and for executive action, and that is a combination which often gives to the world its greatest of achievements. Whether or not

had any clear purpose in mind as to his career at the time of graduation, it is certain that he was convinced that it would be well if he were fortified by profounder scholarship than that of the undergraduate curriculum at Yale of that day. He, therefore, went immediately to work as a scholar. He studied both at Paris and at Berlin, and his studies were of the kind that fitted him for both historical work and for diplomatic service. At the same time he mastered the French and the German languages, acquirements that were of especial value to him in his career as diplomatist.

Opportunity for public service came to him in a sort of preliminary or apprenticeship way. He was appointed an attaché of the American Legation at St. Petersburg at the time when Thomas H. Seymour, who had been governor of Connecticut and one of the corporation of Yale College, was serving as minister there. At St. Petersburg Mr. White found in diplomatic service a college friend. Daniel C. Gilman, afterward president of Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore. Mr. Gilman, as a young diplomat, pursued studies that would be of advantage to him in the career he had chosen, that of an educator. Mr. White, on the other hand, discovered at that early day in the field of diplomacy a career in which he might gain distinction and be of service to his country.

#### PROFESSORSHIP AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

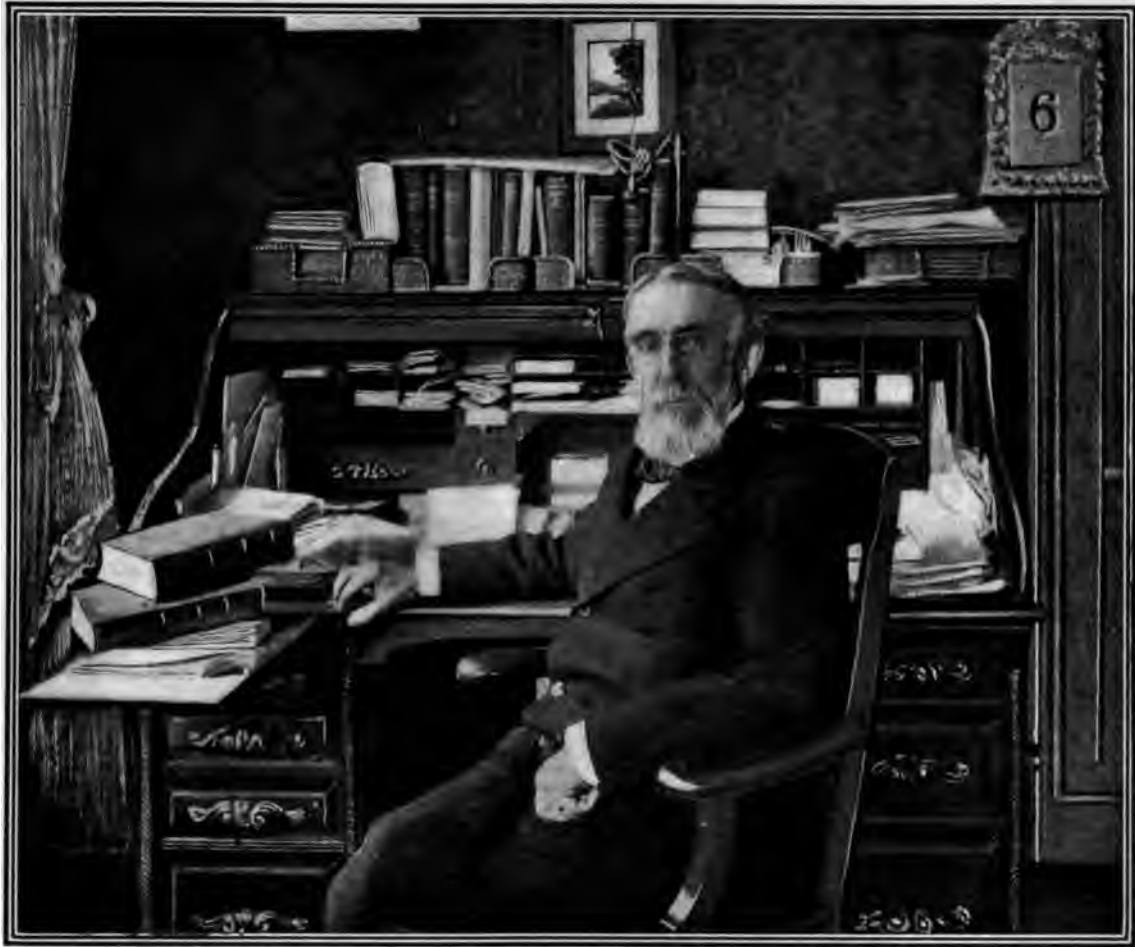
Soon after Dr. White's return from St. Petersburg he became identified with the University of Michigan. There had been close scrutiny, especially among his classmates, of his career since college days, for to them and to all who knew him his possession of wealth was looked upon as the least of his advantages. His character, intellectual and temperamental, his purpose and worthy ambition, and his scholarship while in his student days seemed to justify the most confident predictions of a brilliant career. When he entered diplomatic service at St. Petersburg, his friends were convinced that he had found the way appropriate and congenial to high successes. When he accepted the professorship of history at the University of Michigan, these friends were persuaded that he had done this that he might make his career that of the historian. But his service at the University of Michigan came apparently somewhat suddenly to a close. He seemed again to have chosen a new career, and one too for which his abilities and his personality especially fitted him, that of *political life*. He was elected a member of the *State Senate of New York*, to represent the

Syracuse District. His name was upon the same ticket as that one at the head of which stood the name of Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for second election as President of the United States.

#### FOUNDING OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

The New York Senate, which Mr. White entered in the middle year of the Civil War, contained a larger number of able men perhaps than any other State Senate since the days of the Albany Regency, or when William H. Seward was a member of that body, and it was itself in part the Appellate Court of the State. Among these Senators, Mr. White easily, naturally, stood in the place reserved for those who were recognized as leaders in thought and action. It was at this time that Ezra Cornell was ready to proclaim the purpose that had long occupied his attention, that of founding and endowing a university, and upon a basis somewhat different from that which was characteristic of the older institutions of learning,—a university "where any person can find instruction in any study."

Mr. Cornell's career is one of the romances that tell of accepted opportunity in this republic. A carpenter in his young manhood, he was the possessor of millions in his mature years, accumulated through his part in the development of the electric telegraph. He had clearly formulated to himself the basis upon which his contemplated university was to be built. He was able to explain these views when face to face with any man of intelligence. But he had no technical knowledge of the legislative methods by which charters were to be secured from the State. Happily, Mr. Cornell discovered in the Senate the one man, possibly in all New York State, at that time exceptionally qualified to aid him in the consummation of his plan. Senator White was doubly qualified for this aid. His training, tastes, and acquirements were those of scholarship, and he had been brought into touch with active life, both that of the older nations and with the young and vigorous activity in this country, which in his own day had pushed our frontier from the lakes and the Ohio and the Mississippi valleys to the Rockies, and was at that very time carrying it over the gigantic barriers of the Sierras by means of the telegraph and the railroad to the Pacific coast. It was due to Senator White, both as a Senator and as an educator, that the Legislature of New York received a clear understanding of the purposes of Mr. Cornell, and gave enthusiastic support to the accessory measures which he asked of the State. The charter upon which Cornell University is founded was drafted by Senator White, was guided on its way through the Legislature



DR. ANDREW D. WHITE IN HIS OFFICE AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, BERLIN.

by him, and it was at his hands that the governor received the perfected measure, and cordially gave it his approval as executive. Mr. White was a member of the Senate for four years. If he entered that body with political ambitions, he abandoned them that he might accept Mr. Cornell's urgent appeal to him to organize the university and to become its president. As president he opened the university in 1867.

By one master stroke he gave the university international renown, for he called to his faculty as lecturers some of the world's preëminent scholars. When it was announced that President White had secured one of Oxford's most distinguished sons, Professor Goldwin Smith, as a lecturer upon history, the announcement was one of the chief topics of the day. That one selection identified Cornell with the aims of the highest scholarship and the most competent instruction. The announcement was followed by

others of like nature, telling of the coming of James Russell Lowell and Professor Agassiz, George William Curtis, and others. In this and other ways, too recent not to be familiar to every one, President White not only brought Cornell to an early maturity, but he illustrated a personality which explains in part much that has been successful in his career; for he is a man utterly free from that demoralizing and incapacitating taint that is the contamination of so many brilliant natures,—the fear of rivalry, the jealousy of personal consequence and authority, the overshadowing of one's reputation.

#### BEGINNINGS OF A DIPLOMATIC CAREER.

During President White's administration of Cornell there were several incidental distractions entailing temporary absence. They were due to the recognition of his ability, and especially of the tact, the intuitive and accurate judg-

ment, that capacity that is vaguely called common sense, which, combined with experience, scholarship, and a profound understanding of human nature, qualifies one for the higher services of diplomacy. General Grant nominated him as a special San Domingan commissioner. Dr. White's report,—exhaustive, profound, and peculiarly illuminating in its statement of conditions characteristic of the tropical islands of the Caribbean Sea,—became an authority, and will be in any future relations that may be established between the United States and any of these islands the basis of preliminary and, in fact, final negotiation. Upon this report the administration of President Grant justified the treaty, which, had the Senate seen fit to ratify it, would, thirty years before Porto Rico became our own, have given us one of the larger islands of the West Indian archipelago. Again, in 1878, President White was temporarily diverted from his work at Cornell through his appointment as United States commissioner to the Paris Exposition. He was not permitted, after his return from France, a long period of exclusive attention to his duties as university president, for, in 1879, President Hayes nominated him to the Senate as minister from the United States at Berlin, a nomination that was speedily and unanimously confirmed.

#### DR. WHITE AS AN AUTHOR.

He had done a considerable amount of miscellaneous writing before he accepted the mission to Germany. His historical studies justified the publication, in 1861, of the outlines of a course of lectures on history, supplemented by another work of the same character published fourteen years later, and by other works that were accepted as proofs of high scholarship, all bearing upon historical subjects or treatment. But the literary work by which Dr. White will be chiefly remembered was published in 1893, entitled, "The Warfare of Science and Theology." It was professedly a historical contribution setting forth the world-stirring clashes between the theories deduced from scientific investigation and the established dogmas of theology. The work attracted attention not only in the English-speaking nations, but in other countries, having been translated and widely circulated throughout Europe. It was not as many, upon superficial information, believed to be the case, a defense of science and a criticism of religion. It was exactly what its title signifies, a statement of the conflict or warfare between science and theology. It revealed profound learning, its style was peculiarly appropriate to the subject, being lucid, simple, dignified and

often vigorous, and it stands to-day one of the standard histories describing the progress of certain world-moving events.

Dr. White's interest in historical subjects was manifested in another way than through writing, for he established, soon after his resignation as president of Cornell, the department of Historical and Political Science, and endowed it with his historical library,—a collection that was very valuable both in a money sense and in its facilities for research.

#### SERVICE AT ST. PETERSBURG AND BERLIN.

His resignation as president of Cornell was due to his conviction that the personal work that he was called upon there to do had been done, and that he was justified in looking for that abundant leisure which would enable him to complete several literary and scholarly undertakings which he had in mind. He was, however, not to be permitted long to enjoy his leisure. In 1892, President Harrison nominated him as minister to St. Petersburg, where, forty years before, he had served as an attaché. When, by reason of a change of administration at Washington, a successor as minister to Russia was named, Dr. White again contemplated with content a period of privacy; but he was named by President Cleveland a member of the Venezuela Commission, and upon the meeting of the Senate, after President McKinley's inauguration, he was nominated to that body as ambassador to Germany, a nomination which met with unanimous approval, for it was looked upon as the one preëminently appropriate to make.

Upon his return to the German court, Dr. White was received with courtesies and cordiality that must have reminded him of the gratification that was felt throughout Germany when he became, seventeen years earlier, minister from the United States to Berlin. Congress had since that earlier service raised the mission in rank, so that its head was recognized as ambassador from the United States. Dr. White was especially a *persona grata* to that most powerful of all the aristocracies of Germany, that which controls university life. Intellectual power, scholarship, and the utilization of that scholarship to the well-being of mankind are the influences that are all powerful in Germany. And when to qualities of that kind there are added a singular personal charm, a tact that is often the diplomat's most potent ally, a firmness that is not obstinacy, and a capacity to speak fluently the language of those about a diplomat, then the ideal ambassador is discovered. Dr. White's intimates at Berlin were men who were the intellectual authorities of that empire, as well as

its political and military rulers. The Emperors William I. and William II., Bismarck and Moltke, Virchow, Helmholtz, the faculties of the universities, the men who are compassing the great achievements of scientific investigation, were the companions, both social and official, of Dr. White during his term as minister and his later term as ambassador. They chose him a member of the Berlin Academy, an honor never before conferred upon an ambassador. It was through an influence and a recognition of this character that Dr. White, as ambassador, has been enabled, with a success that is conspicuous among the achievements of diplomatists, to obtain and maintain relations between Germany and the United States that have been of utmost consequence. It was, doubtless, in recognition of the high character of his achievements as ambassador and diplomatist, and also because of the peculiarly cordial relations established by Dr. White at Berlin, that he was chosen as the chairman of the American delegation to the conference at The Hague.

#### THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

At the Hague Conference that distinctive quality of Dr. White, his utter freedom from any jealous sense of authority, and his willingness and wish to be associated with men of preëminent reputation, were finely illustrated. The American delegation at the Hague Conference determined that, so far as the United States was concerned, this conference should be taken seriously; that there should be some permanent advantage following the deliberations, and that these should be embodied in a formal and binding agreement. This result, which was to be obtained almost at any cost, was the creation of a permanent international court of arbitration, depending, indeed, upon voluntary submission of controversies, but ever ready, and commanding greater respect than would be given to particular arbitrators chosen from time to time. The American delegation, feeling that the time had come when the United States might share in world affairs of universal interest, determined, through the exercise of tact, of kindly consideration, and with the utmost frankness, together with moral pressure wherever necessary, to secure at least this one commanding result.

Another triumph for the American representatives was that in the adoption of the treaty for the peaceful adjustment of international difficulties there was a specific reservation of the Monroe Doctrine, a reservation which is noted in Mr. White's handwriting above the signatures to the treaty, the first formal acknowledgment of that doctrine Europe had ever made.

#### DR. WHITE AT THE TOMB OF GROTIUS.

It may not be too much to say that the climax of Dr. White's career was reached upon July 4, 1899, when there was formal, dignified, and appropriate acknowledgment, at the tomb of Grotius, of what the world owes to that first of the expounders of the policy of conciliation, the first of the formulators of rules of international conduct in wars and peace. It had occurred to Dr. White that there would be special appropriateness if there were, upon July 4, a memorial celebration in the Oude Kerke in Delft, and that upon that occasion, in the presence of the tombs of William the Silent and of Grotius, a silver wreath be placed upon the tomb of the great father of international law. This happy conception was most cordially accepted by the delegates of every nation. There assembled in this Oude Kerke of Delft upon that day the representatives of the civilized world who had met in behalf of international justice, peace, and good will. To them Dr. White spoke as an American and as a member of the human family that looks forward to the coming of the day when there may be peaceful and kindly methods of composing differences. In speaking on behalf of the newest of the acknowledged world powers, Dr. White said, in a closing apostrophe:

From this tomb of Grotius I seem to hear a voice which says to us as the delegates of the nations, "Go on with your mighty work; avoid as you would the germs of pestilence those exhalations of international hatred which take shape in monstrous fallacies and morbid fictions regarding alleged antagonistic interests. Guard well the treasures of civilization with which each of you is intrusted; but bear in mind that you hold a mandate from humanity. Go on with your work. Pseudo-philosophers will prophesy malignantly against you; pessimists will laugh you to scorn; cynics will sneer at you; zealots will abuse you for what you have not done; sublimely unpractical thinkers will revile you for what you have done; ephemeral critics will ridicule you as dupes; enthusiasts, blind to the difficulties in your path, and to everything outside their little circumscribed fields, will denounce you as traitors to humanity. Heed them not; go on with your work. Heed not the clamor of zealots or cynics, or pessimists or pseudo-philosophers, or enthusiasts or fault finders. Go on with the work of strengthening peace and humanizing war; give greater scope and strength to provisions which will make war less cruel; perfect those laws of war which diminish the unmerited suffering of populations; and, above all, give to the world at least a beginning of an effective practicable scheme of arbitration."

And in this sublime apostrophe to Grotius' memory, in imagination the message of Grotius to the world to-day, may be discovered the real character, the high ambition, and the true achievements of Andrew Dickson White.

# THE CONSOLIDATION OF COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

## I. THE PLAN AND ITS MERITS.

BY FRANK NELSON.

(Superintendent of Public Instruction, Kansas.)

**F**OR some years there has been a great deal of discussion on the subject of graded schools for rural and village communities. While the cities have been perfecting the organization of their graded school systems, the villages and rural districts have been unable to make much advancement along this line. One, or even two, teachers cannot carry on a well-graded school on account of the large number of classes which thorough gradation makes necessary. It is almost a physical impossibility for one or two teachers to conduct the large number of classes made necessary by dividing the school into eight separate grades.

Under our present educational system, it has become necessary for the farmer to leave the farm and move into the city to secure the advantages for his children of graded schools. The problem for our rural communities is how best to secure the benefits of a graded school system so as to enable the farmer to give his children instruction in the higher branches of learning without being obliged to leave the farm. It is found that many farmers are not able, or do not find it desirable, to change their place of residence, and consequently the larger educational privileges are limited to a very few of the boys and girls upon the farm.

It is thought that the consolidation of rural schools will solve the problem. This plan of school organization contemplates the disorganization of small districts and uniting them into one good, strong, well-graded school. Consolidation can, in some cases, be made with adjoining rural schools, and in others with the schools of a village, where, in many cases, the nucleus of a graded school exists.

The statutes in most States have been framed to meet the needs of a one-room school district, and before the change to a consolidated school could be made existing laws had to be amended. Legislative bodies move slowly, especially in school affairs; but, after years of persistent effort, the leaders of educational thought have at last succeeded in making some impression in school legislation, and our lawmakers are beginning to realize that the education of our youth is a State and not a local matter. Consolidation is to-day *proving a success in a great many of the States*

of the Union, notably Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

### PUPILS CARRIED IN PUBLIC WAGONS.

In each case, where consolidation has been effected, provision has been made for the transportation of pupils to and from school by means of wagons prepared for this purpose. The wagons go over a specified route, collecting all the children living on that route, conveying them to school with a promptness which cannot be secured under the old system. In most cases the wagon is scheduled to arrive at the schoolhouse ten minutes before the opening of school. At the hour of dismissal the wagons are in waiting and take the children to their homes without delay.

The location of routes and the residences of families upon them should be given careful attention. Routes should be laid out so as to minimize travel. After the plan has been in operation for a short time a regular time schedule can be arranged for each route, so that the pupils may know the exact hour of the arrival and departure of the wagon. The wagon should have a seating capacity of at least twenty pupils. It should be well constructed, with due regard to light and ventilation. During the winter season it should be enclosed, and provided with lap-robcs and means of heating.

The contract for each route is let by the school board to the lowest responsible bidder. The driver should be required to give a bond for the faithful performance of his work. The board should exercise great care in the selection of a driver for the wagon. In fact, the driver should be a man of good moral character, and his personal influence in his association with the pupils should be in perfect accord with the teachings and precepts of the school-room.

### ADVANTAGES OF THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

The transportation of pupils has many advantages, both to the pupils and patrons of the school. It is conceded that this method of transporting the pupils is conducive to the physical and moral development of the child. With transportation to and from the central school there are no wet feet and clothing, no frozen toes and fingers, and the children are much bet-





CONVEYANCE USED FOR TRANSPORTING THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF STEPHENSON TOWNSHIP, MENOMINEE COUNTY, MICH.

(This township, in the upper peninsula of Michigan, now employs two wagons of this type, each of which carries twenty-five pupils. The plan meets with such favor that more wagons will be employed next year.)

ter cared for while the roads are bad and in stormy weather. Experience demonstrates that in the consolidated schools there is a much smaller percentage of colds and sickness among the pupils than in the one-district school, where the pupils are obliged to walk to and from school in all kinds of weather. In several places where the plan has been in operation for many years it has been found that a more rugged generation is produced by reason of the fact that the physical and moral qualities are carefully preserved and developed. This in itself is a serious argument in favor of this plan of school administration.

It should also be observed that the moral atmosphere of the wagon is clean and vigorous at all times, thus doing away with the fighting and vulgar language which, unfortunately, is too often a part of the child life on the way to and from school under the old plan. We have long been wondering how to close the gap between the school and the home. Through this gap many of the demoralizing influences of life enter and poison the lives of the boys and girls while passing to and from school. It is believed that this gap can be closed under the plan of consolidation, because the intellectual and moral atmosphere of the wagon is in perfect line with that of

the school and the home. The older pupils learn to protect and assist the younger ones, and the younger ones are taught to respect those more advanced in age and scholarship. Thus the finer qualities of the lady and gentleman are developed early in the child life. More than this, a friendly and sympathetic relation is developed between the home and the school, and the influence of both of these institutions is solidified and made a positive force in the growing life of the child.

#### ONE GRADED SCHOOL IN EACH TOWNSHIP.

By consolidation all the children of a large territory, usually a whole township, can be brought together in one school building, thus giving them the benefit of a graded school and the inspiration that comes from numbers. In many of our smaller schools the classes range from two to three pupils. Under such conditions it is impossible for the teacher to create or maintain enthusiasm and interest. There is no incentive for the pupils to put forth their best efforts, because, with the small attendance, the work is necessarily tiresome and monotonous. In a consolidated school, however, large classes thoroughly graded can be organized, thus calling forth the best efforts of all the members of the school. Long

recitation periods, better courses of study, and better teachers will give better and larger opportunities for instruction. There is no valid reason why we should not give the pupils of the rural communities the same advantages in the matter of courses of study and instruction as those enjoyed by the pupils of the larger centers of population. The consolidation of schools will concentrate the community wealth in one good school, thus giving to the community larger and better educational advantages.

**ADVANCED WORK IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THE OLD SYSTEM.**

Under the old system the pupils finish the common-school course at from fourteen to fifteen years of age. The parents, even if able to incur the expense of sending their children away to school, do not, in many cases, think it wise at this age to release the children from parental care, and from the restraining and helpful influences of home life. It thus usually happens that for a year or two the boy or girl is either kept from school altogether, or, if continuing in school, undertakes to take up some of the higher branches in the district school. But the difficulty is that the teacher is often unable to give proper instruction in those branches, or, if able, finds the time too fully occupied in giving the necessary instruction in the common branches. It is

an established fact that, in the ungraded country school, where the teacher has all classes from the A B C up, with twenty-five or thirty recitations, but little time is found for instruction in the higher branches. For these reasons the pupils doing advanced work find themselves poorly accommodated, and their interest flags. Then, by the time they have reached an age when the parents are willing to allow them to leave the home, they have, in a large majority of cases, lost interest in school work. But even if, at the age of eighteen or nineteen years, they conclude to begin school work again, they find that they have, in some measure, lost the habit of study which they once had, and that they have two, and in many cases three, years of preparatory work ahead of them before they can take up the college course. This means six or seven years of school life away from home before a college course can be completed. Many become discouraged, and thus fail to secure a higher education. And when we reflect that fully 40 per cent. of our school population is found in the rural schools, the problem becomes one of supreme importance.

**WHY NOT HAVE COUNTRY HIGH SCHOOLS?**

An educational system that takes the child away from the wholesome influence of home during the formative period of life ought to be im-



**SCHOOL CHILDREN EXPOSED TO THE COLD WINDS OF THE ILLINOIS PRAIRIES.**

(This photograph was taken in Winnebago County, Ill., on February 4, 1902. The mercury stood at 12 degrees below zero, and a stiff gale was blowing. Compare the comfortable condition of the Michigan children on the preceding page.)



THE LORRAINE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, ELLSWORTH COUNTY, KAN.

proved. The city high school gives the child an opportunity to secure a good education right at home. Why should not the boys and girls upon the farm enjoy the same privileges? The consolidation of schools will equalize educational conditions. It will bring high-school privileges to the rural communities. It will bring to the farm what the boy goes to the city to get. It will bring the best blessing of the city to the country school, thus making it possible for the children to stay at home until they have attained that age when the fibers of character are strong, convictions mature, and habits firmly fixed. Under such conditions parents will not hesitate to send them out into the world. These young people from the rural communities, with a good education and good habits, will not be so easily tempted by the glitter and glamour and hollowness of city life. With high ideals, and a body clean and strong from nature's choicest influences, they will take their places as conservative and useful members in the honorable pursuits of active life. If the consolidation of schools will bring these larger opportunities to the farm, thus enabling us to rear a generation of men and women free from the enticing and degrading influences of the large cities, it seems to me it is worthy of our earnest support and coöperation.

## AN INCENTIVE TO TEACHERS.

Consolidation of schools will give us better prepared and better paid teachers. Under present conditions there is no inducement to prepare thoroughly for teaching in the rural communities with only the prospect of being able to earn \$25

or \$30 per month for a few months of the year. If we hope to secure good teachers, we must build good schools. The teacher does not rise above the requirements of the school. The better the pay, the better the service. The better the position, the greater the inducement on the part of the teacher to prepare thoroughly for it. By building up strong graded schools in rural communities we create a condition which will require those who expect to teach to make thorough preparation in the way of high school, normal, and university training. I have such an abiding confidence in the consolidation movement that I believe it will do more than

any other one thing to make teaching a profession.

## AN OBJECT-LESSON IN KANSAS.

The consolidated school at Lorraine, in Ellsworth County, Kan., was organized in the fall of 1896. It is composed of the territory of what was formerly four country school districts. They now have a graded and high school employing four teachers. The school started with three teachers, but last year a two-year high-school course was added, thus making an additional teacher necessary. As in every other place where the plan has been tried, the enrollment and attendance is much larger than before, being almost one-half greater than under the old plan. This increased attendance in school and greater length of term are of great value to the community and to the pupils attending school.

A very positive endorsement of this movement in Kansas is found in the fact that in Ellsworth County the adjoining districts are anxious to join the Lorraine district, and some of the patrons are sending their children to the consolidated school, paying their own transportation charges and tuition. The people of Lorraine are more than satisfied, and would not think of going back to the old plan.

## ENRICHMENT OF SOCIAL LIFE.

It is evident that with the consolidation of schools will come a larger social life for the people of rural communities. A higher standard of intelligence and culture will also be developed. The graded school will bring to the community

libraries, lecture courses, and entertainments of high character. The neighborhood feuds will be broken down, and a feeling of helpfulness and good will will be created instead. This enrichment and preservation of our rural life is one of the important problems of our time. In the degree in which we enlarge the opportuni-

ties for education among the great masses of the people, in the same degree do we add to the interest of higher education and to the permanency of our social institutions. By this union of educational forces we also raise the standard of scholarship and give encouragement to culture and learning along broad lines of usefulness.

## II. NOTES ON THE BASIS AND PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT IN MANY STATES.

BY WILLIAM B. SHAW.

THE advantages of the consolidation plan as applied to rural schools are clearly set forth in the preceding article by Superintendent Nelson, of Kansas. From the educationist's point of view, there can be no doubt that, in many instances, the consolidation of country school districts has resulted in a marked improvement of conditions; it has made possible the employment of better teachers, has stimulated school attendance, has secured more thorough superintendence, has enabled teachers to classify their pupils more satisfactorily, and has led to the providing of advanced courses and lengthened terms of instruction. The testimony of educational experts is well-nigh unanimous on these points; and at teachers' conferences, where the matter is discussed, it is said that objections to the plan are seldom raised. State and county superintendents of schools, from Maine to Florida, have long been convinced that the consolidation of small and weak districts must, in nine cases out of ten, be the first step in the actual strengthening of the school systems of State or county. Not, perhaps, in every State, but, certainly, in most of the older commonwealths, it is at last realized that there are too many poorly-attended, inefficient schools in the country districts.

The school superintendents, State and county, were the first to grasp the essential facts of this situation. In the performance of their duties they were brought face to face with conditions that could not be ignored. They saw, better than the taxpayers themselves, how poor a return the rural taxpayers were getting for school taxes which, in the aggregate, mounted up to vast sums of money—expenditures that have long been the boast of this land of the free school and the envy of less progressive peoples.

### THE ECONOMIC WASTE OF THE "LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE."

That these great public funds have suffered grievously from waste and misapplication may

easily be shown. Go to the middle West, and single out the prosperous, well-peopled State of Wisconsin. The story told by the school statistics of that thriving State almost passes belief—316,833 pupils enrolled in the rural and village schools, and an average daily attendance of only 179,913, or 56.7 per cent. ! Now, how does this concern the taxpayer? It means that, while the people of Wisconsin paid out for the maintenance of these schools during the year 1901 the sum of \$3,669,088.77, only 56.7 per cent. of this expenditure was utilized, simply because 43.3 per cent. of the school children failed to avail themselves of the school privileges that were provided. As Superintendent Harvey points out in a bulletin recently issued from his office, there was an actual loss to the taxpayers of Wisconsin from this cause, in 1901, of \$1,588,715.41, this being the amount paid out for teachers' wages, fuel, and supplies to provide school facilities for pupils who were not at school. From other States come similar reports. In North Dakota, on an enrollment of 77,686, there was an average daily attendance last year of 43,560. The year's expenditures for common-school purposes exceeded \$1,500,000, and the superintendent of public instruction estimates the waste from non-attendance at over \$600,000—no small item compared with the annual budget of a small and sparsely-settled State like North Dakota.

In the presence of such facts as these, the tax-paying citizen must be made to see that there is a certain failure of adjustment between the common-school administrative system, as it has come down to us from a former generation, and the conditions of modern life. At any rate, this is obviously true: To an increasing extent the money that is spent for public schools, outside the cities and larger towns and villages, is ineffectively spent, if not actually misapplied. Under the present system, the State of Wisconsin has to maintain nearly a thousand district schools having an average attendance of less than ten pupils each. Leaving out of consideration, for

the time being, the enormous waste of pedagogical effort that this state of affairs involves, we are led to ask whether ten thousand pupils might not be more economically cared for in five hundred or in four hundred schools than in a thousand, and whether the better wages that could then be paid to the smaller number of teachers would not, presumably, yield immediate returns in the form of better teaching. The maintenance funds of our school systems are large in the aggregate. The educational experts tell us that enough money is spent each year to provide every boy and girl, in city and country, with good school advantages; but it is a fact that thousands of boys and girls are still without such advantages. The ten-pupil district school, taught by an inexperienced girl who receives, on an average, a monthly stipend of from \$20 to \$25, is not an institution fitted to start the American youth on the road to successful achievement, much less to inspire a love of learning. It does not and can not do for its constituency what Horace Mann and a long line of apostles of the American free school have proclaimed as its function in our social order.

#### HOW WISCONSIN IS SOLVING THE PROBLEM.

When any State makes the unpleasant discovery that it has a thousand such schools within its borders, it cannot begin too soon to plan for the reduction of the number and for the substitution of something better. The school officials and people of Wisconsin are taking this course. The superintendent of public instruction has issued a special bulletin on the subject of consolidation of districts, and is doing everything in his power to bring the matter to the attention of the local authorities. In several counties districts have already been consolidated, and provision made for the transportation of pupils at public expense. In every case an actual money saving has been effected, while the character of the schools has been changed decidedly for the better. In the village of Cedar Falls, Dunn County, a three-department school has been maintained for some years; three and one-half miles away there was another school, maintained by the same district,—and accommodating about eighteen pupils,—at a cost of \$350 a year; these pupils are now transported to the village school at a cost of \$200 a year, and the increased attendance admits the village school to the list of graded schools of the first class (heretofore it has been but a second-class school). It is estimated that the new arrangement saves about \$150 a year to the district, in addition to \$300 of State aid. The wagon used for transporting the children costs the district \$22 2-9 a month.

In this instance both schools were maintained by the same district before consolidation, but the laws of Wisconsin now permit the uniting of two or more districts in three different ways: (1) By the suspension of school in one or more districts and the payment of pupils' tuition in another school; (2) By consolidation through the action of the town board of supervisors; and (3)—under the township system) By action of the town board of school directors. Both district and town boards are authorized to provide for the transportation of pupils at public expense. In the northern and newer counties, where schools have been organized under the township system, the union of sub-districts in several instances has resulted in large, well-attended, and well-graded schools.

#### THE "OHIO PLAN" OF CENTRALIZATION.

In Ohio, the schools of thirty-three townships are now fully centralized, and there is a partial centralization in 150 others, under a general law which permits the people of any township at the annual town election to vote on the proposition to abandon the small district schools and transport the children at public expense to a central school. This township centralization of schools began at Kingsville, Ashtabula County, in 1894. Five teachers are employed in the Kingsville school, and to it are brought all the children of the township (an area of twenty-five square miles), with the exception of two districts. Four wagons are required, at a total cost of \$97 a month, for the nine months of the school year. There is an actual saving to the township under this plan, and, at the same time, a marked gain in attendance and in school efficiency. In Madison Township, Lake County, the superintendent reports the cost of tuition per pupil—on the basis of total enrollment,—as reduced from \$16 to \$10.48; and—on the basis of daily attendance,—from \$26.66 to \$16.07. The total expense, however, is about the same as under the old plan, and this is explained by the fact that the school attendance has been increased from 217 to 300 pupils since consolidation was effected.

The experience of two Ohio townships, in particular, has attracted the attention of school officers in other States, chiefly because both townships afford first-class examples of school centralization in a purely rural environment. Gustavus Township, Trumbull County, maintains a four-room school, with a principal and three assistants. Nine wagons are employed, which call at every farmhouse in the township where there are children. The drivers are required to have the children on the school grounds at 8:45



CENTRALIZED COUNTRY-SCHOOL BUILDING, GREENE TOWNSHIP, TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO.

(To this school are brought all the children of the township, and nine wagons are employed in the transportation.)

A.M., and to leave for home at 3:45 P.M. The cost of this transportation averages \$1.25 a day for each wagon, the longest route traversed being four and three-fourths miles in length. In the adjacent township of Greene the same policy of centralization was adopted, and bonds were voted for a \$6,000 eight-room brick school building, heated by steam and provided with every modern convenience—this in the center of twenty-five square miles of farming country, remote from village or railroad. This township, like its neighbor, reports signal gains in attendance under the new plan.

#### WHAT OTHER STATES IN THE MIDDLE WEST ARE DOING.

The Ohio township plan has not been adopted to any considerable extent in other States, in its complete form, but in Indiana the idea of collecting country school pupils in larger groups has taken a firm lodgment; many districts have been consolidated, and the State superintendent reports that 2,599 children are now transported regularly to and from school in 181 wagons. Illinois is still without a law permitting the transportation of pupils: but Superintendent Bayliss strongly advocates the union of weak districts to make strong ones, wherever practicable. In Michigan legislation, as yet,

goes no farther than to permit the organization of central high schools in townships in which there are not already existing village or graded schools; but no provision is made for the transportation of pupils to the schools. In the Upper Peninsula, however, some school districts have taken up the matter of transportation, without any special sanction of State law, and are well satisfied with the results of the experiment. In Iowa, the Buffalo Center plan of centralization has been in operation for the past five years; this is essentially the Ohio system. The attitude of Kansas on this subject is well set forth in Superintendent Nelson's article; Nebraska also is alive to the importance of consolidation as a first step toward the betterment of her country schools. The same thing is true of Minnesota and the two Dakotas.

#### THE MOVEMENT IN NEW ENGLAND.

The older States of the East, whose rural population has been drained by the Western migration, have found it necessary to attempt some sort of reconstruction of the district-school system of half a century ago. Massachusetts enacted a law providing for the conveyance of pupils at public expense as early as 1869. In 1874, the town of Quincy took action under this law, closing two schools and transporting the children to other schools. Since that time the consolidation of rural schools, especially in the "abandoned-farm" regions of the State, has



A CONSOLIDATED COUNTRY SCHOOL IN HAMILTON COUNTY, IND.

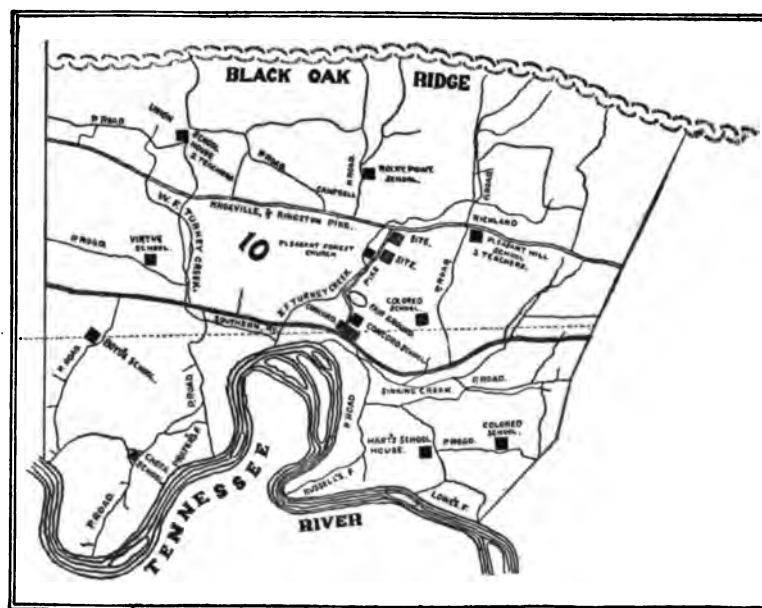
gone on apace, and in 1901 the sum of \$151,773 was expended for transportation. Of nearly two hundred towns which recently answered inquiries made by the State Board of Education, 60 per cent. reported the cost, under consolidation, as less than before, but the results as better; 15 per cent., the cost as the same, but results better; 8 per cent., cost more, but results better; 8 per cent., cost more, but results not stated; and 8 per cent., cost less, but results not stated. The other New England States are working along the same lines, with satisfactory results.

#### ENCOURAGING PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH.

Some of the most interesting experiments in rural school consolidation and improvement have been in progress for several years past in the part of the country that has heretofore been regarded as the least progressive in educational matters. In the States of North Carolina and Georgia the conditions are quite different in every way from those prevailing in New England and the Middle West, where the school-consolidation movement has attained its greatest impetus. Yet it has been fully demonstrated in each of these States that it is cheaper and better to transport a dozen children four or five miles to a central school than to employ a teacher and provide a schoolhouse for these children near their own homes. The State school commissioner of Georgia has asked the Legislature to confer upon the county boards of education the authority to consolidate the weak and inefficient schools of a number of sparsely-settled communities into one strong central school whenever, in their judgment, such consolidation is deemed wise and proper. In North Carolina the number of school districts was reduced last year more than a thousand; the patrons of the schools in that State continue to ask for consolidation and centralization. Farther south, in Florida, one county—Duval—has concentrated schools over an area of about one hundred square miles. Here, as in other Southern States, where the transportation system has

been introduced, the wagons are owned by the counties. Drivers and teams are hired by contract let to the lowest bidder.

A conference of the county school commissioners of Georgia, held at Athens in September last, devoted much attention to the subject of school consolidation and transportation of pupils. In the course of this discussion Superintendent Smith, of Greene County, stated that, in his county, three schools had been consolidated with great success. Wagon frames and horses were purchased by the county, and a contract was made for the transportation of children to school at five cents per head per day. Previous to consolidation the cost of maintaining the schools was  $17\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pupil per day; the cost now, including that of carrying the children, is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents per day. This testimony was followed by a statement of Superintendent Rogers, of Washington County, giving the history of a school which four years ago had twenty pupils and paid the teacher a salary of \$30 a month, and to-day has one hundred pupils, with one teacher at \$90 a month, a second at \$70, and a third at \$30, the school being carefully graded. Twenty-six of these pupils are transported, at a cost to the county of \$5 per term for each pupil. All this was brought about by abolishing two little schools and transporting the pupils who could not, otherwise, reach the



DISTRICT NO. TEN, KNOX COUNTY, TENN.

(This district is about ten miles long by seven wide. It comprises nine white schools and two colored schools. The two colored schools are to be united, and the nine white schools will be merged in a large model industrial school, centrally located.)



schoolhouse. The increased interest that this school has aroused has caused the people willingly to raise the money that it takes to maintain a well-graded school. Superintendent Rogers also reported that in many instances, by the use of wagons, children were reached who lived near the swamps and the river, and who would not, otherwise, have been able to attend any school. In that county, whenever it is possible so to do, one of the older pupils is employed to act as driver, and this is thought to be a good policy, because the driver is brought under the direct supervision of the teachers.

All the superintendents who had had experience with consolidation agreed that the attendance was largely increased as a result of the better facilities afforded by central schools; and, in one instance, it was stated that land near the central school which formerly could be bought for \$8 an acre has recently sold for \$100. It was also stated that there is a growing sentiment in Georgia in favor of schools where more than one teacher is employed. "They are finding out that work done in schools where two or three teachers are employed is much better than the work done in schools where there is only one teacher. Two teachers can teach eighty pupils better than one teacher can teach twenty-five." State School Commissioner Glenn, of Georgia, gives it as his judgment that this movement will go forward rapidly in the State, until all of the weak, ungraded schools in the rural districts will be consolidated into strong, well-graded central schools.

State Superintendent Joyner, of North Carolina, has recently issued a special bulletin on the subject of consolidation of districts. As an object-lesson in his State, Superintendent Joyner cites Durham County, where the number of districts has been reduced from 65 to 49, and still more than nine-tenths of the children are within less than two miles of the school, and less than one hundred of them are as far as three miles from the school, while many improved school-houses have been built in the county. In many other counties of the State, where districts have been consolidated, funds have been raised by private subscription for the erection of school buildings, and citizens are apparently ready and willing to go to this expense if assured of better instruction and equipment in the central schools.

#### AN OBJECT-LESSON IN TENNESSEE.

One of the school districts of Knox County, Tenn.,—the county in which Knoxville is situated,—is now attracting much attention as the seat of an attempt to establish a model rural-industrial school in which instruction will be

given in both indoor and outdoor manual training. The people of this district—the tenth—are intelligent citizens, and are dissatisfied with the schools now in operation in their district, of which there are nine for white pupils and two for colored. The census of 1900 showed that there were in the district 803 whites of school age, and 124 colored. The average compensation for teachers has been \$32 a month. The people of the district have now determined to unite the nine white schools in one efficient central school, and for this purpose have raised about \$5,000. The General Education Board will coöperate with the citizens in building up their model industrial school, in which will be taught elementary forms of manual training—knife work, carpentering, scientific cooking, sewing, elementary agriculture, horticulture, bee-culture, and the like. Ten acres of land will be secured as a school site, and this will be added to, if necessary. It is intended that this school shall be a growth, and probably at least four years will be required for its completion. The progress of this model school will be watched with great interest, especially in Tennessee and the South, and will no doubt provide a stimulus to like undertakings in other sections.

#### SUCCESS UNDER DIVERSITY OF CONDITIONS.

These notes on the school-consolidation movement, north and south, show that the scheme has been found practicable, in one form or another, under widely diverse conditions. The systems under which school funds are raised and expended differ greatly in the different States; but we have seen that, whatever the system may be, a way has been found to bring about the merging of feeble schools in strong ones, to the satisfaction of patrons, and that this has been accomplished with seemingly equal facility in district, township, and county systems. No scheme of consolidation or centralization can be devised that can be applied with equal success to every locality. The local situation must be considered in each separate case. Because the people of Ohio have succeeded in centralizing their schools under the township plan, it by no means follows that the people of Georgia can do precisely the same thing in precisely the same way, working under their county system. For some communities that have not yet adopted any plan of action, Ohio's methods may seem practicable; for others, particularly in the South, the experience of Georgia may have far more useful lessons. No advocate of consolidation, so far as we know, believes that identically the same scheme can be employed in all the States.



INTERIOR OF CLASS-ROOM OF OLD SCHOOL AT KOWALIGA, ALA.

## AN ALABAMA NEGRO SCHOOL.

BY OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD.

IT is something of a shock to the average Northern traveler, accustomed as he is to thinking of the Southern States as long-settled communities, to learn that there are large stretches of territory which have never been thoroughly cultivated. In Alabama, for instance, there is a hill country thirty-five miles from Tuskegee, and not much farther from Montgomery, where many of the trees found by the earliest white settlers are still standing. Within its boundaries there are acres upon acres which have never known the plow or the harrow. Its cabins are widely scattered, its settlements generally mere crossroad hamlets. Since the Cherokees gave it up to the white man, whose business agent was Alexander McGillivray, a skilled negotiator employed by President Washington and his first Secretary of War, Knox, it has never known war of its own observation, not even when its young men rode away to don the gray beyond the mountains.

Unlike many other portions of the South, it has more fields which are annually whitened by the cotton plant than it did in the days when the South's greatest industry had the institution of slavery as its corner stone.

Without railroads, or even stage lines, to bring them into touch with the outer world, whites and negroes live here side by side, seeking each year to clear more and more fields of their ancient timber, and to send more and more bags of cotton to the marts of Wetumpka and Tallahassee. Their mutual relations have been much of those of the ordinary Southern rural districts. There are good negroes and bad negroes, good whites and bad whites, and of the good negroes a large number are earnest, hard-working men, who have the respect and liking of their white neighbors, and who are showing in more ways than one their desire to progress and to uplift themselves. Still more characteristic of the South is the fact that the

census-taker finds the enumerating of the educational facilities of the district under consideration an extremely easy undertaking. The familiar low, wooden schoolhouse is generally in ill repair, and often remote from any other building. In this white or black school the teacher has a struggling attendance for only three months in the year, while he "boards around" among the parents of his scholars, a custom as well known south as north of Mason and Dixon's line.

But there is one place in this hill country where the last census-taker must have received



AN OLD CABIN HOME.

something of a shock. Instead of a one-room log cabin he found, at a place called Kowaliga, a well-constructed frame building of three stories, with several neat white outbuildings, all plainly devoted to the teaching of the young. But his surprise must have been still greater when he discovered that this was a school for colored children, and not one for the offspring of the whites of the neighborhood. Not only did he find in this little colony between one hundred and fifty and two hundred children under instruction by six teachers, nearly all college graduates, but he was informed that the school undertakes to board a dozen pupils of each sex, that they may come directly under the influence of the teachers, and that the girls may be trained in housework and the rudiments of domestic science. On inquiry he was informed that the institution not only aims to give its pupils a good common-school education, but to train them to use their hands in the workshop and in the fields, for which purpose it gives limited instruction in manual training and plenty of experience in tilling the land.

"Doubtless a branch of Tuskegee," th



A NEW HOUSE BEING BUILT ON THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

will say. Yes and no. That Mr. Booker T. Washington's influence has penetrated to Kowaliga goes without saying. Wherever there are intelligent negroes there will be found some knowledge of Mr. Washington's teachings and ideals. Mr. Washington, too, was for some time trustee of the Kowaliga Institute, as this struggling school is called. But it owes its inception and development to a father and his son. The former is John J. Benson, born a slave, who by his own efforts has come "up from slavery" until he is to-day the most influential colored



ONE OF THE FIRST CABINS BUILT BY MR. BENSON WHEN HE SETTLED AT KOWALIGA IN THE "SEVENTIES."

man in his county, and one who has the respect and confidence of his white neighbors. He has not only acquired by ceaseless industry the acres which he helped to till for his old master when in bondage, but has added to them, has built himself an excellent house and a sawmill, and has become known throughout his county as the foremost of his race. It is but natural that a man of this type should give his children the best possible education he could afford. But he has done more than that,—he has instilled into his children an intense desire to better the conditions of their race in the country round about their home. To William E. Benson, his son, who is guided by this fine altruistic spirit, is largely due the existence of the Kowaliga Institute. In its growth he finds abundant reward for his unselfish labors.

Returning, in 1896, from his college course, William E. Benson succeeded in arousing seventy farmers of the Kowaliga neighborhood to a realization of the educational needs of the community, and these poor, hard-working tillers of the soil gave freely of their limited means and time toward the school's first building, called Patron's Hall. They cut down the trees given them by an interested white neighbor and carted them to the senior Benson's mill, where they were transformed into boards and shingles, for Kowaliga has been no foreign growth grafted upon the community, but was conceived and created by its founders without white inspiration or aid until it was well under way. While their fathers toiled on the building some of the farm boys

formed a glee club and fairly sang \$300 into the school's treasury. Then the American Missionary Association became interested in this plucky effort to let the light of education shine into the darkness of one of the most ignorant communities of the South, and through its support, and



MR. JOHN J. BENSON.

the Northern trips for help of young Mr. Benson, the school now has land and property valued at \$10,000,—ten acres of the land on which the school stands being the gift of the man who has worked himself up from slavery into prosperity. This summer has seen still another evidence of the best kind of a commercial spirit, for some of the farmers, under the Benson leadership, have paid for their children's tuition by lending their time and strength to the erection of a boys' dormitory, which shall also contain additional and much-needed class-rooms.

And as the school has grown materially, so it has developed along educational lines. Not, of course, without making the mistakes inevitable in such an enterprise, but always seeing more clearly the needs of the surrounding country. It has begun to draw pupils from Georgia and Alabama, and



THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AT KOWALIGA.

from a far larger section than that surrounding Kowaliga and its neighboring hamlets. The school term has been extended from three to eight months, and by absorbing three district schools the Institute receives the State aid which would have been paid to them. "Its situation in the heart of an agricultural region," says Mr. Benson, "makes it the hope of hundreds, if not thousands, of boys and girls who cannot expect to go to Hampton or Tuskegee,—indeed, have never heard of these places." In place of the ignorant "Jack-leg" district schoolmaster, there are refined men and women who know something of the science of teaching in addition to mere book learning, and who, from the principal, Mr. C. W. Driskell, down, are persuaded that agricultural training is the principal need of the hour in this region.

Kowaliga is a non-sectarian school, and adapts its curriculum to the needs of the neighborhood. Thorough instruction is given in the grammar grade, but on practical farming, the care of live stock, and on the elements of manual training the main stress is laid with the boys. Cooking, sewing, laundry work, house-keeping, and the care of poultry and the garden are part of the girls' course. Naturally a community of such limited opportunities cannot af-

ford to support an institution as large as this. The State contributes less than \$300, the American Missionary Association \$400. The rest of the money necessary comes from tuition fees and from friends in the North, and further aid is urgently desired.

No one can see all this growth, as the writer has done, and not marvel at the change which, in a few years, has been brought about in this community by the school, or be else than deeply impressed with the utility of this attempt at self-help. It is distinctly a type of the negro school that is certain to spring up all over the South as more and more graduates of Hampton and Tuskegee go back to their one-room cabins and help to transform them into clean and respectable frame dwellings, as is being done at Kowaliga in many instances. For education brings with it a desire for better methods of living, and the Bensons, not content to let the school absorb all their efforts to uplift their race, have founded a land company, whose special object is home-building and the development of the negro farmer. With such an advance will go much of the picturesqueness of the present crude methods of living, but it means better and more prosperous citizens and more valuable neighbors to the whites of the section.



THE OLD CABIN SCHOOLHOUSE.



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THE LATE MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

## ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

BY IDA HUSTED HARPER.

THE death of no woman in the United States,—save one, perhaps,—would call forth such widespread and eulogistic notice as that of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, which occurred on October 26, at her home in New York City. The long and thoughtful editorial comments indicated not only the ability of the woman, but also the vitality of the cause of which she was a chief exponent. Mrs. Stanton herself, thinking, speaking, and writing with clearness and vigor on the living questions of the day to the age of eighty-seven, refuted conclusively the tenacious opinion that women are not physically

capable of sustained mental effort. The fact that, in all the present discussion of her long-continued work that for woman suffrage takes the most prominent place, shows the mistaken estimate of those who assert that this is a dead or dying issue. There was no time in her life when she would not have been willing to die to prove these two points.

The father of Mrs. Stanton was Daniel Cady, an eminent lawyer, judge, and member of Congress; her mother was Margaret Livingston, granddaughter of Col. James Livingston, of General Washington's staff. She was born in



MRS. STANTON, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 1885.

Johnstown, N. Y., November 12, 1815. If she had been a boy, the fine, logical mind and strong reasoning faculties which distinguished her above all other women would have been regarded approvingly as a direct inheritance from her paternal ancestor. If she had been a boy, her powerful fighting proclivities would have been hailed with delight as worthy of the maternal progenitor who, in the absence of his superior officer, took the responsibility of firing into a British vessel, which led to the capture of André the spy. But for a girl to have either legal or military genius was an unfortunate anomaly which must be counteracted by the most rigorous measures. These were faithfully applied at home during her childhood, and continued through her early womanhood by the world at large with all the ingenuity which the most bitter opposition could devise, but never for one hour was that dauntless spirit subdued.

#### A REFORMER FROM GIRLHOOD.

The inspiration of Mrs. Stanton's life can be expressed in one word—liberty. She came into the world only twenty-eight years after the Constitution had been adopted which established the independent government of the United States, and when the true significance of liberty was but

imperfectly understood. The people had thrown off the tyranny of a king, but they had not yet learned tolerance toward their fellow men. Freedom of religious observance was grudgingly conceded; but freedom of religious thought, outside the recognized orthodox forms, was practically denied. Liberty of personal action was exceedingly circumscribed, and any deviation from conventional forms was visited with severe criticism if made by a man, and with fatal consequences if made by a woman. The individuality of the child was sternly suppressed, and the word continually dinned into its ears was "Don't." Mrs. Stanton tells in her "Reminiscences" that, when she was in deep thought one day, and the nurse asked if she were planning some new mischief, she answered passionately, "No, but I am wondering why everything we like to do is a sin, and everything we dislike is commanded by God or some one on earth. I am so tired of that everlasting no! no! no! At school, at home, everywhere, it is *no!* Even at church all the commandments begin 'Thou shalt not.' I suppose God will say 'no' to all we want in the next world."

She was born a rebel and a reformer. At school she rebelled against the narrow limits of the education permitted to a girl, and determined to fight for her admission to the colleges. Before she was eighteen she was in the throes of a rebellion against the gloom and despair of Calvinism, which had taken such a hold upon her vivid imagination as almost to shatter her reason. By the time she had reached her early twenties, however, all other wrongs began to recede into the background as she realized the terrible injustice of the laws and customs regarding woman. Fortunately, she married a man in full sympathy with her ideas,—the well-known Abolitionist, Henry B. Stanton,—who fanned the smouldering flames in her heart of another rebellion, that against negro slavery. They went on their wedding tour, in 1840, to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London. Her first meeting here with that gentle but resolute Quaker, Lucretia Mott, and the outrageous treatment accorded the women delegates, sent her home with a renewed determination to do something to raise the status of her sex.

#### FIRST WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

The children came rapidly, she was overburdened by the cares of a large house with such inefficient help as alone was possible in a small place like Seneca Falls, N. Y., and she witnessed all about her the sufferings of women from cruel laws, intemperance, poverty, and unwelcome motherhood. She said of that time:



"My experience at the World's Convention, all I had learned of the legal status of woman, and the oppression I saw everywhere, together swept across my soul, intensified now by many personal experiences. It seemed as if all the elements had conspired to impel me to some onward step. I could not see what to do or where to begin,—my only thought was a public meeting for protest and discussion. In this tempest-tossed condition of mind I received an invitation to spend the day with Lucretia Mott, who was attending Yearly Meeting in Waterloo. There I met a number of Friends,—earnest, thoughtful women,—and I poured out the torrent of my long accumulating discontent with such vehemence and indignation that I stirred myself, as well as the rest of the party, to do and dare anything, and we decided then and there to call a Woman's Rights Convention."

The story of this convention,—which met in Seneca Falls, July 19–20, 1848,—is familiar,

with its remarkable declaration of sentiments and set of resolutions, demanding for woman every legal and civil right which has since been granted, and the additional right of the franchise, which is still largely withheld. Mrs. Stanton often said afterward that, with all her courage, if she could have had the slightest premonition of the storm of ridicule and denunciation which followed, she never would have dared risk it.

#### ASSOCIATION WITH MISS ANTHONY.

In 1851 occurred what may well be termed the most important event in Mrs. Stanton's life, her meeting with Susan B. Anthony. The latter was thirty-one years old, electric with the spirit of reform, filled with as holy zeal as ever inspired crusader, fearless, persistent, perfect in physical health, and free to come and go at will. There was an instantaneous, mutual attraction, and before a year had passed a working

partnership was formed which was to revolutionize the position of one-half the race during the next forty years, and a friendship was established which was to remain unbroken for half a century. How much of Mrs. Stanton's world-wide fame is due to Miss Anthony cannot possibly be computed. Never two persons more thoroughly complemented each other. Each was strong where the other was lacking, and the two made a perfectly rounded and most effective whole.

It would not be amiss to say that Mrs. Stanton furnished the base of supplies to which Miss Anthony went for the ammunition to rout the enemy. Or that she represented the loom and the warp, Miss Anthony the shuttle and the woof, and by the two was woven the enduring fabric of woman's present position. Mrs. Stanton had no intellectual superior among women, few among men, but she reared seven children to maturity; she was a



MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY AND MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

(From a photo taken in 1868 on the porch of Miss Anthony's house in Rochester, N. Y.)

voted mother, an unsurpassed housekeeper. It would have been inevitable, during the twenty-five or thirty years of her life while these children were growing up around her, that she would have laid aside in a large degree both writing and speechmaking, had it not been for the relentless mentor who averted this calamity. The reader will find nothing more delicious in history than the accounts in Mrs. Stanton's "Reminiscences" and Miss Anthony's "Life and Work" of the conditions under which were prepared those great state papers and addresses that will go down to posterity. Miss Anthony was not a writer; but as a worker, a planner, a general, a campaigner, she never has been equalled by any woman. She would have a bill prepared for the Legislature, organize her forces, start them out with petitions, and when everything was under headway, betake herself to Mrs. Stanton for a speech. The latter would protest, rebel, but Miss Anthony was inexorable. She would send the writer off to a quiet spot, take upon herself the care of the children and the house, and hold the fort till the speech was finished. Then she would arrange a day for its delivery, and produce the speaker if she had to go and fetch her bodily. Afterward she would appeal to friends for money, have the speech published, and circulate thousands of copies.

This programme was repeated hundreds of times. When the International Council of Women met in Washington, in 1888, Miss Anthony literally compassed sea and land to get Mrs. Stanton over from England, only to find that she had come without any papers suitable for the occasion. Miss Anthony locked her in a room in the hotel and stood guard at the door till she had prepared the brilliant opening and closing addresses which were the leading features of that notable meeting. She really enjoyed writing, however, and when in the spirit of it would spend hours in perfecting the literary style of a single paragraph. She loved best to argue and philosophize, and depended wholly on Miss Anthony for necessary dates and statistics; but between the two were produced innumerable papers which deserve to rank with any in the Government archives.—appeals to the President, Congress, and legislatures, resolutions, addresses for conventions and committees, and in addition numerous articles for magazines and newspapers. For the fifteen years beginning about 1870, when the lecture season was at its zenith, both women were almost continuously on the platform, but during vacations they found time to write the three large volumes of the "*History of Woman Suffrage*," comprising about 3,000 pages

Mrs. Stanton had no interest in organization, and hated conventions. She disliked the restrictions of organized work and the responsibility involved in official position,—she wished to be accountable to no one for her utterances. When a convention was imminent, she would write to Miss Anthony: "All I ask is that you will leave me alone in my chimney corner with my goose quill." The latter would go straight forward with the arrangements, advertise Mrs. Stanton as the principal speaker, journey to her home a few days before the date of meeting, pack up her belongings, carry her to the convention, and see that she was reelected president. The happiest moments of her life were when, at the close of a great speech, she saw her beloved friend greeted with cheers and waving handkerchiefs, and felt that the cause of woman had been moved forward a notch. At the age of eighty, Mrs. Stanton gave her "Reminiscences" to the world, and she dedicated them to "Susan B. Anthony, my steadfast friend for half a century."

#### IMPROVEMENT IN WOMAN'S STATUS.

The powerful influence of Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony on the revolution which has taken place in the status of women during the past fifty years is sometimes denied, and the assertion is made that this has been merely a part of the natural evolution of the race. The battle of Lexington did not secure the independence of the colonies, but here was fired the shot that echoed round the world. That First Woman's Rights Convention, and those which followed in the early '50's, did not obtain emancipation for woman, but they attracted the attention of the whole country to the injustice under which she struggled, and set people to thinking. If these two leaders had waged their preliminary fight in any other State, it probably would not have made so widespread an impression; but a half century ago, as now, New York set the pace for other parts of the Union. Although it made the innovation, in 1848, of empowering a married woman to hold property, it was not until 1860, and after Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton had been circulating petitions and besieging the Legislature for ten years, that the sweeping laws were enacted which enabled her to carry on business in her own name, possess her earnings, bring action and defend suits, make a contract and a will, and be joint guardian of her children.

From that time there has been a gradual concession of these privileges in various States, until now, in about three-fourths of them, a wife may own and control her separate property; and in all of them she may dispose of it by will. In about two-thirds she has a right to her earnings.

In a great majority of them she may make contracts, bring and defend suits, act as administrator, and testify in the courts. Although the New York Legislature gave mothers equal guardianship of children in 1860, it took this away in

olized the remunerative employments." The present industrial position of women, with three and a quarter millions engaged in employments outside of domestic service, needs no comment.

Still another grievance was the denial to



PORTRAITS OF MRS. STANTON AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF HER CAREER.

1862, and did not restore it till 1893. This concession has been slowly made, and now it obtains in only nine States; but as it has been secured in most of these within the past seven years, there is reason to believe the precedent is fully established, and others will speedily follow.

Mrs. Stanton was the first to demand that habitual drunkenness should be held as cause for divorce—in that first State Temperance Convention of Women, called by Miss Anthony in Rochester, N. Y., in 1852—but she was not sustained by more than half a dozen of even the most radical reformers, though always by Miss Anthony. In 1860 she presented her views on this question at a Woman's Rights Convention in New York City, and even so broad-minded a man as Wendell Phillips demanded that her resolutions be expunged from the minutes. To-day habitual drunkenness is named as a cause for divorce in all but eight of the States, although, strange to say, not in New York.

One of the grievances set forth at the convention of 1848 was, that "man has denied to woman the facilities for a thorough education, all colleges being closed against her." At that time not even a high school was open to girls. To-day they are admitted to every one in the United States and to every State university except three—those of Virginia, Georgia, and Louisiana.

Another grievance was that "man had monop-

olized the right to speak in public, and here, again, there is no necessity for specifying as to the tremendous revolution of the past fifty years, of which the concrete facts must ever stamp Elizabeth Cady Stanton as a leader.

#### AN UNIQUE LEADERSHIP.

Mrs. Stanton was able to disarm every criticism made of the early advocates of woman's rights. She was a wife, a mother, far from angular, beautiful in person, and exquisite in dress. Her voice was rich and musical, and the powerful philosophy and logic of her arguments, with the keen sarcasm of which she was master, were relieved by a fine humor and graceful wit that conquered prejudice and captivated an audience. But it seemed as if no woman ever so deeply felt the disgrace, the humiliation, of her legal and political condition,—certainly none ever so strongly expressed it by voice or pen. In lofty eloquence and noble patriotism many of her speeches may be justly classified as masterpieces, among them "The Degradation of Disfranchisement," "Self-Government the Best Means of Self-Development," and that beautiful classic, "The Solitude of Self." The world may indeed echo the words of Miss Anthony as she gazed on the face of Mrs. Stanton in the grandeur of death: "Oh, this awful hush! It seems impossible that voice is stilled which I have loved to hear for fifty years."

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### THE BOERS AND THE EMPIRE.

**T**HE first place in the *Contemporary Review* is allotted to an article signed by General Botha, under the above heading.

General Botha, in the course of his article, says :

"We rest our case mainly on the community of interests between the two. I say nothing now, therefore, of the other arguments : that the government, having taken over our assets, has *ipso facto* assumed our liabilities as well, and that the guarantee it gives us of our lawful property covers all debts due to the subject by solvent debtors, and therefore all property destroyed by necessity of war."

### THE REASONS FOR THE APPEAL.

So much by way of introduction. General Botha opens his article by saying :

"Swords may be readily beaten into plowshares, but it is not so easy to turn them into fine pens, nor is the rough and racy language of soldiers and farmers,—serviceable enough for the every-day needs of the people of South Africa,—a suitable medium for diplomatic discussions in Europe."

Notwithstanding this disadvantage, the Boer generals were deputed by their fellow countrymen to come over to England and place their case before the British Government. General Botha says :

"We hoped that the whole subject would be dealt with in a humane, in a generous spirit. We were all the more confident of it that in this case generosity and national self-interest converge in a single point. And having come in that frame of mind to plead a cause which seemed to speak eloquently enough for itself, we were sorely disappointed by the result. At least we had every reason to consider that we had failed in our errand. We had never regarded the fund of three millions mentioned in the Peace Articles as sufficient for the purposes for which, we understood, it was to be set apart. We are farmers, not financiers, and the subject of the three million pounds,—insufficient for the purpose to which it was to be devoted,—together with the loan, which was to bear interest after two years, but to be without interest until then, appeared to us to be wanting in clearness. We therefore did what we thought was necessary and sufficient in order to have light shed upon the matter. But the financial question, we are told, was not to be *reopened*. We respected that decision while re-

gretting it, for we took it to mean that no appeals for help would be listened to and that generosity would be compressed within the limits of legal obligation under the treaty. We may have been mistaken in drawing this inference from facts which apparently admitted of none other. But if so, it would have been easy to convince us of our error, which opened before us a gloomy, a harrowing prospect. This was not done, and we then took a step, at once necessary and painful, in a direction which we would modify to-morrow, if the fears which compelled us to take it were shown by acts to be no longer real."

That is to say, they decided upon making an appeal to the world for assistance. General Botha repudiates the nonsensical proposition gravely advanced in some quarters that the Boers would object to take the needed millions as a loan. Beggars cannot be choosers ; and if they could not get the money as a free gift, they were very willing to take it as a loan.

### AN APPEAL FOR A COMMISSION.

All that General Botha says as to the amount of money needed is, that they would like the extent of the compensation due to them to be examined by an impartial commission. He says :

"The number of farms destroyed is larger far than people in England,—aye, and than many Englishmen in South Africa,—imagine. We ourselves, who know the country and the people, are reduced to estimates which, laying no claim to absolute accuracy, would, if our request for help were entertained, require to be officially verified by some impartial commission. By the report of such a body of men we would willingly abide."

The worst of it is that neither the British Government nor the British public have as yet recognized the fact that under the terms of peace they are bound to restore these farmsteads and to restock the farms, and until that is admitted what need is there for a commission ? Such a commission could only be appointed if the obligation to pay compensation for damages or to make restitution were acknowledged. But Mr. Chamberlain has hitherto refused to admit any such liability. It is to this point that the efforts of the generals and their friends should surely be directed.

General Botha says :

"We should deeply regret if the necessity of seeking abroad what we should have been grateful to obtain from our new fellow subjects in

England were, unfortunately, likely to retard the welding process."

It is not merely acquiescence in the inevitable that is required to secure the success of the new settlement.

"Active zeal, hearty coöperation, is an essential condition of the prosperity of South Africa and of the attainment of the aims which the government has professedly set itself. It likewise represents a material gain, inasmuch as it renders economy in military matters possible."

#### TWO POINTS OF SUSPICION.

Toward the close of his article General Botha alludes, but with very bated breath, to two of the points which are rankling in the minds of the Boers:

"Most of our people in the new colonies have their suspicions aroused by the action of the government in still maintaining some concentration camps, and in buying up the ground of the Boers there and of others outside the camps who, had they been assisted a little, could and would have resumed their peaceful labors. For whom, they ask, is our land being purchased? Is some vast colonization scheme being matured, and if so, why are we eliminated from it? Evidently because we are distrusted. Now distrust, especially when unmerited, is not an element of harmony in a country occupied by two races who were lately at war. Neither does a policy which tends to cut off a large number of farmers from the land, and set them drifting into cities, contribute to peace and stability. Their stake in the common weal is *nil*, and their temptation to fish in troubled waters is great. Lastly, I cannot help uttering a word of regret that the delegates of the late South African states now in Europe are not allowed to return home. At the conclusion of peace it was well understood and stated that they would be free to go back after the war was over. And in truth, there seemed no reason why any obstacle should be placed in their way. When they came to Europe they were genuine delegates of a real government, whose orders they obeyed, just as my comrades and myself did, and whose confidence they fully retained to the very last. Would it not be conducive to reciprocal trust if they were told that they might return to their native country? In any and every case, to hinder them or any burghers from going home is an act which cannot be reconciled with the spirit or with the clear intent—as we all understood it—of the treaty of peace."

Generosity, says General Botha, would be as good a policy here as it was in the case of the Canadian rebellions of the last century.

#### BULGARIA AND MACEDONIA.

IT is not generally appreciated what an important part Macedonia plays in the ambitions and jealousies of southeastern Europe. Servia, Greece, and Bulgaria all regard the Turkish province with covetous eyes, but in Bulgaria alone is the absorption of Macedonia preëminently the national idea. M. Georges Gaulis, in the *Revue de Paris*, analyzes the growth of this idea and its influences on the present disturbances in Macedonia.

"The Bulgarian," says M. Gaulis, "especially from the banks of the Danube, is a peasant attached to the soil, who only consents to abandon agricultural pursuits to enter the army or clergy or to engage in public affairs. Of three millions and a half of Bulgarian subjects, one hundred and fifty thousand are Macedonians born in Turkish territory. The Macedonian element is master at Sofia of the small shops. As baker and butcher the Macedonian feeds Bulgaria; as mason, carpenter, or locksmith, he houses Bulgaria; lawyer, professor, official, officer, minister,—perhaps some day he will rule Bulgaria. There is a Macedonian in the present cabinet, and they are to be found in the Court of Appeals and in the high schools, as well as in the most humble posts of the rural administration, and one-fifth of the Bulgarian army officers are Macedonians.

#### MACEDONIAN AGITATION.

There are thus in the principality two hotbeds of agitation, one Bulgarian and the other Macedonian, which, though they have always worked together, comprise two distinct interests under an apparent unity. Bulgaria dreams of annexing Macedonia with the aid of the Macedonians, and the Macedonians aspire to liberation from the Turkish yoke by the aid of Bulgaria. The Macedonians accuse the principality of robbing them of the sympathy of the great powers by proclaiming this Greater Bulgaria, which even the Russians no longer advocate, while there are felt in Bulgaria the same anxieties which the Greeks of Athens recently expressed in the saying, "They will end by annexing Greece to Crete!" Every town and village in Bulgaria has a Macedonian society, whose avowed purpose it is to force Turkey to grant the reforms agreed to by her in the Treaty of Berlin. Delegates from these societies form the Macedonian congress which nominates a central executive committee.

During the last few months the rôle of this executive committee has been less prominent. The communications between Bulgaria and Macedonia are cut off. The long smouldering di-

content has burst forth into the flames of open revolt, and Bulgaria can only look on. For official Bulgaria the situation is embarrassing. The prince poses as the most Macedonian of the Bulgarians. His military popularity, as well as his personal ambition, lead him to cherish the idea of Greater Bulgaria, for he knows that his dynasty will not attain the royal crown until the union of all the Bulgarians is accomplished. But the prince also realizes that until then it would be folly for him to throw off the Turkish protectorate. This badge of servitude is the safeguard of the Bulgarian Church in Macedonia, on which all hopes for the future are founded.

#### ORGANIZED REVOLUTION.

In Bulgaria there is a current proverb, "To own a boat at sea, a Roumanian wife, and a farm in Turkey, means sleepless nights," for the tax collector, the petty official, the police, and the Albanese prey by turn on the Macedonian peasants, and are primarily responsible for the agrarian crisis and the resultant revolution. There is a general interest as to the directing power of this revolution. Is it the Central Committee, or Boris Sarafof, the Macedonian chief, or,—as it is insinuated in Constantinople, is the leader to be found in the palace of Sofia? The truth lies in a combination of these rumors. The motive above all is the economic and moral need of the people, the bond of union is the common desire to shake off the yoke, and the guiding principle is the ardent faith in success. The local committees undertake the rest, accepting everything in the way of aid and encouragement without inquiring whether it comes from Mikailowski (the president of the Central Committee), from Sarafof, or from another.

The number of the bands into which the revolutionary forces are divided has increased, and they are, on the whole, well provided with arms, but the great desire of the insurgents is that each peasant should have a gun and a round of ammunition buried in a corner of his garden, in order that, on a given signal, he may join the rising against the Turks. Indeed, it is in the distribution of weapons that the bands are chiefly occupied, although all their movements cannot be thus explained. They are obliged to descend from the mountains for food, and lately their general aim has been to force, by brigandage, the more timid population to join their standards. This last method has been loudly denounced by the Turkish authorities. Still, professional bandits have only furnished the mere skeleton of *the little army* and the traditional formula of its *tactics*. *The authorized bandits* who rule over

Ottoman society have furnished the troops by driving thousands to desperation, and they have also provided the leaders by systematically reducing to abject want the alumni of the Bulgarian colleges in Macedonia. "So many schools, so many hotbeds of insurrection," declares a Turkish personage. "There is not one Bulgarian in the public employ in Macedonia, not one in the railroad or treasury departments, nor in the tobacco excise. For years the Bulgarian race has rested under the shadow of suspicion, and the Sublime Porte, with his sublime stupidity, has imagined that his safety would be insured by depriving every representative of the means of honest livelihood. Bulgaria formerly absorbed a part of the intellectual overflow of the Macedonian schools, but her capacity is exhausted. Emigration is impracticable, for this culture of yesterday is yet too crude to profit by in other lands, so there remains only the career of hope, the dream of liberty—revolution. The clumsy suspicion, the vile cupidity and tyrannical instincts of the administrative world, are directed against everything Bulgarian, and do not spare the most peaceably inclined, who, when they learn that they are enrolled on the police registers as suspects, swell the insurrection. The revolt thus daily gains numerous adherents."

#### CENTERS OF REVOLT.

Of the battleground, M. Gaulis remarks: "There are six revolutionary districts adjoining each other, but not merging. The country is ill prepared by nature for a great common rising. It is divided into small basins, in which a group of partisans is at great advantage, but to which the divisions of a regular army could easily penetrate, so the Macedonians are in danger every day of being surrounded and exterminated in detail, despite all their vigilance. They aggravate this physical weakness by a moral evil. Two parties are undermining the revolution. The *Uchovists* are the partisans of pan-Bulgarism and of annexation to Bulgaria, and the *Centralists* are partisans of Macedonian autonomy. The latter party goes so far as to resent the influx of patriots coming from Bulgaria. Last winter a band of Macedonians, near Porvi, barred the way of a band of Bulgarians, and there were many killed in the resulting conflict.

"In the southwest, near the town of Monastir, the struggle against the Turks is now going on openly. This region, with its mountainous chains, its narrow defiles and forests, has become the favorite hiding-place of the bands.

"Under the pretext of repression," concludes M. Gaulis, "the civil or military functionaries

only rob. These wretched agents of authority have one excuse: they are not paid. And as long as they are not paid the Sultan will be unable to stamp out the revolt of his subjects; he will only oppose brigands to the brigands who menace his throne. His justice may sentence more than a thousand ignorant and wretched peasants within two years, may drag to his tribunals poor creatures mutilated by torture, and vainly clamoring their innocence. His soldiers may battle with the revolutionary bands thirty times, as they did in the district of Kastria alone during last summer, or they may go to the assault of the Bulgarian homes, pushing before them the wives and children of the besieged, as at Patili in July. But the Sultan will never crush the revolutionary spirit as long as he will not grant this people rulers worthy of them, and as long as he sanctions this crew of starveling tyrants. The only way to pacify Macedonia is to accomplish the reforms promised in the Treaty of Berlin. In this event only can Europe hope for even a truce between Turkey and Macedonia ever thus goaded on to revolution."

#### THE TRIUMPHANT TURK.

UNDER the somewhat misleading title of "Macedonian Intrigues and their Fruits," Captain Gambier, R.N., contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* a very remarkable and extremely interesting article upon Turkey and her future; or, more correctly, upon the Turks and the Mohammedans generally, and their present state and future aspirations. With the Macedonian problem, which is the nominal subject of his article, Captain Gambier deals briefly, his main points being that none of the Macedonian races is fit to dominate the country, and that the true Macedonians are the Moslems. He ridicules the idea of degenerate Greece founding a new Byzantium via Macedonia, and scoffs at the idea of Italian pretensions in Albania. "Left single-handed in an encounter with Turkey in Albania or in Tripoli, the *fiasco* of the Abyssinian campaign would be repeated ten-fold."

#### THE RENAISSANCE OF ISLAM.

It is the Turk who is really on top in the East, and he intends to remain so. There is no question of degeneracy in that quarter. The Turk is not an expiring race. When we remember how the Ottoman Empire has dwindled away we are apt to think of the Turks as a dying people. But looking under the surface, and remembering that Islamism is a matter of faith, not of territory, one can well agree with many Moslems that the shrinkage of their power

in Europe is not a misfortune. A deep-thinking Turk once remarked to Captain Gambier: "He would be a bold man who would predict that the polytheism of the Christian would not give place in another six hundred years to the less complicated belief in the one God of Mohammed." The six hundred years represent the advantage in age which Christianity has had over Islamism.

#### THE COMING JEHADE.

To keep alive the faith in the One and Indivisible God is the set purpose of Abdul Hamid's life. He looks on Christianity as dead, while the spirit which conquered half the world is only dormant in his people.

"Doubtless, to many this will seem as absurd as the idea of a crusade, but to hold that view is to be ignorant of the extraordinary religious instinct that underlies Mohammedanism. I know the idea of a Jehade or Holy War presents to many the fantastic idea of men galloping across deserts, shouting the war-cry of the Prophet, and living on dates and water,—hordes to be easily routed by a hundred British soldiers, or swept out of existence by a handful of Germans. But the modern defenders of the faith of Allah, in Turkey alone, consist of some 450,000 to 500,000 fairly drilled, well-armed, incomparably brave and hardy men, all within two hundred miles, or a few hours' rail, of Constantinople itself,—probably the strongest fortress in the world. Then behind these 500,000 stand over 2,000,000 men, still in the prime of their magnificent and sober manhood, not prowling about the purlieus of a great city, or passing their nights in the tramps' ward, but agricultural laborers, boatmen, and others who live by their own hands, all trained men who have passed through the ranks. And again, behind them are unnumbered millions, scattered all over the earth, who would unquestionably rally to the defense of their faith, men more instinct with the fighting quality than any other race."

#### THE PROPAGANDA OF ISLAM.

Do not think, says Captain Gambier, that no preparation for the Turkish renaissance exists. The Sultan makes no pretence to be a great warrior. But he has worked night and day and spent millions in preparing the way for a more militant successor. In the remotest parts of the earth, as well as in the most populous, silently and secretly he has organized a vast agency to carry out his idea. All over Asia Minor, in the very heart of Asia proper, in the entire south of the Russian Empire, through all northwestern China, in Afghanistan, and among the British Mahrattas, this agency is firmly



established, while for every man so employed in foreign parts there lives in Constantinople a counterpart, with whom he is in constant correspondence. And so is kept alive the faith in Abdul Hamid, the Caliph, combined with the most complete and practical missionary effort the world has hitherto known. Reason, fanaticism, argument,—all are instruments in this powerful propaganda. The vices of the followers of Christ, the libertinage of priests, the dependence of religion upon wealth, are all cited in the literature which the Sultan's agents all over the world distribute in thousands.

#### THE OMNISCIENT CALIPH.

To the hands of the omnipotent, omniscient Sultan converge all the threads. The Caliph is indefatigable. Rising early, he works harder than a London accountant. For hours he receives a procession of secretaries, ministers, ulemas, dragomans, petitioners, emissaries from all parts of the world. When their turn comes they find that the Sultan knows all about their business, and disposes of it without asking any one's advice, "that he has cognizance of everything that passes in his empire, inchoate and loosely governed as it appears to be. He knows the exact revenue which every village should produce, and while making allowance for inevitable plunder by the Valis and other officials, exacts that the residue be paid into his own hands at Yildiz Kiosk. What these sums amount to no human being except himself actually knows, and none dare ask. The financial status and banking account of every well-to-do Ottoman subject is known to him, and if an official asks for an advance in salary, or petitions for arrears, his Majesty says: 'Pray, why do you want money? There is £4,722 13s. 2d. to your banking credit. Let that suffice.'"

The Sultan's favorite theory in cross-examination is that, given enough rope, any man will hang himself.

The Sultan is, in fact, triumphant. He made fools of the French over Mitylene, and has used the Germans as an instrument. He is a parsimonious man; he hates equally wasting money and paying salaries, and millions upon millions of his revenues remain unaccounted for and never see the light of day. Is he piling up a war chest for future use? Captain Gambier evidently thinks so. And there is every reason why he should, for "Mohammedanism is as mighty a force in the world as Catholicism,—all the more so because the common intelligence of mankind is in revolt against sacerdotalism,—a curse effectually banned in Islam by the far-seeing wisdom of the Prophet."

#### THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

THE action taken by our State Department on the Roumanian-Jewish question, has at least served to focus the attention of the civilized world on the evils complained of in Secretary Hay's note. As to the persecutions endured by the Jews now living, or trying to live, in Roumania, there is general agreement among well-informed writers. From all the apparently reliable accounts that reach us, it would seem that the horrors of the situation can hardly be exaggerated. Chief Rabbi Gaster, of the Sephardi Communities of England, writing in the *North American Review* for November, compares the present condition of the Roumanian Jews with that of the animal under the air pump, gasping for life. To show the grounds of this comparison, Rabbi Gaster mentions some of the laws that have been passed and some of the cases of persecution under the form of law:

#### "ALIENS AS TO PRIVILEGES."

"Firstly, the Jews living in Roumania have been driven out of the villages and rural districts and compelled to live in the artificial Ghetti thus created in the small rural townships and in the larger towns. The Jews, without exception, have then been declared 'aliens not subject to an alien power.' Who on earth understands such a definition? Not to belong to any country in the world is an absolute impossibility, and yet have the powers of Europe, to their lasting shame, winked at such preposterous sophistry. For this remarkable fiction of 'aliens not subject to another power' Austria is morally responsible. For when Roumania aspired to become an independent state, immediately after the Russo-Turkish War, one of the first steps toward official recognition was the abolition of the status of '*protégés*' granted by various powers to aliens living in Eastern countries. This is still the case in Turkey, Morocco, and elsewhere, and as Roumania had, up to then, formed part of the Turkish Empire, such *protégés* abounded. Austria, which counted about 16,000, by a stroke of the pen declared these people thenceforth not to stand any longer under its protection; yet Austria took no steps to ascertain what would become of these people, and what would be their political and civil status; they were left suspended in the air, as it were. Evidently Austria hoped, or expected, that they would pass now under the protection of the Roumanian Government, and would enjoy at least all those civil rights which they enjoyed while still subjects of Austria. Roumania, however, took advantage of this state of things, and declared all the Jews, natives as well as those

who, up to that time, had been subjects of other powers, to be 'aliens not subject to any power.'"

Thus the Jews are shut out from any possibility of obtaining redress, in cases of injury, through the intermediary of foreign ambassadors.

#### "NATIVES" AS TO OBLIGATIONS.

"But they are aliens only as far as the enjoyment of rights is concerned; they are considered as 'natives' when it is a question of duties. They are exempt from none. They must serve in the army, but cannot be promoted. They have to pay all taxes and fees, but are not allowed to benefit by any of the advantages to be derived therefrom. For example, they pay toward the establishment and maintenance of all the public schools, but, in virtue of the law passed in 1896, they are excluded, under the plea of 'foreigners' or 'aliens'; if admitted, they must pay a separate fee, and they can be admitted only if there is room left after all others are provided for. Similarly, though they form the majority of merchants, they are not allowed to vote for the chambers of commerce, nor can any Jew be a member of a chamber. The hardship is the greater, as these chambers pass laws which affect the Jews.

#### RESTRICTED IN PROPERTY AND BUSINESS RIGHTS.

"The Jews cannot own any rural land and they are excluded from agriculture. Not living in the villages, and being prohibited, already as far back as 1873, from selling any liquors, even where they are tolerated, the charge which is sometimes leveled against them, on the head of usury and sale of intoxicating liquors, falls entirely to the ground in the case of the Roumanian Jews.

"By the law passed in 1887, the Jews were prevented from selling tobacco, and by the same law they were excluded from the public service and from participating in any public work. It was also declared unlawful even to employ Jews in any of the above trades, and they will soon be deprived of the right to sell groceries, to keep coffee-houses, or baker shops, etc., in rural districts, according to a law submitted to Parliament in December, 1901. Slowly the whole Jewish population, which, on the basis of accurate statistical returns, numbered about 260,000 in 1895, has been driven more and more into the small towns, increasing the hardships already experienced by those who lived there before.

"In order to understand clearly the economic conditions prevailing in Roumania, it is necessary to remember that, out of five and a half millions of inhabitants, about four millions are peasants, living in the most destitute condition,

worse off than the moujik of South Russia, and perhaps even worse than the Polish peasant of Galicia. These poor people are the prey of the landowner and of the official of the government. They want nothing, spend nothing, and earn just as much in prosperous years as will pay taxes and other obligations, and will, perhaps, keep soul and body together. These are the genuine Roumanians, kind-natured, well-disposed, frugal and honest, not given to persecution or hatred, and even disposed to be friendly toward the Jews who live in their midst. I well remember the scenes at Brusturoasa, some twenty years ago, when armed peasants would not allow the Jews to be driven out from their village by the government officials."

It has been stated that the Jews ought to take to agriculture. To show what obstacles are in their way in that direction, Rabbi Gaster cites a case that came within his own observation during the last harvest season in Roumania. Young Jews offered their services as harvest hands, for small wages, and worked in this capacity for about a fortnight. At the end of the time payment was refused, and the mayor of the village expelled the young men as "vagabonds," who had no right to live in rural places. They were compelled to find their way back to the towns from which they had come, depending on local charity for subsistence.

#### RUSSIA'S CHEAP THEATERS FOR THE MASSES.

NEWS from Russia is so often bad news that the surprise is all the greater when one suddenly comes upon a piece of intelligence not only good in itself, but better than anything of the kind to be heard of in any other country. Mr. R. E. C. Long, the author of an admirable article on people's theaters in Russia, in the *Contemporary Review* for November, draws up the curtain upon one phase of Russian life which is practically unknown to the western world, and discloses a picture which is enough to make Mr. William Archer shed tears of envious despair; for the Russians have succeeded, alone among the nations of the world, in democratizing the theater.

#### THEATERS IN MANY VILLAGES.

The movement to which Mr. Long calls attention is quite recent in its more remarkable developments; it is only within the last three or four years that the institution of the people's theater has spread to the provincial and district capitals, and still more recently to the villages. Of late years, in little centers, with a population of three thousand souls and less, miniature thea-

ters for the people have sprung up like magic palaces in a score of remote provinces: village theaters, with village actors and village audiences, are already in existence. The government of Samara boasts the possession of a modern village theater, in which of late they have been playing operas with the village orchestra and a chorus of thirty trained peasants. In these village theaters the charge for admission is a half cent. The building is put up by the peasants; they have peasant doctors, peasant scene-painters, peasant actors and actresses trained by the village schoolmaster, and most of the costumes are made by the village artists. Very often only the chief actors are dressed for the part, the subordinates appearing in their ordinary clothes. In some of these theaters no charge is made for admittance, in others free performances are periodically given to children. The basis of the theater is mainly personal direction and manual help rather than monetary wealth. The cost of lighting and an occasional fee to a professional elocutionist are the only expenses, and seldom amount to more than \$2.50 or \$3 a performance. When we ask how this marvelous result has been attained, Mr. Long tells us that the vast majority of the theaters spring from the cooperative effort of private societies and local governing bodies; educational societies lead, individual citizens follow their lead, and committees are formed whose especial object is to find recreation and amusement.

#### THE TEMPERANCE BOARDS AND THE THEATERS.

Then came the temperance boards, which were established by M. Witte in 1894, for the purpose of working counter-attractions to the public houses. These temperance boards began by starting tea-rooms, where non-intoxicating drink and light food was sold at cost prices. These tea-rooms did not pay; many of them were either shut up or converted into free libraries. Finding, however, that the popular theater had "caught on," they decided that they could not do better than subsidize it, and finding this answered well, the temperance boards built theaters of their own. They then discovered that, while the tea-room was a financial failure by itself, it paid expenses when carried on in connection with the theater. In 1899, it was officially reported by the Russian Government that it has been found that theatrical representations, concerts, *fétes*, and dances are regarded with so much sympathy by the working classes that they not only almost invariably pay their expenses, but even bring in a surplus sufficient to provide for the extension of the movement.

#### MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE.

Side by side with the temperance boards worked the *zemstvos*, the municipalities, the schools, and the village communes. Every local organization in Russia which has the control of public funds has contributed, in some degree, to the success of the movement. It is the common practice with Russian *zemstvos* and municipalities to celebrate anniversaries of the births and deaths of famous men by founding courses of lectures, building free libraries, publishing cheap literature, opening cheap dining-rooms for working men, and founding people's theaters. In Odessa the people's theater was founded to commemorate the millenary of the death of St. Methodius; in the first year of its existence the Odessa theater gave thirty-four performances, attended by twenty-eight thousand persons, nearly all belonging to the working class. In Ekaterinoslav there is not only a theater, but in connection with it lecture-halls, concert-room, free library, cheap bookstall, a museum, a gymnasium, and a children's hall, in which free pantomimes are performed. The factory theater is another institution peculiar to Russia; these were founded by wealthy merchants for the benefit of their workmen. The people's theater is often built upon land given as a free grant by the municipality, and receives an annual subsidy from rates; but in many cases they are self-supporting. In towns the people's theater has come to be regarded as the mark of progressive municipalities. Most of the theaters are surrounded by parks, in which an open-air stage is erected for use in the stifling heat of the Russian summer.

#### HOW SIBERIA LED THE WAY.

The first impetus to the establishment of these theaters came from Tomsk, in Siberia, in 1884. An illiterate millionaire supplied funds, with which friends of the local committee of Friends of Education founded an institute, to which was attached a small theater for workingmen. The experiment was so successful that the revenue of the society was trebled, the size of the theater doubled, the museum and a number of classrooms were added to the institute. At the same time a St. Petersburg society was formed for the purpose of organizing *fétes* for the working classes: in these *fétes* the chief attraction was an open-air stage, with clowns, story-tellers, and singers; and the admission was 5 cents. The success was immediate and continuous. The work was begun in 1885 with a capital of less than \$750. In 1900, the society had a reserve capital of \$55,000, and they had built out of

their profits two free libraries, reading-rooms, and are now proposing to build cheap bath-houses, and to establish rival boats and skating-rinks on the Neva. The great People's Palace of Nicholas—the second in St. Petersburg,—was only opened in 1900. It has a revenue from all sources of \$250,000, which covered all expenses and left a surplus. The entrance fee is 5 cents, which covers admission to the theater as well as to the grounds, libraries, and lecture-halls. As many as 20,000 persons have been admitted on one day. Forty-six different plays and nineteen operas were performed in 1901.

#### THE CANTEEN IN EUROPE.

THE crying need for the suppression of intemperance among the nation's defenders is generally recognized by the thoughtful army officer of to-day in Europe, as in the United States. Lately dissension has been rife as to the effect of the sale of alcohol by the canteen. Upon this issue, Captain de Malleray, in the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, gives the results of his personal observations in France, Russia, England, Sweden, and Norway. In Sweden, the Gothenburg system has been crowned with great success. The retailers, since they have become simply employees of benevolent syndicates, have no longer any reason to speculate on the weakness of their clients by repeatedly filling the glass, and they now rigorously dismiss any one showing signs of intoxication. The lovers of alcohol are obliged to pay very highly for their favorite beverage, which is purposely served in discomfort, while the milder drinks are to be had in places made as attractive as possible. The Swedish officer can thus forbid all use of alcohol in the canteen without fearing a rush of his soldiers to the bars in the towns. The Bergen method in Norway prohibits absolutely all trade in alcohol, but smuggling is carried on extensively, and Captain de Malleray thinks the less radical measures adopted by Sweden the more effective.

#### THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Of Russia he observes: "At Moscow, in 1894, I visited a canteen which was managed by the regiment—the grenadiers of Tauris—the vodka, so beloved by the Russians, being bought by the corps and retailed without an intermediary to the men. Having no confidence in the honesty of the sutlers, the colonel had suppressed them, but he could not suppress the trade itself. Appreciating the fact that under existing circumstances he could not, without danger to their health, entirely deprive his soldiers of vodka, he

compromised by furnishing them with a good quality, and removed the temptation of going to the city to buy poisonous stuff there. Recruited exclusively from the laboring class, and coming to the regiment with an inherited love for vodka, with very domestic tastes, the soldier only left the barracks to go to the inns. The Russian officer interested in the temperance question was thus confronted by this situation: The soldier naturally inclined to drink by the conditions of the climate could not be hindered from getting drunk in the town, but, on the other hand, it was very easy to keep him in barracks by allowing him to take his glass of vodka there. Naturally, the latter alternative was chosen."

#### FRENCH AND ENGLISH EXPERIENCE.

The differences between the social conditions of Russia and Sweden and those of France render either system impracticable for the French army. The English mess,—with the reading rooms and athletic fields and the coöperative canteen where no alcoholic drinks are sold,—appears to Captain de Malleray more advisable, although he suggests that the large number of soldiers who frequent the Aldershot bars on pay days would probably be decreased if, as in Sweden, a moderate portion of alcoholic drink could be obtained at the canteen. The sale of alcohol has been forbidden in the French canteens, but Captain de Malleray thinks this decree has not produced the longed-for reform. His conclusion is noteworthy. "Let us dispense the alcohol ourselves until our soldiers shall have learned to do without it. But let us serve it, as in Sweden, in small quantity and in conditions disagreeable for the consumer. All the attentions, all the refinements of comfort, should be reserved for those who buy the non-intoxicating drinks. . . . It is, moreover, much to be desired that the principal obstacle to a temperance crusade—the sutler—should disappear from our barracks, and that the canteen should be directed by the corps itself. And this crusade should be launched by word of mouth, by teaching, and by example in all the regiments, even those least tainted by the alcoholic scourge. Spencer has said that the example of leaders—of the strong in character and position—is always followed.

"Let us—the officers—by all the means in our power make temperance fashionable. Let us refrain from appearing regularly at the café. Perhaps we should make our receptions shorter, and have them take place in the daytime. The public impression of these receptions is certainly an erroneous one, but is it desirable for the public to think of them as interminable drinking

## THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

et the skeptics jeer and the indolent  
r there will always be skeptics and

May the believers continue and even  
their efforts. They will force convic-  
others, and from conviction will spring  
faith which ignores obstacles, the faith  
tains against sarcasm and apparent  
faith which exalts, but which also  
nce, because it inspires far-reaching  
distant hopes."

### MINIST MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

erman "woman movement" is taking  
siderable proportions, and M. Wolff  
teresting account of it in the *Nouvelle*  
would be difficult to overestimate the  
ged against a German "new woman;"  
ny enemies in her own household, for  
e German matron, of whatever rank  
a, still considers that womanhood is  
p in the three K's: *Kinder, Kirche,*  
—that is, children, church, and cook-  
revolt against this simple ideal first  
aden, but now it has spread all over

### ERS OF THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT.

ers of the movement were two nota-  
Helen Lang and the late Augusta  
The latter organized and founded,  
ty years ago, a number of feminine  
t, now containing a membership of  
usand. One of the most remarkable  
cieties is only twelve years old, and  
her all women teachers and govern-  
quite lately the German universities  
id all absolutely shut to the woman  
two years ago a great change came  
de of the question, and now there are  
lents at Heidelberg, Freiburg, and at  
also, with a view to university study,  
ls or gymnasiums, as they are called,  
pened, though in Prussia the move-  
arded with great suspicion and dis-

### OF THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT.

hose women who at the present mo-  
the feminine movement perhaps the  
kable is Anita Augspurg. She has  
er legal examinations, and is an ad-  
maker. Yet another leader is Frau  
the wife of the well-known Social-  
ncerns herself actively with bettering  
position of the poor German woman  
nowhere is the workwoman paid so  
n Prussia. Quite an average price

for a day's skilled needlework is 18 cents, and  
in certain trades women and girls work all  
night, no arrangement being made to insure  
their proper rest all day. Thanks, however, to  
the great extension of the woman's rights move-  
ment, the position of the humble woman worker  
is distinctly better than it was, and M. Wolff  
evidently believes that the time is coming when  
the Reichstag will have its due complement of  
women members.

### WOMEN IN RUSSIA.

I N the second October number of the *Revue*  
*des deux Mondes*, the clever lady who writes  
under the name of Th. Bentzon contributes a  
very interesting study of Russian women. She  
is struck by certain resemblances, which appear  
likely to become more obvious in the future, be-  
tween the empire of the Czars and the United  
States. This is a deeply interesting subject of  
inquiry, but Madame Bentzon limits it for the  
moment to a comparison between the position of  
women in the two countries, in both of which  
the feminist movement has the same character.

### A COMPARISON OF RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN WOMEN.

Neither in Russia nor in America does this  
movement imply any sentiment of antagonism  
or revolt against the stronger sex. In Russia  
the equality of the sexes is recognized by the  
law, and the woman of every class possesses  
privileges unknown in France, such as the free  
disposition of her own property. The Russian  
marriage is a sacrament which imposes upon  
both parties the same duties and the same re-  
sponsibilities. If money questions do arise be-  
tween husband and wife, the law courts gener-  
ally lean toward the side of the woman. It was  
not always so. The Russian family was at first  
organized on an Oriental model, but this led to  
a woman's rights agitation at a much earlier  
period than the rise of the same phenomenon in  
western Europe. The Russian woman owes a  
good many of her rights to Peter the Great,  
and her education,—which, except as regards  
the higher studies, is as good as that of the  
Russian man,—she owes to Catherine.

### THE POOR WAGES, OF RUSSIAN WORKWOMEN.

Madame Bentzon admits that the Russian  
workwoman is ill paid; but as the man is also  
badly paid, the difference, she declares, is not  
very great. Besides, in the professions, such as  
the postal and banking services, the pay is the  
same. Madame Bentzon goes on to explain in  
detail the education of Russian girls, which is  
very thorough, especially in modern languages;

and she also explains the considerable part which the Russian woman plays in the charitable and philanthropic work of the country.

#### IS OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION SOUND?

MR. FRANK A. VANDERLIP, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, recently delivered an address before the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington, N. C., which is printed in the December *World's Work*. Mr. Vanderlip sounds a note of warning as to our rapidly expanding credits, and is rather dubious as to the solidity of present financial conditions in the United States. He reviews the phenomenal industrial and financial growth of this country in the past six years, which have brought an increase of \$4,000,000,000 in deposits in our banks, and which have brought us to the position of the greatest of coal-producing and greatest of steel-producing countries in the world. Our foreign trade balance came to show over \$600,000,000 credit in a single year.

But in the past two years there has been a change. Our imports have been rapidly rising, while our exports have fallen off more than \$100,000,000 in the past year.

But what strikes Mr. Vanderlip as most worth the attention of conservative minds is the fact that with an increase in bank deposits of over \$4,000,000,000, as compared with the beginning of 1899, there is no increase at all in specie and legal-tender holding of the banks kept as a reserve against those deposits. This remarkable development of our bank credit has been brought about chiefly by the gigantic "trust" operations. A vast amount of new securities have been created in these half-dozen years, based in large measure upon properties which were before held as fixed investments by individuals, or if standing in the form of corporate property the securities of those corporations were most closely held, and in but small measure entered into the financial operations of the day. This movement,—tending to convert the evidence of ownership of a great amount of fixed property into a form which has been considered bank collateral, and which has been made the basis of loans and of corresponding increase of deposits,—is undoubtedly the most important single cause for this increase of more than \$4,000,000,000 in bank deposits and bank loans of the country in the space of three or four years.

Another influence has been the heavy expenditures of corporations, particularly railroad companies, for the improvement, betterment, and extension of their properties. Now, even if these expenditures have been wisely made,

they have used up so much liquid capital, converting it into a fixed form, so that such capital cannot be fully returned into liquid shape, from the result of increased earnings, before the next ten or fifteen years. Mr. Vanderlip assumes that it must be admitted that we have been converting too great an amount of liquid capital into fixed forms of investment. The cure is, as he thinks, to reduce the expenditures of that character. He believes that nothing will interfere finally with the commercial ascendancy of the United States, because we have the cheapest supply of raw material, the greatest genius in the handling of machinery, the broadest market in the world for domestic business, which will furnish a foundation for foreign commercial conquest. He says we are absolutely certain to be foremost in the world's commercial ranks, but he is just as certain that the facts noted above make it fitting and necessary that our financiers recognize the present time as unfavorable for the expansion of bank credits.

The extensive liquidation of American securities which has taken place since the delivery of Mr. Vanderlip's address gives point to his warning.

#### POOLS AND TRUSTS IN GERMANY.

SINCE Prince Henry's visit and the marked attentions that the Kaiser is showing to us, there has been a notable increase of articles dealing with American affairs in the German periodicals. Our cousins across the sea, at last fully awakened to a sense of our importance, are hastening to inform themselves of this new world-power. It appears to them like a dangerous rival, for the tone of anxiety predominates in many of these articles, and references to the "American danger" are of constant occurrence. This danger looms up before the German mind, according to a contributor to the *Treussische Jahrbücher* for October, not in the shape of the Monroe Doctrine or the Dingley tariff, but in that of the trusts; and Herr Hjalmar Schacht, in his article, "Trust or Kartell," boldly advocates the adoption of American business methods to counteract American competition on German soil. His comparison of the kartell system obtaining in Germany with the trusts, as organized in this country, leads him to a sharp criticism of the former as retarding industry, while the trusts, in his opinion, not only benefit the industries at home, but are also powerful agencies in conquering foreign markets. The German kartell corresponds about to the pools in this country, which, the writer declares, "have had their day." Pools are advocated in Germany for two reasons:

(1) To adjust production and consumption, and regulate prices in proportion to costs, thereby placing the industries on a firm basis, and assuring to the workmen steady, remunerative work; (2) To counteract the American trusts.

#### TRUST VERSUS POOL.

After a succinct statement of the nature of trusts, based on Professor Jenks' "The Trust Problem," the writer compares German and American industrial methods as follows: "Trusts, in the American sense of the word, do not exist in Germany, not only as regards their legal aspect, but also their industrial characteristics. The German kartell is a combination of similar enterprises of the same branch of industry that form an agreement as to price, markets, output, etc., being therefore not a concentration but a coalition of industries. The fundamental difference between the German kartell and the American trust lies in the fact that the trust manages and directs all its factories and plants from one central place, while the different establishments forming the kartell are bound by agreement to observe a certain standard only in regard to some branches of their enterprise, otherwise carrying on their work independently." Among the disadvantages of the kartell system the writer mentions the following: It does not, like the trust, conduce to the cheapening of the goods or the enlargement of the markets, but, on the contrary, tends to restrict the output and keep up prices, with the view of benefiting the manufacturer rather than the public. The standard of production does not rise above the average, as there is neither the incentive of competition found among independent industries, nor the concentration of capital that facilitates superior work, as in the case of the trust. It tends to lower wages and throw the men periodically out of work, when the plants are shut down in dull times as a check to over-production. One great advantage of the trust on its economic side, on the other hand, the writer finds in the diffusion of capital among the public,—e.g., the stocks and bonds of five large British brewery companies are held by about twenty-seven thousand persons. And the workmen themselves may acquire a share and interest in the business by becoming stockholders.

The writer draws the balance in the following pregnant paragraph: "Kartell means stagnation and regress of production, weakening of international competition, strengthening of the anti-social spirit, increased inequality in the distribution of wealth; trust means progress in production, strengthening of international competition, more even ~~distribution~~ of wealth. The social

defects of trusts must be corrected by political measures."

#### CHANGE OF ATTITUDE IN GERMANY.

The attitude of German manufacturers, on the whole, is characterized by the writer as follows: "It seems at times as if there were the honest endeavor on many sides to direct the kartell so as to approach the results and successes of the trusts. As soon as German manufacturers have recognized the defects of the kartell system and the advantages of the trust, it would be strange if they did not favor a movement that conduces to the growth of national industry, instead of merely guaranteeing private profits. Here, as everywhere, it will come to pass that the clever and far-sighted minds will guard and further the real national interests, as against the egotistical self-sufficiency of the sluggish masses. We certainly have men enough in Germany able to direct trusts and to manage them successfully, financially as well as in a truly patriotic spirit. Germany will not lack its Morgans and Schwabs."

#### AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE SHIPPING SITUATION.

THE story of the international shipping combine is clearly told by Mr. Marvin in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Mr. W. R. Lawson, writing on the Cunard agreement in the *Contemporary Review* for November, raises many interesting questions, among which one of the most important is the theory that the advance of money made to the Cunard Company to enable it to build two gigantic new steamships may lead to the nationalization of the merchant marine of Great Britain. The following passages give the gist of Mr. Lawson's paper:

"While frankly admitting that the government had to do something in the emergency, and that the Cunard agreement is perhaps as good as any other that could have been made in the circumstances, no business man can possibly accept this makeshift as a permanent development of our maritime policy.

"The ultimate result of all the negotiations and manœuvres of the past six months is that the North Atlantic mail service is now subject to three separate agreements,—a German-American agreement, under which Mr. Morgan guarantees £300,000 a year to the German companies; a British-American agreement, under which the British Government guarantees to Mr. Morgan equality of treatment with its own subjects; and the Cunard agreement, under which the British Government is to pay that company



£150,000 a year to have nothing to do with Mr. Morgan. Why Mr. Morgan should have to pay the Germans handsomely for what he gets from us as a gift, and why the Cunard Company should be paid handsomely for what the White Star line undertakes to do for nothing, why the British public should have to pay heavily where the Germans get well paid,—these are all paradoxes beyond the comprehension of the ordinary man."

#### GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP AS A POSSIBILITY.

Mr. Lawson does not think that Mr. Morgan will be able to divert traffic either by his steamers to his railways, or by his railways to his steamers, with such facility and certainty as is generally assumed. As for the ships which he has bought, Mr. Lawson says: "The Atlantic steamer of the future will carry 20,000 tons of freight and several hundred saloon passengers at £10 per head," and of these none is to be found in the fleet acquired by Mr. Morgan's recent purchase. The most important part of Mr. Lawson's article is that in which he discusses the possibilities of ulterior developments arising out of the Cunard:

"On the other hand, the loan for building two new liners is an equally heroic innovation. When one thinks out what it may lead to hereafter, one can hardly believe that the Board of Trade realized what they were doing when they assented to it.

"The shipbuilding-loan clause in the agreement is nothing less than revolutionary, and there must have been some bursting of red tape when it was first mooted. As we read it, it establishes a perfectly novel relationship between the government and our steamship companies of the Cunard class. It places the Crown in the position of a lien holder of a large commercial undertaking. As security for the advances to be made toward the building of the two new liners, not only the new ships themselves, but the whole of the fleet and general assets of the company, are to be pledged.

"The government will, in fact, have a substantial interest in the undertaking. If the cost of the new ships be estimated at £1,500,000 (which is a moderate figure), it will equal the whole of the existing Cunard capital (£1,600,000). That would give the government a one-half interest in the enlarged fleet,—quite as much as it has in the Suez Canal. In the Cunard agreement we are committing ourselves to the principle of state ownership of commercial shipping. It may seem a very small step we are taking, and one easy to explain away officially; but it is a step,—definite, and possibly momen-

tous. There may even be in it the germ of economic revolution. Carried to its logical conclusion, the Cunard agreement may justify state ownership and operation of ocean mail steamers. Startling as the idea may be, there is nothing in it to shrink from."

#### INVENTIONS FOR SUBMARINE WORK.

ONE hundred and eighty ships are sunk on an average every month of the year, and, with all their cargoes, they are lying at the bottom of the sea. An Italian inventor, Signor Pino, has proved that by the use of his submarine boat this treasure can, in a very great number of cases, be recovered with economy and ease. Dr. Carlo Iberti contributes to the *Contemporary Review* for November a very interesting article concerning the inventions of Signor Pino, who is likely to become almost as famous as Marconi. He is an engineer, whose working submarine boat is used, not for destruction, but for the recovery of treasure from the deep. His boat promises to make an immense fortune for its inventor.

"In order clearly and exactly to realize the value of the invention under notice, the following facts have to be considered:

"1. That every kind of operation for the salvage or recovery of ships or objects can be done with great ease by means of this small boat of about three meters' diameter.

"2. That it has been tested to a depth of 150 meters, and that the inventor, who has descended in it to the sea bottom at least 140 times, has successfully worked at a depth of 130 meters.

"3. That two persons can work in it on the sea bed for twelve hours continuously without needing to return to the surface for air.

"4. That every object lying in the sea is clearly and distinctly seen from it, at any depth, through windows of a special crystal.

"5. That the boat (which can be set in motion or stopped instantaneously) ascends or descends at will at a speed of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  meters per second.

"6. That it will stop and remain perfectly immovable at any depth in perfect equilibrium, and for any length of time.

"7. That it walks on the sea bed, moving freely on an ingenious single wheel, propelled by an electric-driven screw."

#### TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE DEPTHS.

But his submarine boat is not so wonderful as his other invention, called the hydroscope. By its use a person will be able:

"1. To see clearly and distinctly any object

in the water down to the bed of the sea and practically at any depth ;

"2. To take clear photographs of whatever he perceives there ; and thus—

"3. To recover therefrom with ease and at very small expense anything he likes, however large and heavy it may be, and at whatever depth it may lie.

"And all these three operations will be performed while standing in an ordinary small boat on the surface of the sea.

"A private experiment was made some days ago in the Mediterranean Sea, only one person being present. The result was simply incredible ; a large volume of water—about 15,000 cubic meters, covering an area of sea bed of 1,500 meters perimeter,—was so brilliantly illuminated that all the objects moving in this body of water, or lying on the illuminated sea bed, were clearly and distinctly seen. The hydroscope with which this experiment was made was a very small and cheap one."

#### RICHES OF THE OCEAN BOTTOM.

By the aid of the Pino submarine boat and the hydroscope, Dr. Iberti thinks there is an incalculable store of treasure soon to be brought to the surface. He says :

"Who can tell the value of all the precious artistic objects lying on the sea bottom,—for example, those statues, the masterpieces of great sculptors, which were wrested away from Athens and sunk in the Archipelago during the Pompeian wars, as we are told by Livy, and which Signor Pino has just been urged by the Greek Government to recover ? We can hardly realize the value of the Persian fleet wrecked in the Dardanelles, of the ships sunk in the Egyptian waters during the Napoleonic wars, of the Spanish steamer foundered in the Bahia de Vigo, and of thousands of other ill-fated ships. In order to get a very faint idea of the enormous importance of Signor Pino's invention, it may suffice to recall to mind the wreck of the great transatlantic steamer *Bourgoyne*, which caused a loss of 24,000,000 francs, and contained 16,000,000 francs in zinc ; the steamer sunk off the coast of Holland, with gold to the value of 27,000,000 francs ; the ship wrecked during the North American war, with \$5,000,000 in treasure ; the vessel dashed to pieces in the Strait of Magellan, with ingots to the value of 625,000,000 francs ; the armored ship *Victoria*, sunk in the waters of Tripoli, with a large treasure in gold and modern ordnance ; the warship *Black Prince*, wrecked during the Crimean War in the Bay of *Balaclava*, with (according to the most reliable historians) 40,000,000 francs in grants, money, etc."

#### THE ATLANTIC FISHERIES QUESTION.

IN view of the signing of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Newfoundland, on November 8, especial interest attaches to a very well-informed article in the December *Atlantic Monthly* by Mr. P. T. McGrath, a Newfoundland journalist, who gives a complete exposition of "The Atlantic Fisheries Question," ancient and modern. This squabble between the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland has dragged along for years. It is of peculiar difficulty, because there are three parties with conflicting interests. The key to the situation is apparently held by Newfoundland, because of her inexhaustible bait supply, her proximity to the Grand Banks, and her political independence of Canada.

#### WHAT THE TROUBLE IS ABOUT.

Anybody can fish on the Grand Banks, because they are outside of the three-mile limit. The trouble is about the bait. In order to take the mackerel, halibut, and cod, it is desirable to have fresh bait, and nowhere in the world can this be taken in such quantities and so conveniently as in the bays and estuaries of Newfoundland. The United States fishing fleet leaves Gloucester and other New England ports in November, and they must first load up with frozen herring for bait. At present Newfoundland allows Americans to catch the herring in the winter, and they take away about 250,000 barrels every season. But after April 1, the Newfoundland bait act requires every fishing vessel to procure a license. The Americans obtain bait through a *modus vivendi* dating from 1889, granting them free access to Newfoundland waters by paying a license fee of \$1.50 per ton of the vessel's register. The French, who, with the Canadians, the United States vessels, and the Newfoundlanders, make up the four fishing fleets, are excluded altogether from Newfoundland bait-catching, because France granted such a heavy subsidy that her fishermen were enabled to undersell all others.

#### THE CANADIANS HOSTILE TO AMERICAN FISHERMEN.

The Canadians are hostile to American fishermen, more so than the Newfoundlanders ; but Newfoundland thinks that if the valuable bait concessions are granted, the \$6,000 per year of license fees are a very inadequate recompense for the hundreds of thousands of barrels of bait that are taken away by the Americans every year. Newfoundland's attitude is that if she furnishes the United States fishermen with bait, her fishermen should have free entry for their catch in the United States markets.

## MR. BLAINE'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Blaine was in favor of this reciprocal trade arrangement between Newfoundland and the United States. "First, he recognized that Newfoundland, by her bait, controlled the situation, and that if France, with a fishing base near our coast, was unable to cope with us, the Americans, who would be a thousand miles from their own territory, would be helpless altogether. Second, he was aware that Newfoundland, because of her insular position, her remoteness, and the varying character of her fishery pursuits, would not ship very largely to the American market. This demands its own cure of fish, which the Newfoundlanders do not practice. All the cod we take on Labrador and the northern coast is cured specially for the European markets, and is sent there direct, so that only the fish taken on our southern seaboard, and a portion of the lobster catch, would be forwarded to New England for sale. Third, he foresaw that by an arrangement with Newfoundland the American fishermen would be released completely from all dependence upon Canada, and be able to disregard any hostile enactments she might propose."

## CANADA'S POSITION.

"Canada's position with regard to this international dispute is becoming more untenable every season. Her existing markets are inadequate to absorb her yearly catch, and the American control of Cuba and Porto Rico has increased her difficulties by depriving her almost wholly of two large and profitable markets. Her fish in these territories must now face an adverse duty of eighty-four cents a hundred pounds, and this accentuates the congestion at home. Hence Canada strives hard for reciprocity, alleging that the removal of the American tariff will cheapen fresh food for the American consumer, and thus increase the demand in the Republic, not only for Canadian, but also for American fish. But the American treaty makers have not been satisfied that the advantages of free trade would outweigh the detriments of unlimited Canadian competition, and so have declined all overtures from the Dominion."

## THE BOND-BLAINE CONVENTION.

Secretary Hay is now being urged to revive the Bond-Blaine convention of 1890, providing for reciprocity in fishing products between the United States and the colony of Newfoundland, irrespective of Canada. "The United States fishermen will then be able not only to procure bait in our waters, but to enter them in order to

transship their catch by fast steamers, with cold-storage chambers, direct to Boston and New York. The frozen-herring industry can be developed in the same manner, and so far from reciprocity being detrimental to the New England fishery interests, it will be positively advantageous to them. We would, of course, compete against them to some extent, but the lessening of their expenses consequent upon being able to use our coast as an advanced base would enable them to meet us upon more equal terms. Canada will resent our success, if we do succeed, but the British Government seems to be satisfied that Canada's objections are not valid, else Premier Bond would never have been permitted to resume negotiations with the object he has now in view."

## NEWFOUNDLAND'S THREAT.

If the United States continues to refuse a reciprocal arrangement to Newfoundland, the latter threatens to throw herself into the arms of Canada. Then the Canadian government will take over the control of the Newfoundland fisheries and a united policy would be possible. The fisheries of British North America would be absolutely barred to the Americans, because Canada would then have in her own hands the lever by which to force them to grant her reciprocity, or else she would do her best to destroy the New England fishing industry. Mr. McGrath says such a course would absolutely deprive the American fisherman of bait, and that they would gradually be driven from the Grand Banks. The price of fish in the United States would run so high that the import duty would not make so much difference, and Canada and Newfoundland together would supply us with these products. Newfoundland's premier has recently been in Washington trying to revive the Bond-Blaine convention, but Mr. McGrath doubts whether the Senate will favor the project, even if the State Department does draft a new instrument.

## THE NEW COMET.

FOR the past three months astronomers have been discussing the new comet, designated by them as *b* 1902. It was discovered by Astronomer Perrine, of the Lick Observatory in California, on September 1, and was described by him as a faint object, having the appearance in the telescope of a nebula with a small, somewhat well-defined nucleus near the center of the head, with a brightness like that of a ninth-magnitude star. The comet was observed to have a short, bushy tail pointing toward the southwest.

In an interesting statement about the cor

in the November number of *Popular Astronomy*, Prof. W. W. Payne, of Goodsell Observatory, Carleton College, Minn., explains that it is very difficult to determine the length of a comet's tail, because it gradually diminishes in brightness as it extends away from the head.

The new comet's orbit was computed by Mr. Perrine, and also by a German astronomer, Elis Strömngren, at Kiel, using one observation made at Lick Observatory on September 1, one made at Urania on September 2, and a third made at Copenhagen on September 4. From these three observations from three different places, nearly the same results are obtained as from those given by Mr. Perrine from observations made entirely at the Lick Observatory. Professor Payne is confident that these trial orbits must be close approximations to the true path of the comet, which can only be determined by a longer series of observations.

#### BRIGHTNESS OF THE COMET.

From the time of its discovery the comet's light increased very rapidly. Mr. Perrine estimated its brightness on September 1 as about equal to that of a ninth-magnitude star. On the evening of October 7 the comet was observed at Goodsell Observatory, and its brightness was estimated as about the same as that of two stars in Cygnus, whose magnitudes are catalogued as nearly of the fourth. Thus the brightness had apparently increased five magnitudes since September 1.

#### RELATIONS TO THE EARTH.

Professor Payne's explanation of the accompanying diagram showing the path of the comet relative to that of the earth, follows:

"At the time of discovery it was moving almost directly toward the earth, but before it reached the orbit of the earth our planet had passed on beyond the point opposite, so that collision would have been impossible, provided the paths of both bodies were lying in the same plane; but as they are not in the same plane, the points of intersection are such that there could not possibly be any such danger even if their approach had been less than it was.

"(Other interesting features shown by this preliminary path of the comet are its near approach to the sun, its long period of visibility, its short time behind, or on the opposite side from, the sun, its near approach to the earth again in the months of January and February, 1903. If the computers have given us a path for the comet that is nearly correct, its brightness in approaching the earth the second time will not be nearly as great as that which was observed

during the months of September and October of this year. But on January 16, the time of nearest approach, the brightness will be less than six times that of discovery. These predictions do not take into account any of those physical changes which so often take place when a comet is passing near the sun, especially if its perihel-

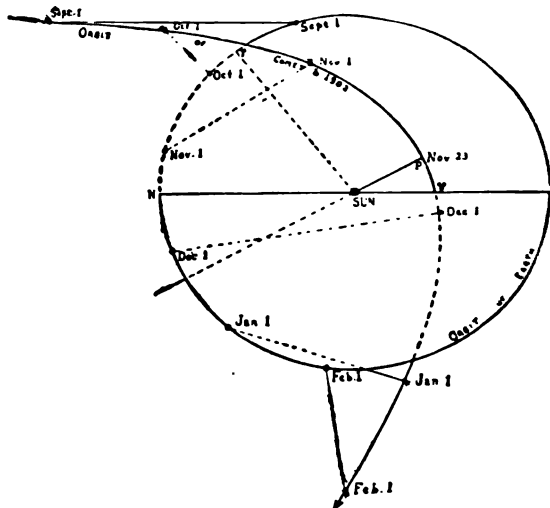


DIAGRAM OF THE NEW COMET.

ion point falls far within the earth's orbit, as is true of this comet. It is fortunate that this comet has so long a period of visibility that it may be observed thoroughly to determine a definitive orbit and to make a thorough study of its physical changes."

#### THE POETRY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THERE is a very brightly-written, epigrammatic, but somewhat too comprehensive, article in the *Edinburgh Review* for October, on "Poetry in the Nineteenth Century." It suffers from its striving after completeness. Beginning with Campbell and ending with Mr. Kipling, it is not an easy thing to sum up, not only all the first-class poets, but even many of the second and third class. The reviewer has therefore put himself in a difficulty from which he is only extricated by the condensation and brightness of his judgments.

What are the characteristics of our poets? Campbell's virtue is his blamelessness; Crabbe, infinitely superior, merely poured new wine into the old bottles of eighteenth-century classicism: "A serious, resourceful Toniers in verse." Coleridge was a shattered, half-redeemed prodigal, whose very creations cry out against him. Scott was clumsy as a versifier.

## SHELLEY AND BYRON.

It is doubtful whether Shelley or Byron will ever have justice done to them. The lightning of their genius was too deeply tinged by the more unpopular and less abiding colors of an epoch whose effervescence was checked by a reaction which wreaked vengeance upon all the most openly avowed products of the period against which it set itself to war. Social isolation was the defect of both. The defect of Shelley was exuberance.

## WORDSWORTH.

"You cannot place Keats, because you cannot tell what would have become of him." Thomas Moore is dismissed with "affectionate remembrance." The range of thought in Wordsworth, his rustic dignity, his power of seeing poetry in common things, his gentle, unaffected mysticism, and his simple method of expressing it, are his chief merits. His defect is a reiteration of subject, begetting monotony of treatment. But his worship of women is as supreme as it is simple.

## TENNYSON.

Tennyson had style defined by the reviewer as a masterly elevation of manner, an inevitable form of phrase, chasteness in rhythm, caution in expression, finish and polish. In these he was supreme. He was a carver of cameos, which he set in a blank matrix. His aim was always lofty; he never wrote a line which would express himself at the expense of his readers.

## THE BROWNING.

The genius of Browning was the contrast and the complement of the genius of Tennyson. Browning's method was not so much a negative lack of style as a positive rejection of it.

"His magnificent imagination, his intellectual force, his instinct for a fine subject, his love for and mastery over landscape, his penetration into the devious passages and closed chambers of human nature, are all undoubted; but so are his willfulness, his roughness, his unliterary avoidance of simplicity, his love of leaving his reader, and perhaps sometimes himself, lost in half-lights of intention and half-thridded mazes of unexpounded philosophy. His burliness and muscularity found acceptance with many persons not too capable of appreciating his highest qualities, but who fancied that they had found in him satisfaction for a lack of virility which they had imputed to Tennyson simply because he was delicate and clear. Many such mistook his obscurity itself for profundity, thinking that what they could not plumb must needs be deep."

As for Mrs. Browning, she had feeling, romance, wit, picturesqueness, thoughtfulness arising into wisdom, and landscape, but none of these were hers in a superlative degree. Her artistic taste was her weakest point.

## THREE MODERNS.

Patmore, Arnold, and Swinburne have all been thoroughly conscientious in form, phrase, workmanship. Arnold may have been dry, without a large stock of melodies; Patmore overfrugal and over-chastened; the trill of Swinburne, exuberant, repetitive, over-prolonged. But their strings are ever in tune; and they never touch their instrument with a slack or slovenly hand. Clough was a dweller on the borderland of genius, and intellectually was picturesque but unkempt, like the landscape of the moor edges. All the poems of William Morris, great and small, are but reproductions of gone forms of life, and of affectations which were superseded by a healthier renaissance. Through all Rossetti's work there runs a sense of moral and nervous decadence.

## EMILE ZOLA AND HIS LIFE WORK.

IN the November reviews there are many tributes to Zola, and criticisms of his works. In the *Contemporary Review*, M. Edouard Rod writes on "The Place of Emile Zola in Literature." M. Rod was an enthusiastic friend of Zola, and his article is one of warm appreciation. He says:

"Zola was judged differently by those who came near to him and by those who only knew him through his writings. To the latter he is a hard realist, an ambitious man, a proud and violent polemic. The former knew him as a familiar and friendly figure,—an example of the simple, quiet, and good man, which alone will live in their memory. If I ventured to sum up in a few words what I think of his more immediate rôle, I would say his great merit has been, while saturated with romanticism, to have grasped its inadequacy. He can never be praised too highly for having shaken the intellectual tyranny of that unhappy school, and for having brought novel-writing back into the straight paths of observation and simplicity."

## Zola's Art

One of the best of these literary papers is that of Mr. Francis Gribble on "The Art of Emile Zola" in the *Fortnightly Review*. Mr. Gribble's main point is that Zola was not a realist at all. There was a fundamental fallacy in his view of human nature, in that he ignored

conventional illusions and tore off masks, which are quite as much a part of our nature as our animal appetites. Zola was also not a realist, because he failed to depict what was real. His material was taken from real life, but he compressed much more of it into one novel than could actually have happened in the space and time which his novel occupied. His documents differ from those of the man of science in consistently sacrificing the truth to the tableau. He never drew a character from within or realized any emotion except that of hunger.

#### An American Tribute.

Mr. W. D. Howells, writing in the *North American Review* for November, says of Zola :

"To me his literary history is very pathetic. He was bred, if not born, in the worship of the romantic, but his native faith was not proof against his reason, as again his reason was not proof against his native faith. He preached a crusade against romanticism, and fought a long fight with it, only to realize at last that he was himself too romanticistic to succeed against it, and heroically to own his defeat. The hosts of romanticism swarmed back over him and his followers, and prevailed, as we see them still prevailing. It was the error of the realists whom Zola led, to suppose that people like truth in fiction better than falsehood ; they do not ; they like falsehood best : and if Zola had not been at heart a romanticist he never would have cherished his long delusion, he never could have deceived with his vain hopes those whom he persuaded to be realistic, as he himself did not succeed in being.

"He wished to be a sort of historiographer writing the annals of a family, and painting a period ; but he was a poet, doing far more than this, and contributing to creative literature as great works of fiction as have been written in the epic form. He was a paradox on every side but one, and that was the human side, which he would himself have held far worthier than the literary side. On the human side, the civic side, he was what he wished to be, and not what any perversity of his elements made him. He heard one of those calls to supreme duty, which from time to time select one man and not another for the response which they require ; and he rose to that duty with a grandeur which had all the simplicity possible to a man of French civilization. We may think that there was something a little too dramatic in the manner of his heroism, his martyrdom, and we may smile at certain turns of rhetoric in the immortal letter accusing the French nation of intolerable wrong, just as, in our smug Anglo-Saxon conceit, we laughed at

the procedure of the emotional courts which he compelled to take cognizance of the immense misdeed other courts had as emotionally committed. But the event, however indirectly and involuntarily, was justice which no other people in Europe would have done, and perhaps not any people of this more enlightened continent."

#### WHICH ARE THE BEST PICTURES IN THE WORLD?

MR. FREDERIC DOLMAN submits the question, "What are the most precious pictures in the world?" to the curators or directors of all the best picture-galleries outside of Great Britain, and he embodies in an article contributed to the *Strand Magazine* for November the answers he received. The following catalogue of pictures is interesting. In each case the selection of the picture has been made by the official custodian of the gallery in which it appears :

- The Louvre : Leonardo da Vinci's "La Gioconda."
- The Prado : Velasquez's "Meninas."
- The Rijks Museum, Amsterdam : Rembrandt's "Night Watch."
- The Hague Gallery : Paul Potter's "The Young Bull."
- The Vienna Belvedere : Rubens' "Ildefonso Altar."
- The Berlin Gallery : H. and J. van Eyck's "Worship of the Lamb."
- The Dresden Gallery : Raphael's "Madonna."
- The Munich Pinakothek : Murillo's "The Melon Eaters."
- The Antwerp Museum : Quentin Mast's "The Descent from the Cross."
- The Florence Uffizi Gallery : Titian's "Flora."
- The Florence Pitti Gallery : Raphael's "La Madonna della Seggiola."
- The Borghese Gallery, Rome : Titian's "Sacred and Profane Love."
- The Academy of Fine Art, Venice : Titian's "Assumption of the Virgin."

#### TUBERCULOSIS IN HUMAN BEINGS AND IN CATTLE.

A DISCUSSION of the question as to whether the disease of tuberculosis is identical in man and in cattle is being given in a series of articles by Dr. A. von Székely, of Budapest, in the *Centralblatt für Bakteriologie*.

In the great tuberculosis congress held in London, Koch urged the necessity of striking at the root of the evil and not wasting energy by fighting the disease with ineffective measures. Basing his conclusions upon experiments made in Berlin, he contended that human tuberculosis differed from that of cattle and could not be transmitted to them, but, for the more im-

portant question of the susceptibility of man to the tuberculosis of cattle, he believed a direct answer to be impossible, because, obviously, experimental proof upon man is excluded. By indirect results, however, he felt justified in the assertion that, if man were susceptible to the tuberculosis of cattle, such cases were very rare, and it was not necessary to take precautions against them. Koch's assertion led to contradictions in the congress. Other investigators arose and declared that his conclusions were too far-reaching and his evidence was not conclusive; accordingly, the resolution was voiced that, "in the light of our present knowledge, the health officials do all in their power to prevent the spread of tuberculosis through meat and milk."

The question raised by Koch is evidently of great significance for the control of tuberculosis, and many experiments were begun in different places to clear up the matter of the identity of the two diseases, as Koch himself had indicated as being highly desirable.

The investigations of Koch and Schütz were divided into three main groups,—*i.e.*, those on calves, on swine, and on sheep; with the further variation of the methods of infection by feeding, by subcutaneous or intra-abdominal injection, intravenous injection, or by inhalation. The calves were first treated with tuberculin, in order to insure their freedom from the disease.

In the experiments with feeding, calves were fed daily with sterilized milk mixed with sputum from a man suffering with consumption, or else the milk was mixed with a pure culture of tuberculosis. The animals were killed within one hundred and ninety-eight to two hundred and thirty-six days, but their tissues showed no traces of the disease. Parallel experiments for comparison, made upon animals of the same kind, kept, as far as possible, under the same conditions, except for the substitution of animal for human tuberculosis bacilli, do not seem to have been carried on.

In three cases of subcutaneous injection of from 5 to 10 ccm. of an emulsion, consisting of one part human tuberculosis germs with one hundred parts of water, the animals showed no signs of the disease when killed about two hundred and forty-three days later. Parallel experiments,—conducted with animal tuberculosis germs,—showed the effects of the disease, and one calf died within forty-nine days.

Intra-abdominal injections made upon three calves produced tubercles in one individual in the region of the injection. Parallel experiments, conducted with the tuberculosis of cattle, produced the disease in all the animals.

Similar results followed intravenous injection of calves with the two kinds of bacilli; with the additional result of increased weight in the cases treated with human tuberculosis, and loss of weight in the control experiments with tuberculosis of cattle.

In the experiments with inhalation of germs calves were made to breathe air filled with the dust of finely-powdered cultures of tuberculosis. Three of them showed no changes, but examination of the fourth showed a few tubercle in one lung.

Experiments made upon sheep and swine produced similar effects, although some cases were doubtful, and, on the whole, the results were not so conclusive.

The critics of this work claim that the evidence is not sufficient to prove the presence of two distinct diseases; that there is no essential distinction—merely a difference in degree, and the experiments only show that, in general human tuberculosis is less infectious than that of cattle. Even if all the evidence showed that infected animals never contract human tuberculosis, it would not prove that the two diseases are distinct. It has been shown for many pathogenic organisms that they may be carried through many generations upon one kind of animal and become more strongly infectious for this kind of animal; on the other hand, however, their power of infecting other kinds of animals remains unchanged. On this principle, it is easily explained how the bacillus of human tuberculosis is less virulent for cattle: it has become adapted to human nutrition and body temperature; consequently, it thrives best in man. The body temperature of cattle is higher than in man; the fluids of the body may be considered as different; and, quite naturally, the human germ does not thrive so well if it is transmitted to cattle.

Chauveau experimented upon calves with both kinds of bacilli, but found no difference between those inoculated with human and those inoculated with animal tuberculosis.

Sidney Martin fed calves with food mixed with the sputum of consumptives, and, when the calves were killed later, found some of them perfectly healthy and others tuberculous; but the parallel experiments with animal tuberculosis were all affected. From this he concluded that the bacillus of human tuberculosis is less infectious.

Similar results from the experiments of other investigators seem to give evidence in favor of this explanation of the difference in effect of the same bacillus upon man and upon cattle.



## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

### THE HOLIDAY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES.

FOR several years past the December issues of the illustrated magazines of fiction and miscellany have shown a tendency to depart from direct and formal references to the Christmas anniversary. The magazines for December, 1902, continue to show this disposition to disregard the conventional holiday insignia, but there is no lack of endeavor on their part to make up for the absence of Christmas pictures, poems, and stories by an added sumptuousness in their illustrations and covers. Some of them, too, still recognize the anniversary with features which breathe more of an air of spirituality and, perhaps, mysticism than is usual in their pages.

#### HARPER'S, THE CENTURY, AND SCRIBNER'S.

In the work of making the Christmas magazines beautiful this year, Mr. Howard Pyle, the illustrator, easily has first place, even remembering that Mr. Edwin A. Abbey has made a number of illustrations of "King Lear" for *Harper's Magazine* which are very effectively reproduced in colors in this number. Mr. Howard Pyle begins the *Century* with four paintings reproduced in colors and a decorated text of his own,—"The Travels of the Soul." These four pictures of Mr. Pyle's in the *Century* make the high-water mark of color printing in the American magazines. Mr. Pyle's magnificently virile work is seen, too, in *Harper's* in a field of illustration peculiarly his own,—the pictures for "The True Captain Kidd," going with Mr. John D. Champlin, Jr.'s, sketch of that worthy. There are other examples of color illustration in *Harper's* not nearly so effective. *Scribner's Magazine*, not to be behind, uses a striking colored reproduction of an illustration by Maxfield Parrish for a frontispiece, prints in colors Mr. Edward Penfield's pictures for his story, "A Christmas at Café Spaander," and gives in a series of bold full-page colored illustrations Miss Jessie Willcox Smith's sympathetic attempt to portray "A Mother's Days."

Of the more utilitarian features, which are scant in these magazines for December, the most noticeable is Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson's article on the United States Steel "Trust" in the *Century*, the first of a series of articles on "Great Business Combinations of To-day." Mr. Nelson sketches the history of the formation of the Steel "Trust," and makes a useful collection of the facts which have been published concerning the finances and properties of the "Trust;" but he does not tackle any of the great questions concerning the evils of the "trust" business, the overcapitalization of the Steel "Trust," nor the relation of the state to such organizations. Mr. Nelson shows that whatever the proper price of steel, it is true that the formation of the United States Steel Corporation has saved enormous expenditures for material, and also losses which might have resulted from bitter competition, and which might have brought serious disaster to the steel trade. He says that the saving already accomplished by what is called the standardizing of the work has already amounted in one process alone to about \$3,000,000 a year.

#### McCLURE'S AND THE COSMOPOLITAN.

*McClure's Magazine* makes no attempt to celebrate Christmas otherwise than in the pretty little story of

slum children, "A Christmas Present for a Lady." There is a capital account of the bronco-busting contest at Denver for the championship of the world, by Mr. Lincoln Steffens. In this article, "The American Man on Horseback," Mr. Steffens tells the story of the ride for the championship with thrilling dramatic effect and considerable humor. Mr. John Mitchell writes on "The Coal Strike," and sums up his and the miners' position. Incidentally he declares that there can be no such thing as compulsory arbitration. Miss Ida M. Tarbell, in her second chapter on the history of the Standard Oil Company, gets right down to bed-rock facts in her exposition of the process by which discrimination in freight rates brought about the rise of the monopoly. This chapter shows that her history of the "Trust" will be no perfunctory affair.

The *Cosmopolitan*, like *McClure's*, pays no attention to Christmas embellishments, other than one short Christmas story, by Walter Juan Davis. In the "Captains of Industry" series there appears a sketch of Nicholas Murray Butler, by Samuel E. Moffett, who explains why it is entirely fitting that a university president should be included among "captains of industry" to-day, and how Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler is preëminently just that type of university president, who, in administrative ability, enterprise, and hard-headed common sense, is so closely analogous to a great personality in the business world. The other "captains" sketched in this issue are Henry Phipps, Mr. Carnegie's former partner, to whom Mr. James H. Bridge, the biographer, gives credit for a very large part of the Carnegie success; and Mr. John F. Dryden, president of the Prudential Insurance Company.

#### COUNTRY LIFE.

The most ambitious Christmas issue, as such, is the December number of *Country Life*, the Christmas Annual, with elaborate supplements, increased size, and double price. The publishers of this enterprising young periodical have determined, according to their announcement, to pass the standard set for such holiday numbers by the great English periodicals. The number begins with a poem by Rudyard Kipling, "Pan in Vermont,"—a clever fling at the smooth-tongued salesmen of the seed and nursery concerns. A pretty Christmas story by Eleanor Hoyt, author of "Misdemeanors of Nancy," illustrated articles on ice-boating, hockey, curling, skating, tobogganing, ski-ing, snowshoeing, and other winter sports, and many features, reproducing in large pictures and text the Christmas morning atmosphere, give the requisite winter and holiday flavor to the number.

#### EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.

*Everybody's Magazine* gets its holiday flavor from the collection of very brief stories, by various authors, all under the title "A Christmas of Good Deeds." An excellent feature is the Gaucho horse-story, by William Bulfin, illustrated from plaster models made for the magazine by Solon H. Borglum, the Western sculptor who has such a remarkable genius for figuring the broncho.

#### OUTING.

While there are no perfunctory Christmas allusions in *Outing*, the December number is notably strong and

readable. An excellent account of the Saratoga of to-day, the new resort for pleasure and sport, is given by Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams in as excellent a piece of descriptive writing as one would wish. Articles such as "Where Wild Fowl Breed," "A Glance at the Grouse," "The Little People of the Sycamore," and "Hunting the Big Game of Alaska" do due justice to nature-study and field sports, and Mr. Whitney has added some charming features appealing to a wider class than the nature students and sportsmen.

#### THE WORLD'S WORK.

MR. FRANK A. VANDERLIP has a discussion of the present financial situation of the United States in the December *World's Work*, and we have quoted from it among the "Leading Articles." Another financial article in this issue is an unsigned discussion of "The Bonds of American Corporations," which calls attention to the tendency on the part of important corporations since the summer of 1901 to issue bonds instead of shares of stock. The writer thinks it time to inquire concerning the possibilities of "watering" in bond issues, and notes the extraordinary temptation, where the public is so kindly disposed toward bonds, to capitalize earnings, as well as properties, in this form.

There is a good sketch of John B. McDonald, the man who is the contractor for the great subway tunnel in New York. Few people have walked or ridden in New York in the past year without wondering how any mind or group of minds could have had the hardihood to undertake such a gigantic piece of work as this subway. Here is Mr. McDonald's comment when some one was afraid the job would prove difficult: "Difficult? Not a bit. It's cellar digging—just a lot of cellar digging. Put all the cellars in New York in a row and they'd make a tunnel from here to Philadelphia. There's nothing hard about digging a cellar, and a row of cellars isn't any harder. It takes longer—that's all."

A well-illustrated personal article is the sketch of George Grey Barnard, the sculptor, by Alexander B. Thaw. Mr. Barnard is now at work on the great sculpture scheme for the new capitol of Pennsylvania, the largest contract ever given to a single sculptor in this country. Mr. Edwin A. Abbey is to do the mural decoration.

Other articles deal with the various experiences of employers in profit-sharing; "A Means to Effective Arbitration," by F. W. Job; Mr. Clement A. Griscom, the head of the International Mercantile Marine Company; "Subduing the Nile," being an account of the great Assouan irrigation dam; "The Traveling Post Office," and the novel profession of reorganizing industries.

#### THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IN the *Atlantic Monthly* for December there is an excellent discussion of "The Atlantic Fisheries Question," by Mr. P. T. McGrath, which we have reviewed in another department. An interesting article on "Chinese Dislike of Christianity," is by Mr. Francis H. Nichols. Mr. Nichols thinks that China needs nothing so much to-day as she does the Gospel, but he admits that Christianity is making very little progress throughout the eighteen provinces. There is a very small number of converts after a century of Protestant and three centuries of Roman Catholic endeavor. But

worse than this, a real hatred of and antagonism to Christianity prevails throughout the empire. One of the chief reasons for this, according to Mr. Nichols, is the methods of the missionary. Much as he desires to do good, he has made the impression among the Chinese that he is teaching disloyalty, that converts are denationalized. The missionary knows it, but rather likes to be hated, because he feels that it is a heathen hate. Mr. Nichols says that he has heard missionaries even approve of the opium traffic, because a certain number of Chinese in the last stages of opium degradation take refuge in missionary opium cures. "If the time shall ever come when we hear less talk about a 'missionary spirit' and more of the spirit of Christ in mission work, then, and not till then, will there be hope for the Gospel in China?"

In "Some Impressions of Porto Rico and Her Schools," Mr. C. H. Henderson protests against our stepping in to spend the insular revenue as we think best. He calls it "a bit of paternalism which we ourselves, with our strong Anglo-Saxon bent for self-government, would never tolerate. Either Porto Rico ought to be immediately organized into a territory, with the prospect of speedy statehood, or else her period of preparation for these responsibilities ought to be made effective and fruitful by adequate national aid."

This number begins with an essay on "The Ideals of America," by President Woodrow Wilson, with the power and vigor and optimism that one would look for in his treatment of such a theme; there are some very clever paragraphs on every sort of subject from the notebook of Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich,—"All Sorts of a Paper;" there is a Christmas poem by Mrs. Josephine Dodge Daskam, and a darky Christmas story by Beirne Lay.

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

EACH month the *North American* gives a fresh proof of its cosmopolitanism. At least half of its articles have to do with other than "American" topics, in the strict sense. And yet the topics treated are almost invariably interesting to American readers. This is true in a marked degree of the November number, to which Secretary Reitz, of the late South African republic, contributes an article dealing with the promises made by the British Government in concluding peace with the Boers, while Karl Blind gives personal recollections of the late Dr. Rudolf Virchow, the Rev. Dr. W. E. Griffis writes on "The Development of Political Parties in Japan," and Lady Henry Somerset tells the story of an English farm colony for women addicted to the drink habit. In another department we have quoted from Rabbi Gaster's article on Roumania and the Jews and from the estimate of Zola by Mr. Howells.

#### SECRETARY REITZ ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN "PEACE."

The personal attitude of Secretary Reitz in regard to the "Articles of Peace," signed at Pretoria on May 31 last, is clearly set forth in his article. He denies that the document is binding "upon the consciences of those men who, to save the remnant of their wives and children, signed it—signed it, so to speak, with the knife at their throats." Secretary Reitz declares that he himself signed the treaty in his representative, and not in his individual, capacity, and that Lord Kitchener accepted that condition. On the legal principle that a contract made under compulsion is not a binding contract, he holds that the Boer signatories are not bound

by the terms of peace. Furthermore, he contends that the terms themselves have been broken, as well as the solemn promise of the British representatives regarding a general amnesty to Cape rebels—which releases the other party.

#### AMBASSADOR WHITE AND THE SPANISH WAR.

Readers of Mr. Edwards' sketch of Dr. Andrew D. White in this month's number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS will find an interesting account of Dr. White's German ambassadorship in the November *North American*. The writer, Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand, praises very highly Dr. White's well-directed and successful efforts during the Spanish-American war to secure a strict maintenance of neutrality and to counteract the effect of the numerous slanderous attacks upon this country made by the press and public men of Germany. Dr. White's Fourth-of-July speech at Leipsic is described as "a diplomatic deed of the greatest and most far-reaching importance."

#### OWNERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SECURITIES.

In his concluding article on the national debt of the United States, Mr. O. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, discusses the question of the ownership of the national securities. All but a very small share of these securities, says Mr. Austin, are held in the United States. "In 1893, the number of holders of United States securities was estimated by Seybert's 'Statistical Annals' at about 15,000, and in 1880 they were estimated at over 80,000. In the Spanish war loan of 1900, the number of subscribers was over 300,000, and the number to whom bonds were issued was, in round terms, 290,000. Presumably, however, a large share of these bonds soon found their way into the hands of the banks and trust companies, since, as is shown elsewhere, about one-half of the outstanding bonds of the United States are now held by the national banks alone, while the savings banks, trust companies, and other organizations of this character are also large holders. The number of holders of registered bonds is now about 58,000, and as about 85 per cent. of the total interest-bearing indebtedness is in registered bonds, it may be estimated that the total number of holders of all classes of bonds does not at present exceed 75,000."

#### AMERICA IN CHINA.

Mr. John Barrett, author of the article in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS on "New Japan: The Schoolmaster of Asia," writes in the November *North American* on "America in China: Our Position and Opportunity." As a result of his observations in China, Mr. Barrett declares that America is more respected and trusted in China to-day than at any previous time in her history. The Government at Washington, he says, "has succeeded in placing the political, commercial, and missionary interests of the United States in a position of unprecedented strength."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

The veteran financier, Jay Cooke, relates the history of "A Decade of American Finance" from the point of view of one of the chief actors in the drama, the decade in question comprising the eventful years from 1863 to 1873, when Mr. Cooke was a power in the counsels of the Washington Government, as well as in Wall Street; Mr. J. A. Hobson writes on "Compulsory Arbitration in Industrial Disputes;" and Mr. Samuel J. Barrows sums up the tendencies of American legislation.

#### THE ARENA.

"THE President and the Trusts" is the subject of the opening article in the November *Arena*. The writer, Prof. Frank Parsons, specifies these six powers of the national Government, any one of which, he affirms, is sufficient to deal with the trusts:

- "1. The power to control interstate commerce.
- "2. The power to provide for the public welfare.
- "3. The power of eminent domain.
- "4. The power to tax.
- "5. The power to control the postal service.
- "6. The power to make contracts, and grants of land and money."

Professor Parsons admits that President Roosevelt's proposed amendment to the Constitution would be a good thing—the more power the Government has over trusts and corporations the better—but the immediately important and entirely practical thing is to elect men to Congress pledged to use with vigor in the public interest the powers already in existence."

#### THE REFERENDUM AND INITIATIVE.

In addition to an interesting article by Mr. Elweed Pomeroy, explaining the initiative and referendum, the *Arena* for November contains some important data furnished by Mr. George H. Shibley, chairman of the National Federation for Majority Rule, relative to the progress of this reform. In the course of a "conversation" with the editors of the *Arena*, Mr. Shibley says:

"In practically all municipalities throughout the Republic the workers for majority rule through the referendum and the initiative have become acquainted with the rule of procedure system for installing it—the Winnetka system. A campaign has been entered upon in many cities, and in two of them the system has actually been installed—Detroit, Mich., and Geneva, Ill. At

Chicago a majority of the aldermen elected last April were pledged in writing to adopt the system as to franchises for city monopolies; but as half the number hold over, there is not as yet a majority who were elected on that platform. A rule of procedure was introduced in the council last June, and will be pushed to a vote, now that the summer vacation is over. Before the spring election rolls round the system is likely to be installed—the aldermen who desire a reelection must vote for majority rule or be defeated. In Detroit the election of aldermen takes place in November, and last June there was a unanimous vote for the majority-rule system. When election day is close at hand the aldermen are responsive to the will of the majority. In several cities there are organizations for installing the Winnetka system. Among these cities are Norwalk, Conn., Hartford, Conn., Paterson, N. J., Niagara Falls, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Port Huron, Mich., Minneapolis, Minn., Evansville, Ind., and Topeka, Kansas. In these, and in other cities where the rule of the few prevails, it is expected that the unions will inaugurate a non-partisan movement for installing the optional referendum and the initiative in the spring campaign."

In June last, the people of Oregon, by a vote of 11 to 1, adopted the optional referendum and the initiative as to all State legislation, except laws immediately necessary for the preservation of the public health, peace, or safety, and the support of the government and its institutions. This is the third State in which the system has been installed by amendment of the constitution, South Dakota and Utah being the other two. Missouri seems likely to adopt the system very soon.

## THE CENTENARY OF THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh Review* for October completes the hundredth year of publication. It is a good number in itself—a centenary number, which summarizes a great part of the literary history with which the *Review* has ever been brilliantly associated. The special article, dealing with the poetry and fiction of the last hundred years, we have noticed in its proper place. But it is necessary to read the opening article of the *Review* dealing with its own history to realize the close association between the brilliant organ originated by Sydney Smith, and first edited by Jeffrey, with the literature and politics summarized elsewhere.

The *Edinburgh Review* in its day was an entirely novel venture, and proved a success from the first. It was essentially the creation of young men. In the year of its foundation, Sydney Smith and Jeffrey were only thirty, Brougham was twenty-four, and Horner only twenty-three. It was written, without pay, by young men "who were more fond of displaying their critical acumen than the contents of the book." It was not until the third number that a change was made, and payment given at the low rate of \$1,000 a year to the editor and \$50 a sheet of sixteen pages to the contributors. Before long the minimum remuneration was raised to sixteen guineas a sheet, and it was on this scale that Mr. Gladstone was paid for the celebrated "Silver Streak" article of October, 1870.

The first *Edinburgh Review* externally was identical with that now being noted. Internally its organization was somewhat different, for it contained no fewer than twenty-nine articles, some of them only a page long. Nine of them were written by Sydney Smith, and six by Jeffrey. The principle of "one man one article" has apparently never been recognized, for in April, 1835, the *Review* published six articles from the pen of Lord Brougham, on subjects varying from the British Constitution to the Memoirs of Mirabeau. Yet, Lord Brougham complained that the *Review* did not print enough of his matter.

The circulation of the *Review* was immense in early years, if the cost and proportion of reading public be considered. In 1814, over 12,000 per quarter were printed; and in 1817-18 the circulation rose to 13,500, the highest point ever attained.

## FAMOUS CONTRIBUTORS.

So much for the *Review*. To name its contributors is to give a list of the most eminent men of the last century. Famous articles and incidents arising therefrom are the landmarks of its history. Thus we have Jeffrey reviewing Moore's poetry in 1806, and the resultant duel at Chalk Farm, celebrated by Byron in "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." Moore afterward became a contributor to the *Review*. In November, 1814, appeared Jeffrey's much more famous article on "The Excursion," beginning "This will never do," Macaulay, most famous of all *Edinburgh* reviewers, published his first contribution, the Milton article, in August, 1825. Of all the praises Macaulay ever earned the most valued was that of Jeffrey: "The more I think the less I can conceive where you picked up that style." The two most brilliant talkers of the day, Macaulay and Sydney Smith, were hardly made for one another. Sydney Smith was an inexhaustible talker; but Macaulay's flow of conversation was so rapid that he spoke with panting anxiety.

Macaulay's contributions were as interminable as his talk. His article on Lord Bacon originally ran to 120 pages, and his essay on Warren Hastings to 95. The total number of pages in the *Review* varied from 260 pages in early days to 800 in the middle of the century.

Of the political tendencies of the *Review* not much is said. It was Whig from the first, and remained so. But the reviewer boasts, with justice, that on the whole the influence of the *Review* was thrown on the side which the wisdom that comes after the event declared to be right. It warmly combated that craven fear of its own countrymen—the dread of the people—which was the unhappy legacy to England of the French Revolution. It maintained the fight against sacerdotal ascendancy in the middle of the century. On the subject of Home Rule the *Review* parted company with many of its old friends, and one of its most notable contributors, Mr. Gladstone. It would not have Home Rule at any price. "It would tolerate no combination with those who were avowedly aiming at the disintegration of the kingdom." The *Review* was the oldest and most constant of Liberals; but it had always maintained in political controversy that party should be based upon fundamental principles, not on mere personal allegiance to leaders, however eminent. Whether the wisdom that comes after the event will justify the *Review* in this question, may be doubted.

Dealing with its later years the *Review* is less personal, therefore less interesting. The names of its living contributors are not mentioned. One of the characteristics of the *Review* is that its contributors have always been largely drawn from among those who are not exclusively men of the pen.

## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for November opens with a paper by "A Dissident Liberal" on "The Reversion to Toryism." We have dealt elsewhere at length with Captain Gambier's extremely interesting article on "Macedonian Intrigues and Their Fruits." Nearly all the other articles are well written and instructive, and the standard of the review for literary criticism is well maintained.

## TO EXPLORE AFRICA.

Sir H. M. Stanley contributes a paper entitled "New Aspirants to African Fame." He says that we have seen the last of the old pathfinders. There are no more great lakes, or great rivers, or snowy ranges, to discover in Africa. But in every department of research Africa offers many opportunities for the explorer and scientist. From a sociological point of view the African man, for instance, has never yet been treated scientifically. Sir H. M. Stanley makes the following remark as to the effect of altitude upon stature:

"The tallest men I found lived in high altitudes, from 5,000 feet above sea-level and upward; the sturdiest from 3,000 feet to 5,000 feet; the shortest, excepting the pygmies, from sea-level to 3,000 feet."

## THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Mr. "O. Eltzbacher" contributes another of his papers dealing with Germany, the subject this time being "The German Emperor as a Political Factor." He has a high opinion of the Emperor's powers, but a low opinion of his alleged successes as a diplomatist. His policy has been too flighty and changeable. As long as Bismarck was in office France and Russia were kept asun-

der, and Germany could feel absolutely safe from foreign aggression. She was the most respected power on the Continent. After Bismarck's retirement Germany ceased to be the first power on the Continent, and her place was taken by Russia. Her position is less safe than it was; some of the great coups of the Emperor have miscarried; and as an offset she has acquired a few small and worthless colonies. As regards home politics dissatisfaction within the empire has increased. Like Frederick the Great, the Emperor has a violent passion for increasing his territory. But as a consequence of trying to play the part of Frederick, and interfering in everything, he has failed; German policy has become fitful, enigmatical, and unstable,—a replica of the Kaiser's impulsive character.

#### THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Prof. H. Brougham Leech writes on this subject. The doctrine, he says, is not of the least value in international law, and will not be regarded when any matter worth fighting about arises. Great Britain, in the Venezuelan case, established a precedent against herself; but this is not binding upon other nations, and European jurists have expressly disclaimed it. Professor Leech criticises severely some of the pretensions put forward by the United States, such as that made before the Cuban War, that the Spaniards should not be allowed to recolonize any of the depopulated parts of Cuba. As to the practical effect of the doctrine, Professor Leech says that within the next half century many subjects of European nations will certainly colonize South America, and when friction arises between them and the local governments, the story of the Uitlanders will be repeated. It is not likely that Germany will do less for her subjects than England has done in South Africa.

#### ARE THE CLASSICS TO GO?

Prof. J. P. Postgate, writing under this head, maintains that they are not to go. The study of Latin should be kept as an integral part of all high education, and that of Greek as an integral part of higher literary training. What is needed is not the abolition of classicism, but its reanimation. If the dead languages are not to retire into the background, they must be taught as if they were alive. Professor Postgate deals with the needed reforms in pronunciation, grammar, etc.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

There are several other papers of interest. Mr. Gosse writes on the late P. J. Bailey and his poems. Major Arthur Griffiths has a paper on "The War and Its Critics," in which he criticises the composition of the Inquiry Commission, and defends officers as well as men against the attacks of their critics. There is a very good article on "The Limitations of Lord Macaulay," by Mr. H. C. Foxcroft, a short poem, and several other contributions of merit.

#### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for November opens with a paper by Mr. Lionel Phillips on "Mammoth Trusts and Municipal Trading."

Trusts, says Mr. Phillips, are not anti-social, because they can only be successful as long as they do not allow rivals to sell cheaper. A heterogeneous body, says Mr. Phillips, like a municipality, cannot conduct a number of businesses as well as individuals specially trained to their special requirements. If a trust works inefficiently

it fails, and its members are punished by ruin; the inefficiency of a local governing body is punished at most by defeat at the elections.

#### THE "REMOUNTS" SCANDAL.

Lord Denman has a very lucid article on "The War Office and the Remounts." In South Africa altogether, he says, six different classes of horses were employed,—Cape ponies, artillery horses, English and Irish cavalry horses, North American horses, Hungarians, and Argentine horses. According to his observations, the order in which these classes are placed is the order of their merit. The best remounts Lord Denman saw in South Africa were the ponies captured with Prinsloo. The Hungarian horses collapsed quickly, and the Argentines were utterly worthless. Lord Denman insists that the remounts question was the decisive factor in the war. After Paardeberg, and again during the advance on Pretoria, and during the second invasion of Cape Colony, good remounts would have ended the war.

#### EAST AND WEST.

Mr. J. D. Ries, C.I.E., writes a very interesting article comparing the economic conditions of the poorer classes in Asia and eastern Europe. He says:

"I venture to express the opinion that the Oriental in ordinary years is as happy and as well provided with board, lodging, and clothing, according to his wants, as the man of eastern Europe. I think the European works harder than the Indian peasant, one of the great difficulties of dealing with whom is that he is quite content with a minimum wage for work he likes in congenial conditions. My next-door neighbor in my Russian village, during the short summer, got up at 4 o'clock and worked thenceforward till 9 P.M. From early dawn he mowed the hay, which, after drying it in the sun, he carted into the barn, and as his children were growing girls he had no assistance. During the long winter, when the snowdrift darkened his windows, and his wife was busy spinning, he used to gather wood for sale and for use, or go to St. Petersburg with his horse to drive a droshky. That was a bitter winter; a dram too deep and a little folding of the hands to sleep, and more than one driver froze to death upon his box. I have often slept in an Indian hut, and often in a Russian cottage, and taking all considerations together, prefer the former, certainly in summer, and also in winter, for as no one can sleep in the cottage anywhere but on the top of, or close to, the stove, the crowding problem becomes as acute as it is in London."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. Ivor Guest writes on registration reform. Mr. G. R. S. Mead contributes "Some Notes on the Gnostics." Mr. R. Bosworth-Smith's article on owls is one of the most interesting papers in the number.

#### THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* for November opens with General Botha's paper on the Boers and the Empire, which is noticed elsewhere, as also are several other articles. Mr. David Christie Murray argues that it is a great mistake to regard Burns' claim to fame as resting upon his Scottish poetry. His immortality outside Scotland depends upon his mastery of English as a vehicle of poetical expression. Mr. Murray says:

"My contention, in the first place, is that Burns realized this keenly, in the second that he was artistically

right, and in the third that it was this instinct which enabled him to lay soundly the foundations of a world-wide fame instead of building a merely local reputation.

"My purpose has been only to show that he did not *sink* into English, but that he rose into it with complete spontaneity and unfailing judgment in all his more delicate, dignified, and charming work, and that it is to his mastery of a most delicate, dignified, and charming English that he mainly owes the unique place he occupies among poets."

Mr. Herbert Paul writes on "The Shuffled Government," and Mr. Joseph McCabe discourses on "St. Augustine and the Roman Claims." Countess Martinengo Cœsaresco gives a very pleasant picture of the family life of ancient Greece. Dr. Dillon, in his chronicle of foreign affairs, deals chiefly with the Macedonian insurrection; the alleged Russian intrigues in Thibet, and the Franco-Siamese settlement.

#### CHRISTIANITY AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Mr. E. Wake Cook has a paper on the "Newer Dispensation." It is in reality an article on Christian Science. Mr. Cook says:

"From the beginning of the Christian era there has been a similar movement in deepening and widening religious concepts, in spite of the conservatism of the churches, and we have now materials which, if they could be summed up and united by a great religious genius, would give us a newer 'Dispensation' as far in advance of the new as that was above the old.

"With Christian Science thus unexpectedly reinforcing Christianity just on those points dropped by the churches, and lifting Christians to a higher platform; with Theosophy revivifying and enriching western thought by the wonders of the East; with Spiritualism demonstrating a future life, and the existence of latent faculties and powers, and giving a meaning to life never before discerned; with physical science opening up new vistas into the Infinite, new wonderlands, and giving us glimpses of the awful potencies we are subduing to our service; with all this we have a movement of unprecedented significance. And although the different parts of the advancing army may sometimes wage internecine war, it is fratricidal, as they are all complementary to each other and to the older movements. The broadening and deepening of the religious consciousness by this spiritual renaissance and the wondrous revelations of physical science mark a stage in our development as much in advance of the new dispensation as that was in advance of the old. All the diverse and apparently conflicting movements have yet a strange underlying tendency to unity, and are manifesting a vaster meaning hidden from the workers by the dust of progress."

#### THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* for November opens with a plea by Mr. Hubert Reade for "Amnesty and Compensation in South Africa." In regard to compensation, Mr. Reade estimates that six weeks' cost of war would fully compensate every agriculturist, whether Boer or loyalist, in South Africa. Speaking of amnesty, he gives a number of precedents, all of which proved successful:

"Clemency" Canning was scoffed at and derided for granting an amnesty to the Indian mutineers; if the English loyalists in Canada had been listened to, the

rebels of 1838 and of 1885 would have been shot down like dogs. We have had no serious rising to face in India since India was brought under the direct rule of the Crown, even the Northwest frontier remained quiet during the South African War, and some of the old comrades of Riel were among the first to join the Canadian contingents for South Africa. Spain put down the rebellion in Cuba in 1876 by severity, bribery, and deceit; in that same year she amnestied the Carlist leaders and kept her promise to the Basque provinces, even though she withdrew their 'Fueros.' The Queen Regent made San Sebastian her summer quarters, and King Alfonso XIII. has spoken Basque from his cradle. There was no rising in the Pyrenees even when, as the penalty for the violated treaty of Bayamo, the Spanish flag was being hauled down in all Spain's old dominions beyond the seas."

#### THE REFORM OF BRITISH JOURNALISM.

Mr. J. E. Goffon, writing under the inexpressive title "The Stimulus of Vitiating," discusses journalism and its abuses. After giving a definition of journalists, which excludes reporters altogether, he says:

"It is unfortunate for journalism that there should be so many various grades of journalists. There is the young man who reports football matches and the like, the journalists of so-called up-to-date 'rags,' the ha'penny and penny periodical men, the journalists of the lighter magazines, and those of the purely literary and art weekly and monthly journals,—all widely divergent from each other, yet all journalists in the right sense of the word. Most of them are gentlemen and educated; but a great percentage are neither educated nor gentlemen, and it is those latter gentry that are doing all the mischief, and will continue to do it, so long as no great effort is made to oust them completely from the profession. The effort must be great, a small effort would be absolutely no use whatever for the purpose intended, but instead be of infinite importance to them, for it would result in making them still more secure and powerful."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Geoffrey Mortimer writes on "The Work of Havellock Ellis." Ben Elmy on "The Individuality of Women." Mr. N. W. Sibley has a paper on "The Man in the Iron Mask."

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

IN the *National Review* for November, Mr. Arnold White has a characteristic paper entitled "Gunnery versus Paint." Naval gunnery, he repeats, is neglected; the methods required to produce a high average of straight shooting are unpopular; good shooting is discouraged by the political heads of the navy, and the shooting of the fleet could be greatly improved if the heads of the navy were really in earnest. British men-of-war miss their target more often than twice out of three rounds. Mr. White tells us, as he has told us many a time, that promotion depends upon clothing and gold leaf. He affirms that when three successive hits were made by one captain of a gun in a Mediterranean ship a voice from the bridge called down, "Is that idiot going to keep us out here all day? Take him off!" Sir Cyprian Bridge wrote a report on the *Astræa*, in which he praised the bedding, paint, and tailoring, but said not one word in praise or condemnation of the gunnery. When Mr. White wrote to the Admiralty asking whether the famous gunner, Grounds, was dead, he got

a reply containing, among other things, the following sentence: "I am to add that a claim for the cost of the telegram will be made on you in due course by the accountant-general of the navy." While the Admiralty were so keen about the payment by private persons of a telegram asking whether Grounds was dead, they had rewarded Grounds, for being the best shot of the year, with the sum of 43 cents!

#### WAR AND STARVATION.

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson has a paper under the title "Does War Mean Starvation?" He maintains that all the important points involved in the question should be worked out to a practical result, and the several results should be collected by the government as the basis of its defensive measures. As there is no machinery at the Admiralty for doing this, he calls for the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the conditions of Great Britain's food supply in time of war.

#### THE EMANCIPATION OF THE TEACHER.

Sir Oliver Lodge contributes under this title a very suggestive paper. His main argument is that one cause of England's educational backwardness is that English school teachers have not yet had a fair chance. Many of them are quite inadequately trained, many neither know their subjects properly, nor how to teach what little they know. But the good teacher, where he already exists, is too curbed and artificially hampered

to give out the best that is in him. On the ground that many teachers are inefficient, the remainder, including many of the best teachers, are put under far too much external restraint. The nature of the restraint which Sir Oliver wishes to see removed he describes as the influence of the universities and of the professional training bodies. The influence of external examinations, each administered externally and applied indiscriminately to all schools alike, examinations in which the teachers have no part—that is the evil. Sir Oliver in particular wishes to see changes in the entrance or pass examinations admitting to the first grade of a profession, or admitting to university matriculation. The papers of these examinations are usually set from a university man's point of view; but a school-leaving examination should not be on this principle, but should take account of the aims and methods of the individual school. By such a reform the teachers would be emancipated from the hard task of cramming boys for examinations conducted on different lines from those they follow at school.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

M. J. Cornély writes on "France and her Religious Orders," and Mr. O. C. Williams on "Collegers and Oppidans at Eton." There is a certain pathetic irony attached to the paper on the jovial subject of "Fox-hunting in Ireland," by the late Capt. W. E. Cairnes. It is one of the best "sporting" papers we have ever read.

### THE CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

#### THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Civiltà Cattolica*, October 4, publishes an instructive summary of the historical development of the Roman Index of prohibited books, from which we learn that the first book to be officially condemned by the Church was the celebrated "Thalia," by Arius. The condemnation was promulgated by the Council of Nicea in 325. The Emperor Constantine threatened every one guilty of secreting the volume with the death penalty. A first catalogue of condemned writings was issued in 496, and the councils and synods continued the work of condemnation at intervals,—the Council of Constance, for instance, pronounced sentence of excommunication against any one reading the works of John Wycliffe. It was not, however, till the close of the sixteenth century that the Congregation of the Index, as at present constituted, was formally erected by Gregory XIII. The whole work, as is well known, has been revised by Leo XIII., old regulations revoked, new ones laid down, and the Index itself thoroughly revised, with the result that a new "Index Librorum Prohibitorum" was issued in 1900, has already reached a second edition, and is held to be binding on the faithful.

The issue for October 18 begins a useful series of articles on "Trusts," tracing out in the introductory article their historical development.

In *Nuova Antologia*, Professor Chiappelli gives a *résumé* of the teaching of Mr. Herbert Spencer, founded on his latest volume, "Facts and Comments," and, curiously enough, finds points of contact between him and Tolstoy, both in the doctrine he teaches and in the courage with which he carries his theories to their extreme conclusion.

#### REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* for October is perhaps rather more interesting than usual. We have noticed elsewhere Madame Bentzon's article on "Russian Women."

In a paper on the nature and the future of the Sahara, M. Leroy-Beaulieu urges his countrymen to pay more attention to the future of this wonderful desert. As far back as 1899, as we recorded at the time, M. Leroy-Beaulieu was urging the construction of a trans-saharan railway, and it is evident that, in his opinion, subsequent events have only confirmed the necessity for some such project. He describes the work done by explorers since 1899, and he shows that the popular notion of the Sahara as a vast stretch of moving sands, where no rain ever falls and no vegetation ever grows, is a complete mistake. The greatest part of the Sahara is made up of rocks, and the rest is composed of sand dunes, which are for the most part fixed. He admits that the Sahara is a dry region, but he says that it does rain there sometimes, and, in any case, there are wells or other sources of water to be found, and these wells can, of course, be multiplied. M. Leroy-Beaulieu also denies that the Sahara is destitute of vegetation; parts of it, he declares, are well wooded. The real objection to the Sahara seems to be that the traveler is exposed to perpetual fear of the nomad tribes of brigands, who are always on the lookout to spoil him. For the rest, M. Leroy-Beaulieu considers that the Sahara is important, above all, because it constitutes the shortest route from all the great European capitals to those countries in Africa which have the most splendid future before them.



## NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE *Nouvelle Revue* is decidedly improved, and in the October numbers are numerous interesting articles. We have noticed elsewhere M. Wolff's account of the woman's movement in Germany.

## WHY BE DROWNED?

Of general articles in the first October number the most interesting is undoubtedly that concerning life-saving appliances at sea. Considering the fact that scarce a day goes by but that some lives,—mostly, of course, those of fishermen,—are lost on the British and French coasts, it is extraordinary that a greater effort has not been made to devise some really practical and yet simple life-saving appliance. Of course there have been many such invented, but not one which can claim to be economical, practical, and simple of construction. There has just been held at Nantes a remarkable congress dealing entirely with this subject, and to which most of the great maritime cities of France have sent delegates. Some practical experiments were tried on, or rather in, the Loire, and, on the whole, the palm of honor was given to two apparatuses,—that known as the Robert shirt and the Guérin-Rapok belt and vest. The Robert shirt is made of cork treated with smoke. Its inventor claims that any one wearing this somewhat bulky shirt, even if heavily clothed and still wearing the heavy top-boots affected by French sailors, is sure of floating indefinitely on even the roughest sea. Its disadvantages, however, are obvious, the most serious being that of the rigidity of the cork.

## THE YOUNG SPANISH IDEA.

According to M. de Bray, the young Spaniard, unless belonging to the wealthier classes, has very few chances of learning even to read and write. Even in Madrid, at an establishment grotesquely misnamed the Model School, one master is expected to provide an adequate education for a hundred children of different ages. If this is the case in the capital, what must occur in the distant provinces? And yet, from a nominal point of view, the country which has produced such great heroes and such great writers in the past is well provided with educational establishments, for each municipal council is supposed to arrange for the education of its own town or village. Now and again the tourist visiting the better-known towns of Spain is struck by the sight of a fine building quite new and yet apparently uninhabited: on inquiring he will find that this is the public school! The pay offered to schoolmasters is extremely small, and often in rural hamlets the schoolhouse simply consists of a dank cellar, or even a stable.

## IS ITALY SOCIALISTIC?

M. Raqueni is of opinion that Italy is far more really and practically socialistic in feeling and in theory than any other European country. The municipal authorities in several of the minor Italian towns are frankly socialistic, and do all in their power to propagate their views. If this is indeed so, the Roman Catholic Church and the Royalist party may find themselves forced to join hands against a common enemy.

## EMILE ZOLA.

The *Nouvelle Revue*, alone among the October reviews, pays a tribute to Emile Zola. The writer places him in a very high class, with Stendahl and Balzac. He considers him to have been a man who, almost

alone among his contemporaries, carried out his own ideal of life and work. It is, perhaps, significant of the feeling which still exists in France concerning the Dreyfus case that no reference is made to the great part played by Zola in that tragic affair.

## LA REVUE.

"LA REVUE" for October opens with a very interesting and caustic piece of criticism by Dr. Cheinisse, entitled "How Morals are Taught in France,"—that is, in the French Elementary School. The conclusion which the critic comes to is, that the system of teaching morals and good conduct practiced in France does more harm than good, and is in any case absurd. The system is one of pure formality, moral instruction being given in exactly the same way as any other lesson. It is a system of maxims, rules, and edifying laws enforced on the children in the driest way. Thus one text-book begins, "My children, we are going to begin a new study in which I hope to interest you. . . . This science is a little serious and severe for you, etc." Formulas, instead of being the spontaneous expression of habits inculcated in the child, are made the starting-point of its moral education. Not only is this so, but the maxims taught are open to criticism. For instance, one text-book encourages the thirst for knowledge by saying, "It is the best instructed and most industrious who can choose the most lucrative professions." "Man works to enrich himself," etc. Chauvinism is also taught, the children being taught to exalt their country at the expense of others. Dr. Cheinisse condemns the whole system of moral instruction for its formality and dryness. Another educational question is dealt with by M. Henry Páris, in an article on "The Teaching of French in German Secondary Education." M. Páris praises the German system as logical and interesting.

The same number contains a translation of Mr. Kipling's "Namgay Doola," a short allegorical sketch by the Queen of Roumania, and an interesting paper by Prof. E. Régis on "Madness in Dramatic Art."

## TOLSTOY AND THE RUSSIAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

Count Tolstoy's appeal to the workers of Russia is published in translation in the second number of *La Revue* for October. It is a counterblast against socialism. The count maintains that Marxism is a false doctrine, and that the only way of remedying the position of the workers is for them to get possession of the land. But Tolstoy, as would be expected, lays down the law that this cannot be accomplished by force, not merely because it is immoral, but because it is impossible, as the revolts in Poltava and Kharkoff proved.

## THE TURKISH CENSORSHIP.

Another paper of interest is that of M. H. de Gallier on "The Turkish Police and the Turkish Censure." Dealing with the censorship, M. de Gallier tells us that among the prohibited books are Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," "Rabelais," and the "Fables of La Fontaine;" but these and other prohibited books are sold in the streets with impunity by the simple process of removing the cover and substituting that of an authorized book. Zola's works, all of which are prohibited, are sold under such titles as "Traité de la Langue Française," "La Culture Maraîchère," etc.

## NEW BOOKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

SEVERAL of the most important among recent publications in American history have been noticed in previous numbers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Notable among these are the late John Fiske's "New France and New England," the fourth volume of General McCrady's "History of South Carolina," "Reconstruction and the Constitution," by Prof. John W. Burgess, and "The American Fur Trade of the Far West," by Capt. H. M. Chittenden. These works, all by American writers, serve to indicate some of the lines of investigation that have attracted individual historians. A project has just been announced which promises to enlist the enthusiastic cooperation of many of our younger historical students, and which ought to bring to a focus the results of the latest researches in the field of American history. This is nothing less than a history of the United States, written on the monograph plan already adopted for the great "Cambridge Modern History," projected by the late Lord Acton (Macmillan). The American work is to be edited by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard. It will comprise twenty-six volumes, to be published by the Harpers.

There are several reasons why the new five-volume "History of the American People," by President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton (Harpers), should appeal with especial force to the thoughtful and patriotic citizen. In the first place, the spirit of the work is genuinely and unreservedly American, in the fullest sense; the reader instinctively feels that our national experiences have found a sympathetic annalist. Then, too, the complete story is told for the first time by a man of Southern birth; it is profoundly interesting to read here the Southerner's version, not only of what preceded the Civil War, but of what has followed it,—the upbuilding and welding together of the reunited nation. The point of view is not sectional; President Wilson writes not as a Virginian, but as an American of Virginian antecedents, who is able to judge impartially the influences at work since the time of Puritan and Cavalier, above Mason and Dixon's line, as well as below it. Again, the work has a basis in scholarship of a type that has not often contributed to the making of so-called "popular" histories. Dr. Wilson's university studies in American politics resulted, many years ago, in his book on "Congressional Government," a wonderfully clever analysis



Photograph by Pirie MacDonald.

DR. WOODROW WILSON.

(In academic costume, as he appeared at his inauguration as president of Princeton University.)

of our administrative system, developed from original investigation and accepted at once as authoritative by so careful a student of our institutions as Professor Bryce. The later work on "The State," a comparative study of many governmental systems, has long been in use as a text-book in colleges and universities. Then came "Division and Reunion," a study of our national history from 1829 to 1889, followed by other works dealing with cognate topics. The new "History" is the result of years of research in Dr. Wilson's chosen field. The author has his own conceptions of what is required in a history of the American people. He does not believe that a military history is demanded. For his treatment of the Revolutionary War a hundred pages are made to suffice; the Civil War of 1861-65 claims no greater space. Yet the accounts of these great episodes in our history are clear, accurate, and well-proportioned as to the essential incidents, and closely knit into the general narrative. Dr. Wilson is at his best in his discussion of the causes and results of both wars. The task of recounting the details of battles, sieges, and marches he is quite willing to leave to the military historian. To a marked individuality in historical method, which causes this work to stand out distinct from others of its class, there is added the charm of a literary style unrivalled by that of any living American historian. It may be said without flattery of this most notable achievement of the year in historical writing that it bears the hallmark of real literature.

Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin, who contributes an important article to this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, is the author of a work entitled "The American Merchant Marine: Its History and Romance from 1620 to 1902" (Scribners). It is Mr. Marvin's contention, amply supported by his book, that while the United States navy has had many historians and the merchant marine very few, yet the two services are intimately related, are indispensable the one to the other, have like traditions, and for many years were cherished with equal pride by the American people. Mr. Marvin sees



MR. WINTHROP L. MARVIN.

everywhere a quickening of American interest in maritime affairs. This he attributes largely to the recent noble record of our navy and to the victories in the Spanish War. It is a striking fact that, while the United States now has one of the four most formidable navies in the world, our merchant vessels are so few that they convey less than one-tenth of our own seaborne commerce, and almost none of that of other nations. It is Mr. Marvin's hope that when

this great disparity is once fully realized, public opinion will compel Congress to take some action in the direction of creating an adequate fleet of swift mail ships and heavy freighters. Mr. Marvin very shrewdly remarks that the present situation, in which a nation which is reaching out for the commercial mastery of the world permits nine-tenths of its ocean-carrying to be monopolized by its foreign rivals, must appeal to the Yankee sense of humor, as well as to the Yankee passion of patriotism. Several chapters of this book are devoted to the coasting and Great-Lakes traffic, which has developed while our deep-sea ships have been disappearing. There is also a full account of our deep-sea fisheries. All in all, Mr. Marvin's book is a most inspiring record of past achievements, a record fraught with the promise of greater things to come.

The picturesque side of our merchant marine is also the theme of Mr. Willis J. Abbot's "American Merchant Ships and Sailors" (Dodd, Mead & Co.). Like Mr. Marvin, Mr. Abbot has become convinced that the courage, daring, and self-sacrifice of our merchant seamen are as worthy of record as the deeds of our blue jackets. The dangers braved by merchantmen are surely not to be belittled. "The daily life of those who go down to the sea in ships is one of constant battle, and the whaler caught in the ice-pack is in more direful case than the blockaded cruiser; while the captain of the ocean liner, guiding through a dense fog his colossal craft, freighted with two thousand human lives, has on his mind a weightier load of responsibility than the admiral of the fleet."

Mr. Rufus Rockwell Wilson, the author of "Washington: The Capital City," has written an entertaining account of "New York: Old and New," in two volumes (Lippincott). It has been Mr. Wilson's aim to make the history of Manhattan Island real and vivid by constant reference to and elaboration of picturesque details. He has made an accurate topographical study of the island, has located its famous highways, its ancient buildings and marts of trade, and by skillful word-pictures has made the new Amsterdam and New York of past generations pass before us as a panorama. Mr. Wilson's literary method is not entirely new, but its application to the serious purpose of history-writing has seldom been attempted on so comprehensive a scale. The pictures of old New York landmarks which accompany Mr. Wilson's text are numerous and excellent.

Apropos of the approaching centenary of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition, which made known to the world of Jefferson's day the sources of the Missouri River and the indefinitely bounded "Oregon country" beyond the Rocky Mountains, a new edition of the journals of Captains Lewis and Clark has just appeared (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.). The text used is that of the Philadelphia edition of 1814, which has long been out of print. An historical introduction is supplied by Dr. James K. Hosmer, of the Minneapolis Public Library. Dr. Hosmer has also prepared a complete index from the journals. This two-volume edition, with large, clear type, on good paper, supplied with excellent portraits and maps, is suitable for all library purposes. Another reprint of the edition of 1814 in three volumes, with narrow page and small type, has recently appeared in New York (New Amsterdam Book Company). The same publishers have also brought out a reprint of Alexander Mackenzie's "Voyages from Montreal Through the Continent of North America," in two volumes. This work, which may be regarded as a classic

among the records of exploration in the Hudson Bay country, has not had the honor of a reprint since 1814. This intrepid explorer was the pioneer of the great Hudson Bay Company's fur-trading enterprises, the details of which have recently been made familiar to our readers through the medium of Miss Agnes C. Laut's novels.

If John Fiske had lived a few years longer, we should undoubtedly have had another "History of the American People," similar in scope to President Wilson's work. As it is, some of the material that was intended by Mr. Fiske to be embodied in such a work has been included in two volumes of "Essays, Historical and Literary" (Macmillan). The nature of this material is too well known in this country to require extended comment at this time. Several of these essays have been given by Mr. Fiske as lectures in various parts of the country. The first volume is especially strong in its biographical contents, including portraits of such historical characters as Thomas Hutchinson, the last royal governor of Massachusetts; Charles Lee, the soldier of fortune; Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Andrew Jackson, and Daniel Webster. In the second volume are included several essays not strictly germane to the general topic, such as "John Milton," "Reminiscences of Huxley," "Herbert Spencer's Service to Religion," "John Tyndall," and "Evolution of the Present Day."

#### BIOGRAPHIES AND MEMOIRS.

Several of the books of personal recollections that have been published during the present season are so full of historical materials,—are, in fact, in themselves such important contributions to history,—that no arbitrary classification should be permitted to divert the reader's attention from their true significance. Such a work is Dr. Edward Everett Hale's "Memories of a Hundred Years" (Macmillan).—a broadly inclusive title, it is true, but one well justified by Dr. Hale's vivid recollections of men who lived not only when the last century was young, but even before it began to be. Dr. Hale is the "human document" who passes on to the Americans of the twentieth century the record of what was achieved by the Americans of the nineteenth and the eighteenth centuries. The marvelous thing about his memoirs is the range of interests which they cover. We had known that Dr. Hale was one of the Boston literary set of whom Lowell and Holmes were brilliant representatives; but few of the present generation, we imagine, had ever connected Dr. Hale very distinctly with the political and social movements of half a century ago. And yet these memoirs furnish innumerable proofs of his personal acquaintance with many of the leaders of political thought and action who were his contemporaries, and of his still more surprising knowledge of the deeds and opinions of the fathers of the Republic, as they had been transmitted to the friends of Dr. Hale's early youth. In all his long life Dr. Hale has used his eyes to good purpose, and has kept in touch with all the developments in art, literature, industry, politics, and religion; and if any man alive to-day is fitted to be the historian in his own proper person of the last hundred years in America, it is certainly he.

Another book that abounds in materials of American history, in this case more distinctively on the political side, is "Col. Alexander K. McClure's Recollections of Half a Century" (Salem, Mass.: Salem Press Company). Colonel McClure was a newspaper editor in Pennsylv-



COL. A. K. M'CLURE.

series of distinct, unrelated chapters or monographs, each dealing with some special personality or episode in American politics. Such topics as "Grant as Chieftain and President;" "The Hayes Election and Administration;" "Cleveland's Three Contests and Two Administrations;" "Harrison's Victory and Defeat;" "McKinley's Triumph and Tragic Death;" "Thomas Corwin, the Greatest of Our Popular Orators;" "Why Seward Could Not Be President;" "Wilmot and the Wilmot Proviso;" "Robert E. Lee, One of the Greatest Commanders of the Century;" "The Rise and Fall of the Negro in Politics;" "General William T. Sherman, the Genius of the Union Army;" "Henry W. Grady and the New South;" "Thaddeus Stevens, the Commoner of the Civil War;" and "Samuel J. Randall: His Sterling Integrity in Public Life," serve to indicate the nature and the range of the topics treated by Colonel McClure in this volume.

In Mr. Murat Halstead's "Life of Theodore Roosevelt, Twenty-fifth President of the United States" (Akron, Ohio: Saalfield Publishing Company), there has been incorporated an extraordinary amount of material which had never before been collected in a single volume, and much of which had never been printed at all. Never before has the story of the President's life been so fully told. Mr. Halstead has succeeded in writing a biography of unrivalled completeness and interest.

There are in American life and letters a few personalities of whom the public never wearies. Biographies of the poet Whittier, authorized and unauthorized, have not been lacking since his death; but the new volume, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in the "English Men of Letters" series (Macmillan), strikes a new note, and has much to tell that will interest the present generation, we feel sure, as much as if it had not already been told in a different way by Pickard and others. Colonel Higginson was a personal friend of Whittier for many years, and he knows how to select from the mass of materials in authorized biographies those

vania in the forties and the fifties. Throughout the Civil War he was a confidential adviser of Lincoln, and for more than a quarter of a century, beginning with 1873, he was the responsible editor of the *Philadelphia Times*. Few living Americans have enjoyed a personal acquaintance with so large a number of distinguished public men. Colonel McClure's volume of recollections is not built upon the formal, conventional plan, but consists rather of a

things that have significance as depicting the poet's true life. Colonel Higginson again, besides having literary sympathies with Whittier, was identified with the same reform movements in which Whittier took an active part in the middle of the last century. Colonel Higginson reminds us that Whittier was a politician before his reputation as a poet had been established, and his own career has fitted him to write sympathetically of this episode in the poet's life.

An autobiography that reads more "like a romance" than do most of the intended romances of the day, is Mr. George Francis Train's story of "My Life in Many States and in Foreign Lands" (Appleton). The mere list of achievements recounted in this book would be a severe test of the reader's credulity were the things related not all matters of actual history. It is hard to believe, indeed, that all these things were done in the comparatively brief period of time to which they are assigned by these memoirs, and harder still to realize that they all formed episodes in the life of one man. We read, for example, that it was Mr. Train who organized the clipper-ship lines that sailed around Cape Horn to San Francisco, making a record in sailing time that has not been exceeded in the fifty-three years that have since elapsed; that it was Mr. Train who organized the Union Pacific Railroad; that it was he who built the first street railroads in England; that he participated in the French Commune, and that three times he has broken the record for circumnavigating the globe. In all his varied experiences Mr. Train has come in contact with hundreds of notable people, and his recollections of their sayings and doings make up no small part of the volume before us. We are told that Mr. Train dictated this book to a stenographer in thirty-five hours, yet the story as it appears on the printed page bears no marks of haste or slovenliness in composition, and is a



MR. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN DICTATING HIS RECOLLECTIONS.

story that most readers, we think, will regard as well worth the telling.

A volume entitled "Recollections of a Player" (Century Company) contains the memoirs of the veteran actor James H. Stoddart, who has been identified with the American stage for nearly fifty years. During this time Mr. Stoddart has come in contact with nearly every actor or actress of note, and anecdotes of these various celebrities abound in his recollections. A graceful introduction to the volume is furnished by Mr. William Winter, the dramatic critic.

It is because most of the essays in Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's volume, entitled "A Fighting Frigate, and Other Essays and Addresses" (Scribners) are of a biographical nature that we venture to classify the book

in this group. Three great characters in American history are included,—John Marshall, Oliver Ellsworth, and Daniel Webster. There are also addresses on three recent governors of Massachusetts,—Frederick T. Greenhalge, George D. Robinson, and Roger Walcott. Of the non-biographical chapters in the book, "A Fighting Frigate" is the title of an address delivered in the Old South Church, Boston, in 1897, on the occasion of the return of the frigate *Constitution* to the Charlestown Navy Yard. There is also a discussion of "The Treaty-Making Powers of the Senate," a chapter on "Some Impressions of Russia," and the address delivered by Senator Lodge on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue to the Comte de Rochambeau at Washington, on May 24, 1902.

## SOCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND POLITICAL STUDIES —WORKS OF REFERENCE.

READERS of Mr. Newcomb's sketch of Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, in the November number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, will be especially interested in the essays by Colonel Wright that have been included in the book entitled "Some Ethical Phases of the Labor Question" (Boston: American Unitarian Association). The subjects of these papers are: "Religion in Relation to Sociology," "The Relation of Political Economy to the Labor Question," "The Factory as an Element in Civilization," and "The Ethics of Prison Labor." In his discussion of the second of these topics Colonel Wright says: "The political economy of the coming generation of writers will insist upon proper contracts respecting labor; and while it will throw aside the idea of productive coöperation, it will be able to discover the system of contract which shall improve the whole condition of the employee, so far as his relations to capital and the management of capital are concerned."

Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, has been active for many years, and notably as a member of the Civic Federation's Industrial Commission, in efforts to bring about a better understanding between employers and employees. Last year he was asked to deliver the Yale lectures on the responsibilities of citizenship on the William E. Dodge foundation. The subjects chosen for these lectures were "The Industrial Situation," "The Citizen and the Workingman," "The Citizen and the Capitalist," "The Citizen and the Consumer," "The Citizen and the Corporation," and "The Citizen and the State." The lectures have been published in a volume entitled "The Citizen in His Relation to the Industrial Situation" (Scribners). To the capitalist Bishop Potter addresses these questions: "Where did such wealth as you are in control of come from? How was it made? Whom did the making of it rob or wrong? What claim have you upon the respect of honest men, or the companionship of decent people, until you can answer these questions? and, finally, What are you going to do with it?"

By a wholly unforeseen coincidence, Bishop John L. Spalding's book on "Socialism and Labor" (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.) comes from the press just at the time when its author is busily employed as a member of

President Roosevelt's Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. The American public is especially eager to inform itself regarding the views of the Bishop of Peoria on the civic topics treated in this little book. There is no lack of clearness or cogency, we may say, in the presentation of these views. Bishop Spalding is convinced that the organization of workmen into labor unions is "inevitable and indispensable." As to what governments should do in dealing with labor problems, the bishop holds that "the great aim should be not to provide for all men, but to train and educate all men to take care of themselves." Throughout these discussions Bishop Spalding manifests his broad-minded patriotism and his belief in the ultimate triumph of American institutions. That he has been an intelligent student of American history is made evident on more than one page of this book. It is with a mild shock of surprise that we read the declaration by this Roman Catholic prelate that "the Puritans of New England had the truest instinct of political liberty, and that instinct made them serious, earnest, austere, averse alike to childish gayety and loose conduct. It were better for us, if our liberty is dear to us, to have the Puritan Sabbath than the pagan Sunday of parts of Europe." While the bishop

touches on many controverted issues, and of necessity gives utterance to opinions that will not be received with satisfaction everywhere, the whole spirit of his writings is in line with the broadest precepts of Christian charity, and must commend itself to Catholic and Protestant alike.

A book well fitted to stimulate thought, not so much by its striking analogies and attempts at economic analysis as by its statements of social and industrial facts of the freshest interest and im-



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BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER.

portance, is Mr. W. J. Ghent's account of "Our Benevolent Feudalism" (Macmillan). Some of the phenomena which this author has observed in the America of to-day, which he examines in this volume, are the enormous growth of consolidation, the increase of farm tenantry and of child labor, the construction of model workshops and villages, the giving of old-age pensions to workmen, and of great benefactions for social purposes. Views may differ as to the element of "feudalism," which the author finds in the various influences that have produced these phenomena, but that in no way detracts from the value of the information which Mr. Ghent has gathered and strikingly presented in two hundred pages. Whatever else may be said of the book, it is a wonderfully vivid picture of the industrial life of our time.

"The Employment of Women in the Clothing Trade" is the subject of a monograph by Mabel Hurd Willett, Ph.D. ("Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law.") This writer has made an exhaustive study of the participation of women in the ready-made clothing trade, the division of labor along sex lines in the clothing shops and factories of New York City, the hours of work, wages, time required to learn the trade, relative wages of men and women, and the industrial position of the various nationalities engaged in the trade. There is also a full presentation of the home life of the operatives, of the laws regulating tenement-house manufacture, and of the part taken by women in the labor organizations.

A book of no slight value to the sociologist is Mr. Hutchins Hapgood's "The Spirit of the Ghetto: Studies of the Jewish Quarter in New York" (Funk & Wagnalls Company). In the collection of material for these sketches the author disclaims any philanthropic or sociologic motive. He has attempted merely a sympathetic description of the character, lives, and pursuits of the East Side Jews, with whom he has been in intimate relations. Mr. Hapgood interprets for us the views that these Russian-Jewish immigrants have of our institutions and of government in general. He shows us, too, how public opinion in the Ghetto is molded. Interest is added to the volume by the drawings from life made by Jacob Epstein, a young Hebrew, who has passed all his life in the New York Ghetto.

It is a cheering fact that Mr. Jacob A. Riis is able to declare in his new book, "The Battle with the Slum" (Macmillan), that in the three years that have elapsed since the publication of his "Ten Years' War,"—a series of papers that gave an account of progress in the New York anti-slum movement,—more real advancement has been made than in the thirty years preceding. Mr. Riis first enlisted the attention of thoughtful citizens in his exposition of New York tenement-house conditions, published many years ago in a volume entitled "How the Other Half Lives." Since that time the successive steps in his vigorous campaign to remove these abuses have been recorded in magazine articles and in the daily press. The dominant note in the present volume, as in its predecessors, is one of optimism. Compared with the conditions when Mr. Riis began this battle with the slum, he marvels now that so much has been accomplished, and he exclaims, "It is great to have lived in a day that sees such things done." The frontispiece of the book is a portrait of President Roosevelt, whom Mr. Riis aptly characterizes as "a valiant battler with the slum," and no small part of the

achievements for reform which Mr. Riis so graphically describes is gratefully acknowledged to be due to various policies inaugurated during President Roosevelt's administration of the New York Police Department.

Another book that should be a source of encouragement to all who are interested in the betterment of conditions in American cities is Prof. Charles Zueblin's "American Municipal Progress," in "The Citizen's Library of Economics, Politics, and Sociology" (Macmillan). Professor Zueblin, in this volume, gives a general survey of recent progress in matters of transportation, public works, sanitation, public schools, public libraries, public buildings, parks and boulevards, public recreation, and public control, ownership, and operation in American cities. His introductory chapter is in the nature of an elucidation of the somewhat novel phrase "municipal sociology," which he defines as the science that "investigates the means of satisfying wants through public activity." In accordance with this delimitation, "municipal sociology does not deal with all urban problems, some of which may not be municipal; nor does it deal with all municipal problems, some of which may not be sociological. Municipal sociology treats of the public provision for the needs of the urban district, present and prospective."

"The Coming City," by Prof. Richard T. Ely (Crowell), is a small book with a large purpose, although the author disclaims anything more than a very modest aim in its preparation. The significance of the book comes from the fact that Dr. Ely has for many years been one of the closest observers and students of the American municipal movement. He has seen in his lifetime a remarkable change in the attitude of the American public toward certain municipal reforms. He declares that within the past decade the change in the quantity, and still more in the quality, of thought on the subject of municipal reform is to him nothing less than a source of elation. The title which Dr. Ely chose for a lecture five or six years ago,—"*Neglected Aspects of Municipal Reform*,"—he has now discarded, believing it to be a misnomer. He says that the considerations that he brings forward are no longer neglected, but are receiving generous attention in periodical literature, and are frequently discussed in gatherings held to promote municipal reform. One of the most valuable features of Dr. Ely's little book, therefore, is the encouragement that it offers to all who are interested in our civic welfare and progress.

Still another helpful and important contribution to the science of municipal government is the volume of "Proceedings of the Boston Conference for Good City Government, and Eighth Annual Meeting of the National Municipal League" (Philadelphia: National Municipal League). A valuable feature of the book is the series of descriptive papers showing the situation in the leading cities. Mr. J. Horace McFarland describes "Harrisburg's Advance: A Lesson to Smaller Municipalities;" Dr. Albert Shaw, "The New York Situation;" Mr. George W. Guthrie, "The Pittsburg Situation;" Mr. Charles Richardson, "The Philadelphia Situation;" Mr. E. H. Clement, "The Boston Situation;" Mr. George C. Sykes, "The Street Railway Situation in Chicago;" Dr. E. W. Bemis, "The Franchise Situation and the Referendum in Cleveland." A glance at this volume of proceedings is sufficient to convince one that the National Municipal League is dealing with actualities rather than with purely theoretical reforms.

## A NEW CYCLOPEDIA.

Even the rapid-fire methods of the modern publishing world fail to produce a great cyclopedia oftener than once or twice in a decade. The required expenditure for such a work is too vast, the difficulties, in this country at least, connected with the mobilization, so to speak, of the army of contributors are too serious to admit of frequent enterprises of the kind. On the rare occasions when such works are given to the public, it is well to take account of their make-up and characteristics. The latest undertaking of this nature in the English language is the "New International Encyclopedia" (Dodd, Mead & Co.), to be completed in seventeen volumes, three of which have already appeared, to be followed by one volume each month, until all have been issued. This work is under the editorship of President Daniel C. Gilman, Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, and Prof. Frank Moore Colby. In a previous number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS we have commented on the general plan and purpose of the work. Conciseness of statement is a distinctive quality of all the articles. The editors have endeavored to compress the maximum of fact into the minimum of space. They have had no room for useless matter of any kind, but diligent paring and boiling have permitted the inclusion of many titles that have not heretofore been regarded as falling within

the scope of works of this general class. For example, the department of contemporary biography, wholly lacking in the original "Britannica" and other cyclopedias of the old type, has been greatly expanded in the "New International." Every living American of special prominence seems to have been included, together with distinguished foreigners of every calling in life. An entirely new feature is the inclusion of noted names in fiction.

Owing, possibly, to Dr. Gilman's well-known interest in geography, that department is one of the strongest. On the political side, especial attention has been given to municipal governments. Every American city of 5,000 population and every city of 10,000 is included, together with such smaller places as are regarded by the editors of sufficient importance. Full information as to the management of public utilities has been collected. Topics in physical geography, especially those of a meteorological bearing, have been in charge of Prof. Cleveland Abbe, of the United States Weather Bureau.

Even in this brief notice we should not omit mention of the educational department, which has been directed by President Gilman, Prof. Paul Monroe, and Prof. Walter L. Hervey, three experts whose names alone suffice to insure a judicious and sympathetic treatment of the whole range of interests embraced in modern educational progress.

## RELIGIOUS AND THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

AMONG the new books of the season, at least one of the titles is suggestive of the enlarged conceptions of theology and its relations to modern life that are beginning to dominate the divinity schools. "Theology and the Social Consciousness," by Prof. Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin College (Macmillan), indicates progress, not alone in theology itself, which is a matter of which the layman may not judge, but also in the theologian's views of the influence of the rapidly growing social consciousness upon his science. "The social consciousness" is itself a comparatively new conception; the phrase is employed by Professor King to express "a growing sense of the real brotherhood of man." Between the sociologist who accepts this point of view and the Christian philosopher who seeks to reconcile the social needs of mankind with the divine plan there should be no quarrel. Each science may learn from the other, and fortunate it is that a common ground is recognized. Of course, the adoption of a new point of view involves a recasting



PROFESSOR HENRY C. KING.



PRESIDENT WILLIAM DE WITT HYDE.

and, to some extent, a laying aside of old formulas; but this is only an incident to the general movement so well outlined by Professor King himself in an earlier volume, "Reconstruction in Theology."

A simple and effective statement of Christian ethics is embodied in "Jesus' Way," by President William DeWitt Hyde (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). It is the aim of this little book merely to show what Christianity was "before Paul had cast it into a theology, or 'John' had developed it into a philosophy; before the Catholic had organized it into an institution, or the Protestant had stereotyped it into a creed." The essentials of primitive Christianity,—i.e., the way of life that Jesus pointed out to his followers,—are stated by President Hyde in a phraseology that is as free from cant as it is forceful.

Both President Hyde and Professor King represent, in a measure, the trend of modern scholarship as related to doctrinal interpretation within the Christian church. They are among the leaders of the schoolmen in our day, and are held responsible, to a degree, for the teaching of the schools. No such representative character is claimed by Major Orlando J. Smith, whose volume on





Photo by Mar. eau, N. Y.

MAJOR ORLANDO J. SMITH.

active career in journalism; for the past twenty years he has been president of the American Press Association. That a man of such occupations should turn aside to engage in philosophical studies is not the usual or expected thing in American life, although instances of the kind are not wanting, but that such a man should devote much of his time for many years to the working out of a "theory of infinite justice," and then should publish the results of his intellectual labor, patiently elaborated, and in a form which at once invites the notice, and quickens the interest of experts in a theme that has enlisted the best energies of generation after generation of skilled casuists, within and without the church, is not without significance. Major Smith's argument is for the preëxistence, as well as the immortality, of the soul, and it is an argument evolved from the writer's own consciousness, rather than an induction from observed facts. Disregarding, for the moment, the value of Major Smith's contentions, the manner of his reasoning and the cogency of his statements are calculated to win and hold the attention of the trained student as well as of the novice in philosophy.

The conservative, Biblical view of the problem of immortality is set forth by the Rev. Albert A. Lathbury in a volume entitled "Life in Two Worlds" (Baker & Taylor Company). This writer makes a serious attempt, based on ethical and religious motives, to lead men to the consideration of the spiritual side of existence.

While to many religious teachers it seems desirable to seek more zealously for knowledge of the life to come, the title of the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer's new book, "One World at a Time" (Putnam's), suggests that possibly the present life offers ample incentives to good conduct without regard to its relations to the "other world." While Dr. Slicer writes as a Unitarian, he may justly claim, so far as the positions taken in his book are concerned, the active sympathy of a host of believers in other churches. Whatever may be thought of the special chapters in this book in defense of the Unitarian faith, there can be no question as to the wholesome tone and rational conclusions of those chapters which are addressed to people who are not quite sure that life is after all worth while.

The latest contribution to the controversy between science and religion is Mr. W. H. Mallock's "Religion

"Eternalism" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) is attracting so much attention from students of philosophy. Major Smith represents only himself. In the methods by which he has arrived at his conclusions, not less than in his manner of stating them, he has shown his independence of all schools and "tendencies" of thought. Since the close of the Civil War, in which he was wounded and captured, Major Smith has had an ac-

as a Credible Doctrine" (Macmillan). In this work, written from the point of view of an inquirer who has long been accustomed to the use of scientific methods, an attempt is made to exhibit theistic religion generally as a system worthy of reasonable acceptance. The writer addresses himself especially to those readers who desire to assent to a theistic system, but find it difficult to do so in the face of the verified facts of science. Perhaps the most important service rendered by the author is in pointing out the faulty methods pursued by controversialists on both sides.

From notes of lectures by the late Dr. Charles Carroll Everett, at the Harvard Divinity School, there has been compiled a little volume entitled "The Psychical Elements of Religious Faith" (Macmillan). These lectures comprise a survey of the methods of theological study, definitions of religion, and a discussion of the relation between science and religion.

As explained by President Jordan, of the Stanford University, in his brief introduction to "Jesus the Jew, and Other Addresses," by Harris Weinstock (Funk & Wagnalls Company), these addresses are designed "not especially for the theologian, nor for the layman; not

for the church, nor for the unchurched; not for the Christian, nor for the Jew; but for all who are earnestly interested in these inquiries." Some of the questions to which answers are attempted in this little volume are as follows: "Is the Messiah Yet to Come?" "Are the Jews God's Chosen People?" "Why Remain Jews?" "Shall Jew and Christian Intermarry?" The author, who is a Jewish liberal, is broad-minded and tolerant in his opinions of what Jew and Christian owe to each other, and in his view of



Photo by Bradley, N. Y.

REV. THOMAS R. SLICER.

Christianity as an ethical force in the world's history. His book ought to have a helpful influence in breaking down prejudice on the part of Jew and Gentile alike.

An eminently fair and impartial survey of modern religious activities is contained in a little volume entitled "The Spiritual Outlook," by Willard Chamberlain Selleck (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.). This writer has made it his business to point out what is good in the various religious movements now in progress in the world; but his optimism, while it may seem to many persons almost extreme, is based on common sense and an intelligent perception of the realities of life. To discuss in the same volume such topics as "Roman Catholicism as a Factor in Modern Civilization," "The Contribution of Protestantism in Spiritual and Social Problems," "The Present Stage of Theological Progress," "The Spiritual Significance of Christian Science," "The Influence of Universalism and Unitarianism," without giving offense to any of the adherents of the various sects involved, would seem to be almost an impossible achievement; but whatever the reader's predilections may be, he cannot fail to be impressed by the author's breadth of view and evident sincerity.

# THE SEASON'S BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

BY ERNEST KNAUFFT.

THE publishers this year have spared no amount of trouble in preparing dainty treats for the young folks' Christmas season. Excellent printing, attractive bindings, the pens of well-known authors,—Kipling, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Laura E. Richards, Robert W. Chambers, Andrew Lang, Professor Church,—and the pencils of talented artists, such as Oliver Herford, Reginald Birch, and Alice Barber Stephens, combine to make the book harvest luxuriant indeed! Thick books and thin books, narrow books and broad books, books of history and adventure, of nature-study and of home life! How can Santa Claus do better than to make books the major part of his pack? And will the reindeer be strong enough to draw the load? What a pity there are no automobile sleighs.

## KIPLING.

*Mowgli's all the name—the same | Me and Muvver took, | Like the Wolf-Child's other name, | In "The Jungul Book."*—RILEY'S "The Book of Joyous Children."

It is Kipling who knows best, among all writers, how to ingratiate himself into the hearts and memories of the little folks,—he takes them on his lap and "explains things" to them,—and so it certainly must be that in this season's literary About Ben Adhem's "book of gold" his name "leads all the rest."



Illustration (reduced) from "Just So Stories."

Not only is the volume of "Just So Stories" (Doubleday, Page & Co.) a jolly story book, but the author has drawn the pictures as well as written "the reading that goes all around them, just the easiest part." And while in these illustrations he does not wholly eclipse the picture-book makers to childhood, his graphic creations do dovetail so nicely with his verbal narrations that the young folks will never demand a "Just So" edition with any other illustrations. And these graffiti he has further firmly united to the text by ample explanatory captions, that in a naïve way go into detail of the panorama and explain not only what has been put in the composition, but what has been left out, and the reasons thereof. "I have not drawn Suleiman-ben Daoud," says Kipling, "but he is just outside the picture, very much astonished." Again: "The skin is just under the rocks, below the palm tree, in a cool place; that is why you can't see it;" and, "I haven't drawn the horse-hide curtain at the mouth of the Cave, because the Woman has just taken it down to be cleaned."

Mr. Kipling understands his child audience, and takes them into his confidence with little asides like these, and further admissions of his own shortcomings as an artist or writer, as "There are two other things that look like rats, but I think they are jack rabbits;" and

again, "All that black stuff is the banks of the gray-green greasy Limpopo River (but I am not allowed to paint these pictures)." All will heartily wish Mr. Kipling had been allowed to paint his pictures, and we can only hope that the publishers may issue a future edition with his colored illustrations.

## RILEY—HOWELLS—MARTIN.

*Wasn't it a good time, | Long time ago— | When we were little lads | And first played "show!"*—RILEY.

The mantle of Eugene Field has fallen upon James Whitcomb Riley, and as the children's laureate the first volume of poems he has published for several years, "The Book of Joyous Children," by James Whitcomb Riley, illustrated by J. W. Vawter (Charles Scribner's Sons), will be welcomed by the children and the lovers of children. Surely Mr. Riley carries around in the storehouse of his memory a larger vocabulary of child idiom than any other living author. There is no end to the pretty turns in his verse that depend upon juvenile word-pictures. We have borrowed from this volume for the headlines of our sections.



Illustration (reduced) from "The Book of Joyous Children."

However those who take sides against realists may charge W. D. Howells with selecting his heroines from among common-

place people, they can hardly charge it as a blemish that he paints with ultra-realism the barefooted, trousers-torn, hair-ungroomed, freckled-faced, retrouse-nosed, truant country lad of fifty years ago when he pictures him as a denizen of the Boy's Town. In fact, it is just exactly these touches of uncompromising realism that make his juveniles like those of Mark Twain and Thomas Bailey Aldrich,—*but generic* in contrast to the machine-made boys' book. And among the adult members of the household doubtless "The Flight

of Pony Baker," illustrated by Frances Scovel Shinn (Harper Bros.), will find as many readers as it will among the children.

Among the books that one is not sure should be placed with juveniles, since they are rather about children than solely for a child audience, is "Emmy Lou, Her Book and Heart," by "George Madden Martin," illustrated by Charles Louis Hinton (McClure, Phillips & Co.). Mrs. Mar-



Illustration (reduced) from "The Flight of Pony Baker."



Illustration (reduced) from "Emmy Lou, Her Book and Heart."

thing to build upon its basic foundation an edifice of other text-books, and carry the sum to and fro on an aching arm."

#### ADVENTURE AND HISTORICAL.

*I want to be a Soldier! I A Soldier! I A Soldier! I want to be a Soldier, with a sabre in my hand! Or a little carbine rifle, or a musket on my shoulder. I Or just a snare-drum, snarling in the middle of the band.*  
—RILEY.

"That which pleases long and pleases many," says Dr. Johnson, "must have some merit," and by this token we are forced to place the Henty books first in our list of stories of adventure. The late Mr. Henty knew his audience thoroughly; he wrote neither down nor up to it, but directly to it, so that any one presenting a boy (and we have heard of many a girl too, who was not averse to being classed with his admirers) with a copy of a Henty book for a Christmas gift is sure to bestow a welcome one. This year Mr. Henty's books are: "The Treasure of the Incas," "With the British Legions," and "With Kitchener in the Soudan," all illustrated by Wal Paget (Charles Scribner's Sons).

The success of books like "Richard Carvel," "To Have and To Hold," etc., have brought romantic novels in vogue, and it is not surprising that among the children's books we find similar stories of bygone epochs, where we meet the Puritan and the Cavalier, as in a "Little Captive Lad," by Beulah Marie Dix, illustrated by Will Grefé (Macmillan Company); or sit with King Arthur's knights at the Round Table, as in "Sir Marrok," by Allen French (Century Company); or play with children in the dawn of English history under the reign of King Arthur in "A Boy of a Thousand Years Ago," by Harriet T. Comstock, illustrated by George Darian (Lee & Shepard); follow the excitable French in the fifteenth century in "The Story of Joan of Arc," for boys and girls from eight to eleven, by Kate E. Carpenter, illustrated by Amy Brooks and from famous paintings (Lee & Shepard); or we ride trusty steeds in the time of the robber barons of Germany with the young hero Wulf, in "The Boy and the Baron," by Adeline Knapp (Century Company); or we find ourselves in the thick of the excitement during the sway of the strenuous Peter Stuyvesant during the Dutch occupation of New Amsterdam, in "Barnaby Lee," by John

Bennett, admirably illustrated by Clyde O. De Land (Century Company).

A simpler story, but containing less gallantry and intricacy of plot, is Jessie Andersen Chase's "Mayken: A Child's Story of the Netherlands in the Sixteenth Century" (A. C. McClurg & Co.).

The fact that Cyrus Townsend Brady was in the ministry prior to his devoting all his energies to story-writing, guarantees to parents that a boys' story by him will be wholesome in theme; and the further fact that he was an army chaplain, and smelt powder in the Cuban War, guarantees that his story of a sea-waif in the War of 1812, "In the Wasp's Nest," illustrated by Rufus Zogbaum (Charles Scribner's Sons), will not abound in anachronisms, nor present unfaithful pictures of naval life.

The name of the Rev. A. J. Church on a title-page guarantees that, coming from the pen of "Stories from Homer," the historical data will be correct, so that one can mark with a letter A his "Stories of Charlemagne," illustrated by George Marrow (Macmillan Company).

American History has not been ignored by our writers, and in "The Colonial Series," issued by Lee & Shepard, the reader goes "Marching on Niagara" (or "The Soldier Boys of the Old Frontier," by Edward Stratemeyer, illustrated by A. B. Shute) with Davis and Henry Morris, youthful soldiers in Colonel Washington's army. The foreword in "Brave Heart Elizabeth," a story of the Ohio frontier, by Adele E. Thompson,

illustrated by Lilian Crawford True, and published by Lee & Shepard, tells us that the heroine, Elizabeth Zane, really lived a century ago (it is after the Zane family that Zaneville, Ohio, takes its name), and that that information will make the exciting story of her daring adventures seem more graphic to the youthful reader we feel certain. "America's Story for America's Children," by Mara L. Pratt (D. C. Heath & Co.), is the fifth volume



Illustration (reduced) from "Mayken."



Illustration (reduced) from "Stories of Charlemagne."

of a series. The story is told in a colloquial manner apt to interest children, but the illustrations are not of the best. The illustrations in "From the Old World to the New," by Marguerite Stockman Dickson (Macmillan Company) are much better.

## FAIRY TALES.

*Wunst upon a time wunst | They wuz a Fairy King | An' ever'thing he have wuz gold— | His clo'es, an' ever'thing! | An' all the other Fairies | In his goldun Palace-hall | Had to hump an' hustle— | 'Cause he wuz boss of all!—RILEY.*

A publisher's notice, wishing to be complimentary, speaks of Caroline Wells' ability in "turning out engaging nonsense." In a very few years Miss Wells has suddenly forced herself to the very van of nonsense writers. But should one be apprehensive of her future, he would wince at this very expression of "turning out" nonsense, for unless this garrulous writer is careful she may suffer the fate of the lamentable Echo, and find that she will be able to "turn out" her rhymes only by means of reiteration. We become a trifle nervous for her good name when we read in the "Pete and Polly Stories," illustrated by Fanny Young Cory (McClurg Company) of the Ponderjee who came



Illustration (reduced) from "Folly In the Forest."

sailing "O'er a fibulous, fabulous ferry," "Twas a day in the last of Juvember," or this:

They went to sea in a Christmas tree,  
And merrily sailed away;  
One was a Portable Porcupine,  
And one was a Pig with a Bottle of Wine.

Such lines make the ghosts of Lewis Carroll and Edward Lear arise. Miss Wells must hurry up and secure her laurels, for graphophones are getting cheaper and cheaper every day.

The following, however, is more novel in conception:

A gentle giraffe from a llano  
Sat down at an upright piano,  
But his neck was so long  
That the whole of his song  
Was sung in a super-soprano.

In "A Phenomenal Fauna" (R. H. Russell), Miss Wells writes thus understandingly of "The Brick Bat":

Off through the stillness of the summer night  
We see the Brick Bat take his rapid flight.  
And, with unerring aim, descending straight,  
He meets a cat on the back garden gate.  
The Brick Bat could not fly alone,—  
Oh, no; there is a power behind the thrown.

She is also clever in defining "The Black Sheep," "The Common Swallow" and "The Jail Bird," but the points made are way beyond the comprehension of a child. Oliver Herford makes the pictures and excels in delineating "The Book Worm" and many things that fly,

like "The Shuttlecock," "The Flying Buttress," and "Time Flies."

Miss Wells is also the author of "A Nonsense Anthology" (Charles Scribner's Sons).

"Folly in the Forest"—(Henry Altemus), illustrations Reginald B. Birch,—and "Eight Girls and a Dog" (Century Company), the last a home story, are again by Carolyn Wells.

A goodly-sized folio, with a colored decoration on every page, is "The Princess Kallisto," by William Dana Orcutt, and illustrated by Harriette Amsden. The stories are meant to teach moral lessons of kindness, perseverance, and contentment, etc. (Little, Brown & Co.). Another story-book with plenty of illustrations of old-time favorites is "In a Happy Far-Away Land," by Ruth Kimball Gardiner, from tales told by Frances Palmer Kimball, illustrated by Howard Smith (Zimmerman's).

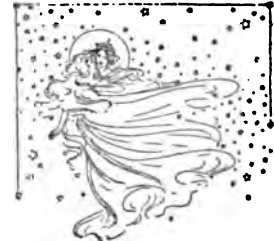


Illustration (reduced) from "Prince Silverwings."

"A Story of Live Dolls" is by Josephine Scribner Gates (Bowen-Merrill Company); "The Gift of the Magic Staff," by Fannie E. Ostrander, illustrated by Will D. Wiggins and Ella S. Brison, comes from Fleming H. Revell; Miss Mary Inlay Taylor is well known in the West as a novelist, but she makes her debut as a writer for little folks in "Little Mistress Hope," illustrated by Jessie Willcox Smith (A. C. McClurg & Co.).

All sorts of themes are selected by the authors of children's fairy books; but it is surely a little daring in Edward Earle Childs to challenge comparison with Gulliver's travels in Lilliput, as he does in "The Wonders of Mouseland" (the Abbey Press). Coque, the king's jester, is the hero of "Coque and the King's Children," by Cornelia Baker, illustrated by Lucy Fitch Perkins (A. C. McClurg & Co.). It is a very satisfactory piece of bookmaking. "In a Cart of Gold" is by P. L. Gray, and is illustrated by Bernard Gutmann (Saalfield Publishing Company).

J. M. Dent & Co., in England, and the Macmillan Company, in the United States, publish "The Reign of King Oberon," by Walter Jerrold, illustrated by Charles Robinson. The publishers, A. C. McClurg & Co., have evidently spared no pains in the production of "Prince Silverwings." It is by Mrs. Ogden Harrison, the wife of the present mayor of Chicago. Some of the illustrations are in color, and are by Lucy Fitch Perkins.



Illustration (reduced) from "The Reign of King Oberon."

Katharine Pyle, the sister of the well-known illustrator and author of children's books, Howard Pyle, has for several years published attractive juveniles, which she

illustrates herself. Her fairy stories are perhaps a trifle lacking in humor, but her continual output as a writer suggests that she must know how to please the young folks. Her books this year are, "As the Goose Flies" and "In the Green Forest" (Little, Brown & Co.).

#### HOME STORIES.

*Rich, in sooth, the volume's worth ! Not in classic lore, but rich in ! The child-sagas of the kitchen.*—RILEY.

In antithesis to the fairy and romantic books we have an equally long category of realistic books, stories of every-day life, like "Uncle Tom the Burglar" (by Mable E. Wotton, illustrated by Ida Waught and H. M. Brock (the Penn Company); "Two of the Best," by Dorothy Quigley, illustrated by Nam H. Drake (E. P. Dutton & Co.); "Tommy Remington's Battle," by Burton Egbert Stevenson (the Century Company); "The Cruise of the Dazzler," by Jack London (the Century Company); and "The Boys of the Rincon Ranch," by H. H. Canfield (the Century Company). In the Boy Donald series, by Penn Shirley, Sophy May's sister, we have for this season "Boy Donald and His Hero," illustrated by Bertha G. Davidson (Lee & Shepard). The narrative is in simple words for little ones.

The children are to be congratulated that so exquisite a writer as Thomas Nelson Page has penned for them "A Captured Santa Claus," illustrated by W. L. Jacobs (Scribners). The plot is unhackneyed. Colonel Stafford is about to be captured by the Union troops, and being in citizen's clothes, will be hanged if discovered in them. His little son Bob swims an icy brook and visits the Union camp, where he obtains from some Confederate prisoners a gray uniform, which he brings back to his father and thus saves him.

One of the sweetest of books portraying home life is "The Little Girl Next Door," by Nina Rhoades, illustrated by Bertha G. Davidson (Lee & Shepard). It is a story of a little blind girl of the little Lord Fauntleroy character, who succeeds, like that hero, in softening the austerity of a grandfather without knowing that she is his granddaughter. Miss Rhoades, herself blind, draws her heroine's character in faithful lines, and she has, moreover, constructed a rational plot which runs along smoothly from beginning to end.

As the past generation read the "Dotty Dimple" and the "Elsie Books," the present generation read the series which deals with the Pepper Family. This year Margaret Sydney narrates the adventures of "The Five Little Peppers Abroad." The book is well illustrated by Fannie Y. Cory (Lothrop Publishing Company).

#### TRAVEL.

*Where go the children ? Travelling ! Travelling !  
Where go the children, travelling ahead ? ! Some go  
to conquer things ; some go to try them ; ! Some go to  
dream them ; and some go to bed !*—RILEY.

One would have to have a mariner's compass pointing

not only north and south, but N. N. E. and S. S. W., to follow the courses that the geographical and historical tales take us. The authors seem to have left no cranny or corner of mother earth's domains unexplored. Everett T. Tomlinson takes us with four boys "Cruising on the St. Lawrence;" illustrated by A. B. Shute (Lee & Shepard). In another Thousand Island book, but in a lighter vein, the same region is described; it is "Esther at the Thousand Islands," by Flora Longfellow Turknott (Jennings & Pye of Cincinnati, and Eaton & Mains of New York). Eller M. Sexton crowds more novel information and gives us better illustrations than we generally find in such books, in her "Stories of California" (the Macmillan Company).



Illustration (reduced) from "Topsy Turvy Land."

The "Youth's Companion Series" (Ginn & Co.), takes us traveling well-nigh over the whole globe in "The Wide World," "Northern Europe," "Under Sunny Skies," "Toward the Rising Sun," and, "Strange Lands Near Home." A thoroughly up-to-date book, one of the "Pan-American Series," is "The Young Volcano Explorers, or American Boys in the West Indies," by Edward Stratemeyer, illustrated by A. B. Shute (Lee & Shepard), which deals with the eruption of Mont Pelée. Another book which takes children to the many points of the compass is "The Seven Little Sisters," by the late Miss Jane Andrew (Ginn & Co.). "Topsy Turvy Land—Arabia Pictured," by A. E. and S. M. Zwemer, takes us to the ever-interesting far East. It comes from the Fleming H. Revell Company.

#### PICTURE BOOKS AND NONSENSE BOOKS.

*An' ole Santy Claus an' Sleigh  
— ! An' Reindeers an' little Drum  
— ! Yes, an' Picture-books, "Tom Thumb," ! An'  
"Three Bears," an' ole "Fee-Faw."*—RILEY.

Among picture books the palm must be bestowed on Peter Newell's "Topsys and Turvys" (Century Company), with thirty-six reversible pictures, with an accompanying couplet, that will form an unending source of interest to the youngsters as they discern Mrs.



Illustration (reduced) from "Five Little Peppers Abroad."

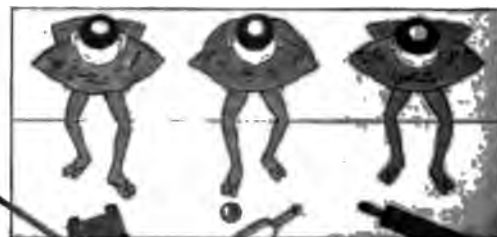


Illustration (reduced) from "Topsys and Turvys."

Burley stooping over, and read: "Rising early, Mrs. Burley in her garden meets the eye," and then reversing the picture discover, "When it's later, the inspector sees her hang her clothes to dry;" or they become solicitous at the fate of Bertram Bowles, "When Bertram Bowles fell off the dock so loudly did he shout," and then, turning the picture upside down, discover that the same figure serves to show that "Clarence Cowles leaned o'er the edge and hoisted Bertram out."

Mr. Denslow has already made a wide reputation with his "Father Goose," and his "Night Before Christmas," issued this year by Dillingham & Co., will be hailed with delight by his young admirers. The book is admirably printed on buff-tinted paper, from which the copious spaces of blue sing out in high soprano. Mr. Denslow's line is firm and strong, but his humor, we think, is sometimes commonplace, and we find his St. Nick a little too much of a Foxy Grandpa, for our fancy.

#### DENSLOW'S NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS

Illustration (reduced from the "Night Before Christmas.")



The renowned Golliwogs' whilom adventures on the bicycle, at the seashore, the polar regions, and in war, are fittingly continued, in this time of experiment in airoplanes, by their thrilling adventures in an airship. "The Golliwogs'-Air Ship," pictured by Florence K. Upton, verses by Bertha Upton (Longmans, Green).



Illustration (reduced) from "The Golliwogs' Air-Ship."

#### NATURE STUDIES.

*Summer or Winter, Spring or Fall, I Which do you like the best of all?—RILEY.*

It is a pleasant sign of the times that books of nature study are so frequently issued by our publishers. This year the list is an extensive one, including "Secrets of the Woods," by William J. Long, wherein he treats of the wood mouse, the otter, the squirrel, the deer, etc. The book is sympathetically illustrated by Charles Copeland. Clarence Hawkes in "Master Frisky" (Thomas Crowell & Co.) chronicles the doings of a beautiful and spirited collie dog.

When an author and an artist with such reputations

as have Robert W. Chambers and Reginald Birch collaborate in a book, "Outdoorland," and the Harpers publish it, and see that the illustrations (which are in color) are delicately printed; and when, further, the author aims not only at a fanciful fairy story, but plans

to teach the inquisitive mind of childhood some of the secrets of Nature's kinetoscope,—the genesis of the butterfly from the cocoon, and the metamorphosis of the frog from the tadpole,—then the little ones have a treat indeed.



Illustration (reduced) from "Secrets of the Woods."

The half-tone illustration, from a photograph, is frequently a blemish in a modern book, harmonizing poorly with the artist's drawing in the same or the imaginative scenes of the text; but in "Dogtown," by Mabel Osgood Wright (Macmillan Com-

pany), in the splendid photographic illustrations by the author, we certainly (with the exception of a few cuts that have been worked up by hand and spoiled) cannot deny that they form the major part of interest in the book, which, altogether, forms a genuine analysis of American rural life.

#### OTHER "JUVENILES."

*Parunts knows lots more than us, I But they don't know all things I 'Cause we ketch 'em, lots o' times - Even on little small things.—RILEY.*

It is claimed that more than a quarter of a million copies of *Chatterbox* (Dana, Estes & Co.) have been sold in America alone, and even a greater number in England, so it is wise perhaps to presume that the editor knows his business, but it does seem that, in these days of exquisite illustrations, the pictures in this book should be a little more artistic and lifelike.

Among the useful or information-giving class of books are: "The Boy, How to Help Him Succeed," by Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr. (Oakwood Publishing Company); "What a Girl Can Make and Do," by Lena Beard and Adelia Beard (Chas. Scribner's Sons). "Entertaining Santa Claus" is a juvenile cantata for Christmas, libretto by Rev. J. W. Carpenter, music by Charles H. Gabriel (Jennings & Pye). "The Bible for Children," arranged from the King James version, with a Preface by the Rev. Francis Brown, D.D., and an Introduction by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., Bishop of New York (Century Company), has been prepared with great care, and is handsomely printed.

We prophesy a great popularity for the rich treasury of six hundred pages of verse for the young, which Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith have collected under the title of "Golden Numbers" and McClure, Phillips & Co. have issued in faultless style.

There are not as many editions of classics issued this year as usual, but Andrew Lang follows up his success of his multicolored fairy books with "The Book of Romance," illustrated by H. J. Ford (Longmans, Green & Co.), wherein he relates the Arthurian legends, and introduces us to the Knights of the Round Table in picturesque narratives.

## NOTES ON THE NOVELS OF 1902.

**I**N grouping the novels published this year, it is noticeable that the vogue of the historical romance and story of adventure, and the widely published wealth and fame that have come to the most successful authors in this field, are still operating to bring more novel writers into it than into any other. Not only are the newer writers placing their faith in the kind of story which has proved so fortunate for Mr. Churchill, Miss Johnston, and Mr. Major,—a review of the titles and authors of the past year or so shows that there is a very large number of the authors who had previously maintained a respectable success or better in some other field of fiction-writing, who have been lured by the apparent avidity of the public for swashbuckler tales into trying their hand on the story of adventure.

Nor is there any decrease in the second large group of stories which are chiefly distinguished by their faithfulness to the local color of some American community,—which leave us with a picture of the life and surroundings of our brothers in some corner of this big and varied country. The one class of fiction that is conspicuous by its quantitative weakness is the "problem story."

What Dr. Talcott Williams said, two months ago, as to the absence of any great, overwhelming successes in novel-selling this year is still true at this writing. A number of novels, chiefly those by authors who have made great successes in previous years, have piled up sales which would have been thought excellent five years ago, but no novel in 1902 has sold in America anything like so well as "Richard Carvel," "The Crisis," "When Knighthood Was in Flower," "To Have and to Hold," or "David Harum." Several of the most important works of fiction of the year,—such as Mr. Owen Wister's charming story, "The Virginian," and Miss Edith Wharton's "The Valley of Decision,"—have been commented on by Dr. Williams in his article in the October REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

In the energetic, and often daring, attempts of the publishers to start their novel on a runaway course of sales some new devices are apparent in the mechanical make-up of books. For instance, there is a notable increase in the number of novels embellished with pictures from the best illustrators, and a striking increase in books with illustrations in color,—a natural outcome of the successful experiments made in the more sumptuous popular magazines in this style of illustration. With the possibilities of such sales of novels as have come in a few favored instances in the past two or three years, a publisher feels justified in making very large initial expenditures for enhancing the attractions of a fiction book if there can be adduced any good argument to show that these features may aid in catching the attention and favor of the reading public. In this way the selling of the great editions of popular novels may come to present the individual reader with something of the same sort of advantage he receives in purchasing and reading a copy of the great magazine of to-day,—in the phenomenal excellence of the mechanical work and art scheme made possible only by the division of the initial expenditures for these performances, resulting from a great circulation.

### HISTORICAL NOVELS AND STORIES OF ADVENTURE.

Prominent among the season's fresh stories of adventure, and of very adventurous quality, indeed, is Mr. Richard Harding Davis' "Captain Macklin" (Scribners). There seems to be a general opinion that this is the most successful of Mr. Davis' sustained efforts in fiction. The hero is a capital adventurer, with enough Irish blood in him to make a famous fighter and filibuster. The last of the "Fighting Macklins," he was dismissed from the United States Academy at West Point, drifts to New Orleans, and thence to Central America, where he becomes a dashing and delightful lieutenant of General Laguerre, himself an Irish-Frenchman, belonging to a dozen countries, and having fought for "every flag that floats." Captain Macklin is mixed up with some of the finest Central-American atmosphere of cartridge belt, Gatlings, cavalry charges, and mule trains that could be desired, and after enough fighting to be a surfeit for any average impetuous gentleman, he returns to New York, to take up a pretty love affair where he had left it off, and settles down to be an ordinary citizen at \$15 a week with Schwartz & Carboy, manufacturers of locks, hinges, and "agricultural things." The disgust of the born adventurer for this job is finely depicted, but before the captain can even start in on his duties, a cablegram comes from Laguerre, and the next French steamer carries the hero back to his well-beloved "free, homeless, untrammelled life of the soldier of fortune." "I wanted to see the shells splash up the earth again; I wanted to feel my leg across a saddle; I wanted to sleep on a blanket by a campfire; I wanted the kiss and caress of danger, the joy which comes when the sword wins honor and victory together; and I wanted the clear, keen view of right and wrong that is given only those who hourly walk with death." We are evidently going to hear more of Captain Macklin.

Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady's last volume contains not only the complete novel written last summer, "Woven With the Ship" (Lippincott), but a number of shorter pieces,—*"veracious tales of various sorts,"*—enclosed in the same covers. The novel is essentially a story of naval adventure, and is intended for a character sketch of a fine old admiral, "the veteran sailor, the young officer, the innocent woman that all loved, and—dare I say it—the mighty ship." Mr. Brady calls this book a war story without any war, a sea story without any sea. It could not, however, be called a love story without any love, for there is a great abundance of that commodity in the telling. Of the shorter stories, Mr. Brady assures us that each of them is founded on fact. One is suggested by a real diary the author had the privilege of inspecting, another deals with the historical mystery as to what became of a certain cargo of slaves captured by Decatur in the Mediterranean, while others are inspired by neglected chapters in history and biography.

Miss A. C. Laut's "Heralds of Empire" (Appletons), following her successful story, "Lords of the North," chooses a large field for its romance. It carries the reader's interest from the snow-bound Hudson Bay territory to the Boston of witchcraft time, and to the



London of Charles II. The great question of the national future of North America occupies the faculties and efforts of the picturesque figure Radisson, the gamester, adventurer, and hero, "who juggled with empires, and changed allegiance as he would his coat."

The famous journey of Lewis and Clark, 1804-06, up the Missouri, the Columbia, and to the Pacific, is the inspiration of Mrs. Eva E. Dye's novel, "The Conquest" (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.). She has aimed to embody in fiction the great epic of the struggle for America,—the story begins in 1774, and covers the entire period to 1838. Daniel Boone, Lord Dugmore, and other prominent personages of that birth period of the Republic are active in the situation besides the participants in the Lewis and Clark expedition. Mrs. Dye, herself a resident of Oregon, has made a special study of the country, the times, and records that concern Lewis and Clark. The subject of the novel is a timely one, in view of the centennial of the expansion of the United States to the Pacific, and the celebration of this great achievement in the St. Louis World's Fair.

Mr. Charles W. Buck, of Louisville, former United States Minister to Peru, has constructed a romance of the land of the Incas in "Under the Sun" (Louisville: Sheltman & Co.). The author has been a careful student at first hand of the Western coast of South America, and is exceptionally well equipped to reproduce in this work of fiction the romance and poetry of the picturesque days of Pizarro. There are thrilling and highly dramatic incidents in the story as he tells it.

The indefatigable Mr. Crockett brings us two new books for 1902, one of which, "The Dark of the Moon" (Harpers), is easily grouped with the historical novels. The scene is Scotland, at the time of the rise and downfall of the Levellers; there is the interesting tangle of gypsies, soldiers, lords, lovers, and sweethearts in Mr. Crockett's own style, and the not less interesting untangling of the same. Several of the characters have figured before in Crockett tales,—"The Standard Bearer" and "The Raiders."

In "The Coast of Freedom" (Doubleday, Page & Co.), Miss Adele M. Shaw has aimed to give a picture of life in New England in the time of William and Mary, and Governor Phips, as well as a story of adventure. The witchcraft craze, led by Cotton Mather, and the piratical expeditions with which the hero, Roger Verring, was concerned, give ample opportunity for highly colored action and incident, of which there is a plenty and well told.

Mr. Francis Lynde is a new writer, hailing from Tennessee, with a study on Lookout Mountain, Tenn. "The Master of Appleby," his first novel (Bowen-Merrill Company), is a story of the American Revolution. It is full to the brim of stirring incident. The scene is laid in the Carolinas, and the story deals with that part of the Revolutionary struggle in which the Catawba and Cherokee Indians were involved.

Miss Molly Elliott Seawell's "Francezka" (Bowen-Merrill Company) is a tale of France in the days of Louis XV. The story is told by an honest old soldier, Babache, whose idol is Count Maurice de Saxe. The contemplative spirit of the old warrior gives a pleasant contrast and easement to the turbulent scenes without which historical novels are not. Besides the military hero of the book, the Count de Saxe, and his adventures, there is the sentimental hero, Gaston Cheverny, and the heroine, Francezka. The villain is Gaston's own brother, who resembles him marvelously. Regnard

kidnaps the hero, impersonates him, and takes his wife. The plot is only untangled to end in a wholesale tragedy.

As one who knew Mr. S. Levett Yeats' proclivities might shrewdly guess from the title, "The Lord Protector" (Longmans, Green & Co.), is an historical novel centering about no less a person than Oliver himself. The lovers of the tale are harried by the Lord Protector, and they are not happy till his death and the advent of a "gracious king."

Mrs. Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer, too, appears with an historical novel, for which task her well-known historical work and study have prepared her. The hero of her story, "The Prince Incognito" (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.), is Rinaldo D'Este, cousin to Louis XV., who falls in love with a Protestant sweetheart. To escape the rigid laws of France against the marriage of Catholics and Huguenots, the prince gives up his rank and title, and escapes to the New World with his young wife.

In the "Gate of the Kiss" (Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company), a richly-colored story is wrought from Jewish history by Mr. John W. Harding. The time is the reign of King Hezekiah, when that monarch had repudiated the domination of Nineveh, and refused to pay further tribute to Sennacherib. The variegated colors of an Eastern court, the Assyrian pomp and splendor, make a luxuriant background. Historical figures, Isaiah and Sennacherib, dignify the narrative, which has its passionate love tale interwoven with the larger fabric of events.

The Viking days, with their great deeds, their hazy outlines, and their large heroic figures, make an admirable ground for the writer of romantic novels, and it is easy to see how Miss Ottilie A. Liliencrantz has come to be enamored of the race that furnished her with the material for her successful story, "The Thrall of Leif the Lucky" (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.). She has made a careful study of the Viking traditions, and has aimed to reproduce, in her book, this life of the Anglo-Saxon race in its boyhood. She maintains, in a foreword, that "for every heroic vice, the Vikings laid upon an opposite scale an heroic virtue." The volume is charming in its manufacture, and is handsomely illustrated in colors.

#### STORIES PICTURING THE LIFE OF AMERICAN COMMUNITIES.

New York society, the so-called "Four Hundred," furnishes the settings and characters for Mr. Julian Ralph's novel, "The Millionairess" (Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company). The lady who gives the title to the book, Miss Laura Lamont, shows how fine a woman can be and still remain in New York society. There are others in the plot who show how silly, if not degraded, New York society can be, and the residuum of Mr. Ralph's impressions of the metropolitan smart set are scarcely more favorable than the recently published views of Mr. Henry Watterson. Beekman, who plays millionaire to Miss Lamont's millionairess, is an attractive figure,—the wealthy young bachelor, who performs notable feats in journalism, exploration, big-game shooting, rather than keep a racing stable or spoil his naturally good health in dissipation. A desperate and unprincipled cousin of the millionairess, Mr. Jack Lamont, a weak young clergyman helping Laura in her philanthropic work in model villages, and some women enemies of the heroine, who plot to

harm her reputation, make trouble and scandal enough before the millionairess and Courtlandt Beekman are safely married. Mr. Ralph's very wide experience as a journalist, and his direct, vigorous style of telling the tale, have enabled him to construct an eminently readable novel, and the adventures of his millionairess make, too, for very wholesome thought upon the tendencies of a community which is coming to contain so many people who have more money than they easily know what to do with.

Mr. Booth Tarkington follows up his "Gentleman from Indiana" and "Monsieur Beaucaire" with "The Two Vanrevels" (McClure, Phillips & Co.), a cheerful, fresh, love story of old-fashioned times in the Middle West. The plot is chiefly composed of the troubles which arose from the two Vanrevels getting mixed up. For though one was a most indubitable hero, while the other was as indubitable a scamp, they were sufficiently alike in form and feature to make a fairly successful tangle in a love story. The time is that of the Mexican war, but Mr. Tarkington successfully withstands the temptation to make an historical novel.

Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts' little heroine in "Barbara Ladd" (Boston: L. C. Page & Co.) begins her troubles by running away from her New England home, at the age of fourteen, with the idea of taking refuge with a favorite Uncle Bob. She does not find him, but she has a canoe ride with a boy who takes himself and her very seriously, and who, after many things had happened, marries her. The chief interest in Mr. Roberts' story is the exquisitely tender note he strikes when the shifting scenes bring his characters into contact with the woods, the fields, and nature.

Mr. Jack London has drawn his heroine boldly enough in "A Daughter of the Snows" (Lippincott). Frona Welse is the name of this engaging and imperturbable young lady, and she goes right up into the Yukon mining country without the sign of an escort or chaperon,—into places where no white woman had ever been seen except vaudeville "queens." Mr. London makes out a most attractive, if not an entirely convincing, figure of this cool, handsome young woman, who does not know fear or mock modesty, and his book presents a clear, bold picture of life in the Alaskan gold country.

Mr. Harrison Robertson's new Kentucky story, "The Opponents" (Scribners), begins with the ruin of the hero's home, and ends with his tragic death many years later, when Tunstall is on the verge of finding happiness again. The distinction of the book is in the vigorous description it contains of latter-day Kentucky political warfare.

Another new novel in which politics figure even more essentially than in Mr. Robertson's story is "Margaret Bowlby," by Edgar L. Vincent (Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company), who, as a member of the New York Legislature, had an opportunity to study at first hand the workings of the State "machine." The hero, Robert Kemp, is a young mine superintendent, in love with the daughter of his employer, Captain Bowlby. He opposes his employer politically, and fights the "machine" to a finish, ending up with the winning of his sweetheart and the governorship of the State. The inner working of the Albany ring will be explained by this story in an easy course of study.

The tendency of the novelist in these days of rapid construction, to choose a timely subject is seen again in Mr. W. F. Gibbons' "Those Black Diamond Men" (Revell). It is the life and work in the Pennsylvania

anthracite coal regions that the story portrays with an evidently close acquaintance with the community and its conditions. The story shows how much of the trouble in the mining country has been due to the over-importation of foreign labor, and the herding together of great bodies of Italians and Slavs. It pictures, too, the heroism of the miners and their wives when they are called on to make sacrifices in a common cause.

A quiet New York village, old-fashioned and Calvinistic, is the community Mr. Henry E. Rood essays to picture in "Hardwicke" (Harpers). The shrewd old Presbyterian deacon, Hardwicke, brings a new minister to the town, the Rev. Ernest Robertson, and the young divine's theology is some hemispheres broader than the accepted tenets of his congregation. The shock of all this is heightened for Mr. Hardwicke by finding his daughter in love with the lax young man, and the irate father drives Miss Hardwicke out of his house. With the aid of a rich and good-natured, but dissipated, young man the lovers are happily united.

Mr. Le Roy Armstrong, in "The Outlaws" (Appletons), has surrounded the digging of the old Wabash Canal, in Indiana, with something of an epic glow. His book makes another chapter in the tale of the building of the West. Dan Rank, the hero, finds the construction of the canal devolving upon himself alone, and sees it through with heroic courage and energy in spite of many obstacles. There are some dashing incidents in the pursuit of the horse thieves, the part of the story that gives the novel its name,—and, naturally, a pretty love story to lighten the stress of the pioneer labor and fighting.

"The Rustler," by Miss Frances McElrath (Funk & Wagnalls), is daringly conceived. The hero, Jim, "a cow-puncher," becomes a rustler, or cattle thief, when he fails to win his sweetheart, an Eastern woman visiting Jim's boss. With his band of desperadoes he carries off his innamorata to the Hole-in-the-Wall country. There the coquette evolves into a missionary, who finally converts the whole band, Jim included. The book gives a good picture of the life and manners of the Wyoming cattle ranches, and of the conditions which made the "Rustler War" of a few years back.

It is a quiet back-country New Hampshire village that Mr. F. L. Pattee finds his story, "Mary Garvin" (Crowell) in. The son of the village blacksmith is engaged to the quiet, sensible daughter of a farmer, the lady whose name makes the title. A "summer boarder" girl, with riches and nerves, shows Luke new possibilities in the field of femininity, and he is tempted away from his country sweetheart for a time. The quaint humor of the farmhand character and the quiet simplicity of the setting of the whole tale make it a pleasant book.

Somehow the title of Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's last story, "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn" (Scribners), suggests a rollicking story of the sea, but it is something very different. We are introduced to the luxurious and fascinating graces of the best Virginia life in the fifties of the last century, and to an Oliver Horn who is a painter and not a mariner. His voyage is to New York,—to make his fortune,—and the atmosphere of both the Northern and the Southern cities is reproduced by a writer who knows them well. Margaret, the sweetheart, is an engagingly unconventional young lady, and the whole story has a swing and directness that tend to confirm the rumor that it is founded on the events of Mr. Smith's own life.

Mr. Frank Lewis Nason is a mining engineer, who publishes his first novel in "To The End of the Trail" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). It is the big, free life of the Colorado mining camps that gives this story its distinction. There is a grim humor in his "tough" characters, and very much the same sort of raw vice and virtue that we remember in the mining communities of Bret Harte's stories.

Miss Frances Charles has chosen Arizona, a new field, for her essay in fiction, and a plot even more unusual,—for the story is built around the curious hatred of a rich old farmer for his son. There is something of the breeziness and vigor of the big silver country in the book, which is called "In the Country God Forgot" (Little, Brown & Co.).

There is a strong and engaging figure drawn by Herbert M. Hopkins in "The Fighting Bishop" (Bowen-Merrill Company), the stern and strong-willed Ohio pioneer, who destines his seven sons for the church. The domineering nature of the bishop drives his boys into various directions, but all different from the path he had laid out. The Civil War breaks out, and the bishop espouses the Southern cause, while his sons are ardent Unionists. So the strong man's troubles grow, until two of the sons die on the field of Gettysburg, and a girl softens the bishop's heart. The Ohio farmer's life of the sixties is well pictured in this unusual story.

Miss Nancy Huston Banks' new volume, "Oldfield" (Macmillan), is a quiet and reposeful story of Kentucky life. The quaint charm of the little old ladies, Miss Judy and Miss Sophia, and the delicate characterization of their old-fashioned figures, mark a greater care in literary workmanship than one is wont to find in the volumes of "current fiction." Whether "Oldfield" will be a "best selling" book or not, it is a story with distinction, and deserves reading.

"The Master of Caxton," by Miss Hildegard Brooks (Scribners), is called by the publishers "a story of the good old-fashioned sort." It is also a sensible and shrewd portrayal of Southern life of to-day, markedly free from maudlin sentimentality. The plot chiefly involves Cassandra, a Southern girl, who has been adopted by a wealthy Northern woman. When the heroine comes into her fortune she gives it up rather than remain an exile from her home and a stranger to her brothers.

Mr. J. P. Mowbray's new book, "Tangled Up in Beulah Land" (Doubleday, Page & Co.), takes us to a new scene, the wilds of Pennsylvania, where, Mr. Mowbray shows us, it is possible to construct a good tangle of incidents for a plot, as well as in more effete communities. The character Polly is exquisite, and Mr. Mowbray is, as always, clever, and, as always, keenly sensitive to the literary possibilities of nature.

The career of a successful surgeon in the city of Chicago is the theme of Mr. Frank H. Spearman's "Doctor Bryson" (Scribners). The author was himself educated to be a physician, and such a motive came naturally for his first novel. The atmosphere of the book is thoroughly that of Chicago, and it amounts to a present-day study of life and manners in that city.

The Rev. Alfred H. Henry is a Methodist minister who, during a five years' incumbency at Salt Lake, studied the early history of the Mormons in Utah as a basis of his novel, "By Order of the Prophet" (Revell). The story is built on the love of a fine young Christian girl for a Mormon missionary, and the tragedy in her life when, by order of Brigham Young, the husband

was obliged to practice polygamy. The dark intrigue and turbulence of the founding of the Mormon colony give an abundance of action to the tale, which makes a useful contribution to the history of this anomalous valley of Utah.

The wide, blizzard-swept prairies of Dakota, and the brave, hard life of the Northwestern farmer of a quarter-century ago, color strongly the "Biography of a Prairie Girl," by Eleanor Gates (Century Company). Indeed, the whole volume is a veracious picture of the struggle with the soil and the wind and the sun, the homely pleasures and privations of the prairie folk, and the narrative is subordinate.

Mr. Frederic Remington can reproduce the godless life of the frontier West, of the miner, the scout, the soldier, with inimitable truth and humor, whether it is pictures he is making or stories he is telling. His novel, "John Ermine" (Macmillan), tells the tale of a white foundling among the Indians, who is delivered over by the redskins to an old-man-of-the-mountains for an education, and who becomes a famous scout for the United States soldiers. The book is illustrated, of course, with Mr. Remington's drawings. The text and illustrations together give a perfect picture of frontier life in Nevada and the great plains.

It is an isolated ranch on Puget Sound that Ella Higginson uses for her story, "Mariella of Out-West" (Macmillan). This writer has great talent for conveying the spirit of the far Northwest country and the life of which she is a part, and this story is a worthy effort to give us understanding of that majestic land.

#### A FEW VOLUMES OF SHORT STORIES.

Books of short stories are few and far between, relatively speaking. They are reputed to be little in demand by the fiction-reading public.

Mr. Samuel Minturn Peck has been known as a writer of graceful verses showing a keen appreciation of the varying moods of nature in his Alabama home. He now appears, for the first time, with a volume of prose sketches in fiction, "Alabama Sketches" (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.), chiefly in dialect, negro and white. The little stories are pleasant and true to life, and form a worthy volume in the series of books of Southern sketches projected by the publishers.

Mr. Robert Barr's gay and slightly fantastic touch is seen again in the stories collected in the volume "A Prince of Good Fellows" (McClure, Phillips & Co.). The anecdotes and traditions of the picturesque monarchs of Scotland furnish themes for the tales.

Miss Josephine Dodge Daskam has made a great success of her stories of children, seven of which appear in the present volume, "The Madness of Philip" (McClure, Phillips & Co.). The author has somehow the knack of getting at the same view of life the little ones take. The most amusing of all the tales is "Ardelia in Arcady," which tells of the sudden translation of a little slum girl from the dirt and hubbub of the tenements to the country, and how the rich cream disgusted her, and the cows frightened her, and things generally went wrong until her heart yearned for the Bowery sights and sounds.

The "Children of the Frost," who give the title to Mr. Jack London's volume of short stories (Macmillan), are the Alaskan Indians and Eskimos of the great northern barrens,—“the bad lands of the Arctic, the deserts of the Circle, the bleak and bitter home of the musk-ox and the lean plains wolf.” Mr. London gets

right into the lives and hearts of these primitive folk, and tells the stories from their point of view. It is a new field, and is exploited by a writer who has a quick sympathy for the dramatic possibilities of these lonely humans and the wide expanse of nature in which they are lost.

Mr. H. A. Hinkson's book, "The Point of Honour" (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.), is a collection of short stories of the doings of certain rollicking, fighting Irish gentlemen of the days when dueling and hard drinking were the proper thing for your true gentleman.

"Melomaniaes," by Mr. James Humecker (Scribners), introduces us most sardonically to the lives and loves of musicians and opera singers of Symbolist and Bohemian cults. They leave us rather wishing we knew less than the author of these mysteries. The tales are doubtless exaggerated in their irony; the diseased phases of Nietzsche, Wagner, Schopenhauer, and Ibsen are reproduced almost too daringly for pleasure.

Excellent literary work is shown in Mr. Samuel Gordon's "Strangers at the Gate" (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society). The eighteen stories are thorough and artistic stories of Jewish peasant life, that stand out in their conscientious workmanship from the run of current fiction. Mr. Gordon is a worthy compeer of Mr. Zangwill.

Miss Elizabeth C. Jordan's "Tales of Destiny" (Harpers), are essentially stories of New York men and women, chiefly young men and women, whether we meet them traveling in Russia, dancing at a ball in the Latin Quarter, or walking in Madison Square. Miss Jordan has a good eye for the dramatic incident, whether as editor or story-teller. She is becoming well known in the latter capacity, as well as in the rôle of conductor of *Harper's Bazar*.

#### FIVE NOVELS OF HUMOR AND SATIRE.

Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin is more delicious than ever in the "Diary of a Goose Girl" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), whose chief fault is too much brevity. Mrs. Heaven, the landlady in the quaint old village to which the goose girl betakes herself, is a she-Polonius, only surpassed in amusing solemnity by the geese themselves that fill out the *dramatis personæ*. Anybody that can read the "Goose Girl" without pleasure is past comfort.

The perennial Mr. John Kendrick Bangs gives us for 1902 a new budget of fooling, this time in a sort of Mount Olympus up-to-date, where the gods of Greek and Roman mythology disport themselves amazingly in modern surroundings. The book is called "Olympian Nights" (Harpers).

Mr. Ernest Crosby's Tolstoyan ideas concerning peace and war are well known, but his sympathizers and opponents have not before seen his philosophy taught by such a novel method as "Captain Jinks" (Funk & Wagnalls), a satirical story burlesquing American militarism with an unsparing pen. We meet, thinly disguised, many of the notabilities and post-bellum incidents of the Spanish War.

"Elizabeth Pullen," the author given on the title-page of the new story, "Mr. Whitman" (Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company), is none other than Elizabeth Cavazza, well known to American readers from her shorter pieces. "Mr. Whitman" is a quaint and whimsical tale in something of the Stockton style. Mr. Jeremiah Whitman, a practical American business man and wholesale dealer in tanners' supplies, is traveling

in Italy when he has the apparent misfortune to be captured by brigands. His practical mind is at once occupied in a project to put their operations on a good business basis, and he organizes them into a "Society for the Relief of Travelers from Superfluous Luggage," he being treasurer, secretary, and freight agent, and "at all times constituting a quorum."

Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart's new story of negro character is "Napoleon Jackson" (Century Company). This colored gentleman is formed by nature for a life of rest, and to his wife is given the honor of supporting the family. Miss Stuart is as successful as usual in this humorous vein of hers.

#### FICTION WITH VARIOUS MOTIVES AND SCENES.

The possibilities of London's Kensington Gardens, with their baby carriages, nursemaids, and very young youngsters, have scarcely been suspected before they were used in Mr. J. M. Barrie's new story, "The Little White Bird" (Scribners). There is no definite story told,—or, rather, no story definitely told. There is no hero save David, a little boy, and no heroism and no love story,—except that wherever a little boy, his mother, and Mr. Barrie are there must be these things. The poetic glimpses, now pathetic, now humorous, of child-nature, woman-nature, and man-nature given in these half-whimsical records of the author's dealings with David, and his mother, "Mary A—," show Mr. Barrie at his very best, and it is clear that no one else in the world could do such a book nearly so well. There is throughout the volume the subtle charm of the tenderness of a strong man who knows children and loves them.

In "One's Womenkind," Mr. Louis Zangwill (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.) has made a story that will "help women to understand men by teaching women how men fail to understand them." The scene is laid in London. The hero, Hubert, is constantly on the stage of the story, and is a very attractive and well-drawn figure.

The author of that truly wonderful dog story, "Bob, Son of Battle," Mr. Alfred Ollivant, publishes another canine epic in "Danny" (Doubleday, Page & Co.). The grim, great-hearted Scotch laird, the love he and his servants come to have for the irresponsible foundling terrier, "Danny," and the tragic death by poisoning of the dog, make a tale with pathos enough for even those who have not come under the spell of dog-companionship.

The search for happiness is the burden of Dr. Henry Van Dyke's nine stories published in the volume called "The Blue Flower" (Scribners). Dr. Van Dyke has told the stories in allegorical fashion, after the manner of the German novelist in "Heinrich von Ofterdingen." Different men search for a different thing in the hunt for happiness, and each story shows a different ideal of the searcher. The dominant characteristic and the greatest charm of all the tales is Dr. Van Dyke's passionate love for nature and his fine use of his acquaintance with the woods and fields and skies and their inhabitants. The volume is illustrated with full-page drawings in colors.

Mr. Marion Crawford's new novel "Cecilia" (Macmillan) deals with a love story in modern Rome. Cecilia is an exceptional type of Italian girl, who not only dances well, but thinks, reasons, and dreams poetically. Guido d'Este, of royal birth, and his bosom friend, Lamberto Lamberti, a somewhat rugged sailor and fighter, strive

for the hand of Cecilia, and make the story in the strife.

The hapless reconstruction days of the South, with their carpet-baggers, negro riots, and wholesale corruption, furnish the theme for Mr. Joel Chandler Harris' novel "Gabriel Tolliver" (McClure, Phillips & Co.). It is understood that the story is largely founded on the events of the boyhood of the author of "Uncle Remus." The old-fashioned, simple, and reposeful life of the Georgia "Shady Dale" of this story contrasts finely with the hurlyburly of the times, and in the pretty love story, — a boy-and-girl affair, — Mr. Harris shows that his hands are deft in other than folklore work.

Mr. Crockett, not satisfied with giving us "The Dark of the Moon" this season, has added "The Banner of Blue" (McClure, Phillips & Co.), in which David Clendening, a religious enthusiast, and his daughter are the chief figures. The story is decidedly well told, and gives an excellent picture of Scotch life and manners, from laird to peasant.

Mr. Edward Marshall, author of "Lizette," a story of the Latin Quarter (New York: Lewis, Scribner & Co.), is the brave journalist who was so terribly wounded in the Santiago campaign of the Spanish War. His first novel, just published, tells the love affair of a New York banker's son, who turns artist and finds a real and fine love in a little grizette of the Latin Quarter. The story has much tenderness and pathos.

Mr. Roy R. Gilson has utilized the small boy in his volume of short stories, "In the Morning Glow" (Harpers), to tell tales on the rest of the family, from grandfather down.

Mrs. Mary Stewart Cutting's "Little Stories of Married Life" (McClure, Phillips & Co.) are direct, simple little pictures of the home life of the average men in and about a great city that have an engagingly light and sympathetic touch. Mrs. Cutting is a resident of a New Jersey suburb of New York; she has only of recent years attempted anything ambitious in fiction, but has been known as a writer of children's stories. The present volume is inspired by just the problems, fatigues, pleasures, and temptations that beset the average "commuter" into New York. They are sympathetic, wholesome, and true.

Miss Alice Woods is clever enough in "Edges" (Bowen-Merrill Company), a story illustrated with the author's own drawings, and very *chic* they are. These sketchy portraits of the heroine and the bright, witty dialogue of the story are quite unusual in their quality. Miss Eleanor Lloyd Allen and the young man with whom she takes up in an exhilaratingly unconventional way, are both artists, recently emerged from the art-student phase, and with fresh memories of "the Quarter." The young lady visits the gentleman, who is something of a recluse, under circumstances which exclude the conception of a Mrs. Grundy, each finds the other exceptionally interesting and "different," and the rest of the course of true love is run rather more smoothly than is usual with two people with so much spice and cleverness in their make-ups. The tasteful, yet rather daring, appearance of the book, with the pleasant free-hand art of its cover and the tinted paper, is thoroughly in keeping with the temperament of Eleanor Lloyd Allen. Miss Woods is a talented young woman of Indianapolis, daughter of the late Judge William Allen Woods, of that city; this is, we believe, her first literary bow to the public. Her ability as an artist has been recognized for several years.

Mr. David Graham Phillips has written in "Her Serene Highness" (Harpers) a pleasant romance of the Anthony Hope type. A young Chicago millionaire, traveling in Europe, and a German princess are the pair who make the story, which has a boar fight, a duel, and other effective romantic aids to interest.

Mr. John Luther Long's shorter stories have charmed us into expecting something very agreeable in this full-grown novel, "Naughty Nan" (Century Company), nor are we disappointed; although there is not a very important story to tell. Nan is too fascinating to allow the interest to flag. She is very wicked in the matter of dealing with men's hearts, but not otherwise. It is a type this writer well understands.

The attempt to abolish rents in New York sixty years ago furnished the political struggle that makes the story of a "A Downreuter's Son," by Ruth Hall (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The juvenile characters of the books are much in evidence, and are well handled.

Shalisha Pilgrim, the heroine of Mrs. Henry Dudeney's new novel, "Spindle and Plough" (Dodd, Mead & Co.), is a landscape gardener by profession, with an epic love for her craft and for nature. The contrast of her strong, fine nature with the shallowness about her, — especially in her weak mother, — and the final surrender of her self-sufficient nature to the need of a lover, make the story. The scene is laid in England.

The "Disciple of Plato," by Alligood Beach (Boston: Roberts Publishing Company), has the scene laid in Paris, very much so indeed. The atmosphere of Parisian morals, or lack of them, hangs rather heavily over the story, which is told, however, with much skill, and is handsomely and effectively illustrated.

It is a curious story, full of dramatic situations, that Dr. Charles Frederic Goss has just published, "The Loom of Life" (Bowen-Merrill Company). A young girl in our South, but born in Greece and of Hellenic ancestry, is betrayed by her loving Southern nature into trusting her lover too much. When the shock of his desertion has embittered her, and has brought up the pagan Greek in her, she pursues him and has him ruined, — when a softer, more Christian spirit triumphs over her hate.

"Roger Drake," by Henry Kitchell Webster (Macmillan), is the story of a Captain of Industry told in the first person. The successful "Captain" confesses at the end of his biography that the long struggle "had left a scar," and doubtless many a millionaire has had to admit the presence of the bondage that making money has brought. As an effort to imagine the life struggle of a great man of business from the inner point of view, Mr. Webster's book has decided merit.

The story of "Adam Rush" from the night of his birth to the moment when Constance says "Yes" is a very pleasant one as told by Mr. Lynn Roby Meekins (Lippincott), and the quiet charm of the life at Wheatley Hundred is well depicted.

Mr. Charles Harriott's new story, "Love With Honor" (John Lane), introduces us to a London scene, and a London Bohemia, and ends its love story with becoming prettiness.

A love story well told, the scene in colonial Virginia, is "The Wooing of Judith," by Sara B. Kennedy (Doubleday, Page & Co.).

Mr. A. E. W. Mason's new story, "The Four Feathers" (Macmillan), begins in military company in London, and takes us to Egypt and into the campaign against the Dervishes.

# INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the November numbers of periodicals.  
For table of abbreviations, see last page.

- Aberdeen, Earl of, J. McCarthy, Out.**  
**"Adam Bede," True Story of Characters in, W. Mottram, Leish.**  
**African Fame, New Aspirants for, H. M. Stanley, Fort.**  
**Air, Compressed, in the Machine Shop, W. L. Sanders, CasM.**  
**Alaskan Boundary Controversy, N. Patterson, Can.**  
**American Character: Is It Declining? G. P. Morris, WW.**  
**American Life, Moral Soundness of, J. Ralph, WW.**  
**American Revolution, Prologue of the—1., J. H. Smith, Cent.**  
**Andersson, Charles John, H. A. Bryden, Long.**  
**Angling: Big Game of the Atlantic Surf, J. W. Muller, O.**  
**Apprentices in Great Britain, F. Barter, CasM.**  
**Apprentices in the United States, E. H. Parks, CasM.**  
**Arbitration, Compulsory, J. A. Hobson, NAR.**  
**Arbitration in Labor Troubles: Can It be Effective? WW.**  
**Arbitration—Its Uses and Abuses, H. Justi, SocS.**  
**Arbitration of Labor Disputes in Australasia, H. D. Lloyd, Atlant.**  
**Architecture:**  
**Cottages, Designs for, IntS.**  
**Facade, Renaissance Leaning, at Genoa, W. H. Goodyear, Arch.**  
**Hotels, Modern New York, W. Hutchins, Arch.**  
**Innovation in Architecture, An, Arch.**  
**Argentine Republic, Crisis in the, E. Lorini, NA, October 1.**  
**Army: Use of Native Troops in Our New Possessions, J. W. Ward, JMSL.**  
**Art:**  
**Abbey, Edwin A., at Work, C. T. Bateman, YW.**  
**Arts and Crafts Movement in England, R. F. Zueblin, Chaut.**  
**Athlete in Bronze and Stone, C. B. Fry, Str.**  
**Belgian Social Art—II., M. A. Leblond, Revue, October 15.**  
**Bruges, Early Flemish Pictures at, O. Maus, MA.**  
**Caricature, American, and Comic Art—II., La T. Hancock, Bkman.**  
**Chapel of the Ascension and Mr. Frederic Shields, I. Langridge, AJ.**  
**Chavannes, Puviss de, Caricaturist, L. Roger-Miles, Harp.**  
**China Decoration, Originality in, Edith P. Wiseman, BP.**  
**City, Art in the, J. Schopfer, Arch.**  
**Decorative Art Exhibition at Turin, G. Cena, NA, October 16; P. S. Reinsch, WW.**  
**Drawing in Pen and Ink, H. Furniss, MA.**  
**Dutch Art, J. H. Gore, AnA, October.**  
**Educational Side of Art, F. E. Elwell, Arena.**  
**English Painting in America—II., F. A. King, Chaut.**  
**Gibson, Charles Dana, M. H. Spielmann, MA.**  
**Glass Painting and Staining, G. E. Walsh, AI.**  
**Handicraft, Modern Artistic, C. H. Moore, Atlant.**  
**India, Pictorial Art of, E. B. Havell, IntS.**  
**Japan, Painters of, A. Morrison, MonR.**  
**Lalique, René, Jeweller, G. A. Fournier, MA.**  
**Lavery, John, J. S. Little, IntS.**  
**Leather, How to Tool and Emboss, Katherine Girling, LHJ.**  
**Macbeth, Ann, Embroidery by, F. H. Newbery, IntS.**  
**Mezzotint, Art of the, G. C. Teall, AI.**  
**Mural Paintings, Important Quartet of, E. R. W. Holbrook, BP.**  
**National Competition, 1902, C. L. Eastlake, and A. Valance, MA.**  
**New Art and Old Masters, V. C. Prinsep, MA.**  
**Ostertag, Blanche, Isabel McDougall, BB.**  
**Pasternak, the Painter of Tolstoy, P. Pawetti, Out.**  
**Pictures, Most Precious, F. Dolman, Str.**  
**Prevati, Gaetano, A. Melani, IntS.**  
**Prints, Old, Some Gossip About, C. A. Court, Black.**  
**Sales, Picture, of 1902, W. Roberts, MA.**  
**Sculpture, French, of To-day, F. Lees, Arch.**  
**Shaw, W. Byam: His Pictures from the Book of Ecclesiastes, P. G. Konody, MA.**  
**Silver Work by Iroquois Indians, Harriet M. Converse, AI.**  
**Tattoo Artist, A. G. Bolton, Pear.**  
**Turin Exhibition, L'Art Nouveau at the, A. Melani, Arch.**  
**Turner's Last Swiss Drawings, E. Dillon, AJ.**  
**Waddeston Bequest to the British Museum, C. H. Read, AJ.**  
**Warne-Browne, A. J., Work of, A. L. Baldry, AJ.**  
**Wolf, Henry, the Wood Engraver, J. J. A. Becket, AI.**  
**Wood-Points, a Novelty in Pictorial Art, E. J. Hurlbut, BP.**  
**Artist Estate, Quiet Control of the, H. H. Lewis, WW.**  
**Astronomy, Rationale of, W. J. Colville, Mind.**  
**Astronomy: Our Autumn Night Skies III., Elsie A. Dent, Can.**  
**Athletics, College, Paternalism in, W. R. Bridgman, EdR.**  
**Authors, English, Memories of, Lipp.**  
**Authors, Personal Recollections and Appreciations of, G. W. Smalley, McCl.**  
**Autograph-Hunter, H. Furniss, Str.**  
**Bailey, Philip James, E. Gosse, Crit: Fort.**  
**Balzac, Popularity of, at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century, G. Ferry, Revue, October 15.**  
**Baku, Blazing Oil Wells of, W. G. Fitzgerald, Cass.**  
**Bangkok: The Venice of the Far East, F. Mory, Cath.**  
**Bank, Practical Work of a, BankNY, October.**  
**Bank Report, Analysis of a, O. Newfang, BankNY, October.**  
**Banking in the Leading Cities, BankNY, October.**  
**Banking Position in Germany, W. C. Dreher, BankL.**  
**Banks, New York, and the Treasury, W. R. Lawson, BankL.**  
**Bear, Grizzly, Lore, H. G. Tinsley, O.**  
**Beef-Trust, The So-Called, G. B. Fife, Cent.**  
**Beetle Life, Romance of, J. Scott, YM.**  
**Berry, Sir Edward, W. H. Fitchett, Corn.**  
**Bible: How it Came Down to Us, F. G. Kenyon, Harp.**  
**Billiards, Masters of, W. Broadfoot, Bad.**  
**Birds: How They Amuse Themselves, Olive Thorne Miller, Leish.**  
**Birds, Water for the, B. W. Evermann, CLA.**  
**Boston, Ancient and Modern, M. Schuyler, PMM.**  
**British Academy, J. Brent, Mun.**  
**Brittany, Four Seasons in, A. Custaigne, Cent.**  
**Brooks Tavern, Acton, Massachusetts, The Tale of, F. B. Noyes, NEng.**  
**Brown, George, C. Whibley and R. Barr, McCl.**  
**Bruno, Giordano, in England, QR, October.**  
**Brussels-Ostend Ride, 1902, JMSL.**  
**Builder, An American, in England, WW.**  
**Burns, Robert, as an English Poet, D. C. Murray, Contem.**  
**California, the Right Hand of the Continent—VI., C. F. Lummis, OutW.**  
**Cambridge Modern History, E. Reich, MonR.**  
**Canada, Holiday Trip to, YW.**  
**Canadian Pacific Railway, Romance of the, E. A. Reynolds-Ball, Cham.**  
**Canadian, The French, and the Great Commonwealth, MonR.**  
**Carnegie, Andrew, and the Future of the World, RRL.**  
**Cary, John W., D. Mowry, GBag.**  
**Cats, How to Take Care of, C. H. Jones, CLA.**  
**Ceremonies and Conduct, West.**  
**Chautauquas, Chat About the, C. F. Aked, YM.**  
**Child, Moral Training of a—II., E. H. Griggs, LHJ.**  
**Child's Taste in Fiction, Florence H. Winterburn, NEng.**  
**China, America in, J. Barrett, NAR.**  
**China, Earliest Christianity in, E. H. Parker, Dub, October.**  
**Chinamen as Laborers, Gunt.**  
**Chinese Empire, Pressing Problems in the, A. H. Smith, MisR.**  
**Chinese Law, Landmarks of—II., V. V. Beede, GBag.**  
**Chinese Girls, American Education of, Mary H. Krout, Chaut.**  
**Christ, The Education of—II., W. M. Ramsay, Hom.**  
**Christian Science ("The Newer Dispensation"), E. W. Cook, Contem.**  
**Christianity: Its Influence on Dramatic Ideals of Character, D. M. O'Connor, Dub, October.**  
**Church, The: Is It on the Verge of a Crisis? D. S. Gregory, Hom.**  
**City, Art in the, J. Schopfer, Arch.**  
**Civic Improvement, Decade of, C. Zueblin, Chaut.**  
**Cleveland, Grover: How He Received His Third Nomination, E. N. Vallandigham, Pear.**  
**Coal Miners, Among the, Margaret B. Robinson, MisR.**  
**Coal Mines and the Law, B. Wyman, GBag.**  
**Coal Strike, Gunt; W. T. Stead, RRL; P. Roberts, Yale.**  
**Coal Strike, Settlement of the, W. Wellman, AMRR.**  
**Coal Strike, Triumph of Arbitration in the, Gunt.**  
**Coal Trade, Retail, D. T. Day, NatGM.**  
**Colorado, Grand Cañon of the, J. Muir, Cent.**  
**Color-Blindness: Is It Preventable? Alida S. Williams, EdR.**  
**Comet b. 1902 (Perrine), W. W. Payne, PopA.**  
**Commerce, The Reign of, G. Trobridge, West.**  
**Congo, Belgian, and the Progress of Colonization, P. Verhaegen, RefS, October 16.**  
**Corporations, State Enterprise and, G. S. Callender, QJEcon.**  
**Country Home, Making of a—IX., A. N. Gibb, CLA.**  
**Cowboy, The Passing of the, B. C. Truman, Over.**  
**Cranes for Machine Shops, G. L. Clark, CasM.**  
**Crime, New Biological Theory of, M. Nordau, Revue, October 15.**

- Cromwell, Oliver, Imperialism of, W. Cunningham, Mac.  
Cutting Tools, Multiplication of, J. Horner, CasM.  
D'Assilva, Carmen, Grace Corneau, Crit.  
D'Annunzio, Gabriele, Novels and Plays of, E. Hutton, MonR.  
Dante and a Page of Florentine History, G. Vitelli, RasN, October 16.  
Dante, Certain Characteristics of, A. C. Storer, Cath.  
Dante, Love in the Life and Works of, L. Gerboni, RasN, October 16.  
Darwinism, Rise and Influence of, Edin, October.  
Dependencies, Oriental, Self-Government in, J. W. Jenks, AMRR.  
Diamonds, The Making of, Cham.  
Direct Legislation, E. Pomeroy, Arena.  
Dodge City, The Round Table of, E. C. Little, Ev.  
Dogma: Do We Need It? S. MacComb, AJT, October.  
Duck, Wood, and Its Shooting, E. Sandys, O.  
Duse, Eleonora, W. Littlefield, Crit.  
Eckmuhl, Campaign of, 1809-III, F. L. Huidekoper, JMSI.  
Eclipse of the Moon, October 18, 1922, W. W. Payne, PopA.  
Economic Cycle, End of an, F. C. Howe, Atlant.  
Economics, Study of, A. Deschamps, RefS, October 1.  
Edinburgh, Scotland, Reminiscences of, Cham.  
*Edinburgh Review*, The, Edin, October.  
Edison, Thomas A., Personal History of, W. B. Northrop, Cass.  
Education: see also Kindergarten.  
Chicago Public Schools, Progress in the, T. A. DeWeese, EdR.  
Classics: Are They to Go? J. P. Postgate, Fort.  
Coeducation, Reaction from, J. R. Angell, PopS.  
College Course: Shall There Be One of Two Years? N. M. Butler, AMRR.  
College, New Method of Admission to, D. O. S. Lowell, EdR.  
Dante, Educational Elements in, Vida D. Scudder, KindR.  
Department in the High School, W. Cook, School, October.  
Elementary School Work, Shorter Time in, J. M. Greenwood, EdR.  
Emancipation of the Teacher, O. Lodge, NatR.  
Fine Arts in American Colleges, E. von Mach, BP.  
Game, School, for Girls, S. H. Rowe, Ed.  
Germany, The Long Vacation and the Afternoon Lessons in, O. Thiergen, School, October.  
Grammar, From, to High School, E. L. C. Morse, School, October.  
Grammar, Scope and Method of, H. J. Davenport, Ed.  
Hygiene as a Factor in Education, G. A. Soper, EdR.  
Languages, Living, Reform of Instruction of, J. Firmery, RPP, October.  
Manual Training and Labor-II., B. T. Washington, Ev.  
Mathematical Productivity in the United States, C. J. Keyser, EdR.  
Normal Schools, Course of Study for, W. G. Chambers, Ed.  
Pedagogy, Scientific, Basic Ideas of, I. W. Howerth, Ed.  
Reading Tastes of High School Pupils, A. Abbott, School, October.  
Technical Education, Industrial Importance of, P. Magnus, Eng.  
Training of Teachers in Germany, L. Nolle, Dublin, October.  
University of California and the Accrediting of Secondary Schools, L. J. Richardson, School, October.  
Virgil's *Aeneid*, Outline for the Study of, Maud E. Kingsley, Ed.  
Women, Education of, for Home Life, Sara L. Arnold, Kind.  
Egypt, Health Conditions of, F. L. Oswald, San, October.  
Electric Power in the Machine Shop, W. M. McFarland, CasM.  
Electrical Supply, Cost of Energy in, A. D. Adams, Eng.  
Elliot, George, Ethics of, Georgina P. Curtis, Cath.  
Ellis, Havelock, Work of, G. Mortimer, West.  
Elm, American, Varying Forms of the, Annie O. Huntington, CLA.  
Engines, Internal-Combustion, W. H. Booth, Eng.  
England: see Great Britain.  
England, Religious Troubles in, 1642-43, Dub, October.  
Epic Story, Three Race Heroines in, Edin, October.  
Epilepsy, A. Kussmaul, Dent, October.  
Epistemology and Ethical Method, A. Lefevre, Phil.  
Eschatology, New Testament, G. B. Stevens, AJT, October.  
Ethics, The New, W. DeW. Hyde, Atlant.  
Eton, Collegers and Oppidans at, O. C. Williams, NatR.  
Europe, Modern, Making of, T. G. Bonney, Corn.  
"Europe versus America," A. Carnegie, WW.  
Evangelism, Pastoral, F. H. Foster, Hom.  
Evolution and the Present Age, J. Fiske, Harp.  
Eyes, Care of the, A. B. Norton, Atlant.  
Factory Depreciation, E. Matheson, CasM.  
Fagnat, Emile, and the Eighteenth Century, Edin, October.  
Farm Colony, A Successful, in the Irrigation Country, A. Shaw, AMRR.  
Farm Colony for Inebriate Women at Duxhurst, England, Isabel Somerset, NAR.  
Finance, American, Decade of, J. Cooke, NAR.  
Fire Prevention for Machine Shops, A. Blauvelt, CasM.  
Fire-Fighters of Toronto, Canada, C. L. Shaw, Can.  
Fisheries of Our Inland Seas, Saving the, W. S. Harwood, WW.  
Fishes, Colors of, D. S. Jordan, ANat, October.  
Fishes, How to Collect, D. S. Jordan, PopS.  
Flowers and Insects in New Mexico, T. D. A. Cockerell, ANat, October.  
Food We Eat, The, J. H. Girdner, Mun.  
Food-Customs, Oriental, J. T. Gracey, Hom.  
Football Team, Making a, W. H. Lewis, O.  
Forestry, Farm: Does It Pay? A. Chamberlain, CLA.  
Foundry, New Profession of, G. E. Walsh, NEng.  
Foundry Appliances, Modern, B. Moldenke, CasM.  
Fox, Hunting the, A. Stoddard, O.  
Fox-Hunting in Ireland, W. E. Cairnes, NatR.  
France:  
Judicial System of France, L. Irwell, GBag.  
Literature, French, Conflicting Standards in, A. Schinz, Bkman.  
Nobility, French, Origins of the, C. V. Langlois, RPar, October 15.  
Power Behind the French Government, J. B. Milburn, Dub, October.  
Religious Orders of France, J. Cornely, NatR.  
Francis Joseph, English Tribute to, H. Rumbold, NatR.  
Fraternal State, Laying the Foundations for the ("The Divine Quest"), E. O. Flower, Arena.  
Game, Handling the Rifle on, T. S. Van Dyke, O.  
Game Laws of Various Countries, QR, October.  
Garden, An Old-Time Home, CLA.  
Gas in Paris, M. Charnay, RSoc, October.  
Gauges, Limit, in the Workshop, W. H. Booth, CasM.  
Germany:  
Crisis in Germany, V. Berard, RPar, October 15.  
Customs Policy of the Socialists, N. Colajanni, NA, October 1.  
German Emperor as a Political Factor, O. Eltzbacher, Fort.  
Literary Movement in Germany, C. Simond, Revue, October 15.  
Manoeuvres, Military, of 1902, Black.  
Gesture and Facial Expression-II., J. H. Schooling, PMM.  
Gibraltar and the Bay of Algeiras, C. Valles, USM.  
Girtin, Thomas, the Friend of Turner, C. J. K. Fenton, Temp.  
Gnostics, Some Notes on the, G. R. S. Mead, NineC.  
Gold, Another Revolutionary Increase of, C. M. Harvey, WW.  
Gospel Parallels from Pali Texts-VIII., A. J. Edmunds, OC.  
Great Britain: see also South Africa.  
Boers and the Empire, L. Botha, Contem.  
British Foreign Policy-Reconsidered, NatR.  
Coleridge, Stephen, "Open Letter to the Registrar-General" by, S. Paget, Contem.  
Colonies, The Empire and the, Edin, October.  
Commerce, British, Future of, YM.  
Criminal Sentence Commission, M. Crackanthorpe, NineC.  
Cunard Agreement, W. R. Lawson, Contem.  
Defense, Imperial, C. C. F. Fitz-Gerald, USM.  
Education Bill and the Free Churches, W. R. Nicoll, Contem.  
Educational Crisis in England, G. Simmons, Cath.  
Fleet, Officers for the, R. Appleyard, Fort.  
Government and Trade, Edin, October.  
Government, The Shuffled, H. Paul, Contem.  
Greater Britain, The Making of, F. A. Ogg, Chaut.  
Municipalization of Public Services in England, L. G. Vachelli, NA, October 16.  
Navy, Gunnery vs. Paint in the, A. White, NatR.  
Registration Reform, I. C. Guest, NineC.  
Russia and England During the Nineteenth Century, Edin, October.  
South African War and Its Critics, A. Griffiths, Fort.  
Toryism, Reversion to, Fort.  
War Office and Remounts, Lord Denman, NineC.  
Greece, Ancient, The Homestead in, E. M. Cesaresco, Contem.  
Greeks: Who Were They? A. H. Sayce, Contem.  
Gregory the Great, Lessons from the Life of, C. Gelkie, Hom.  
Grey, First Earl, Military Career of the, Edin, October.  
Grillparzer, Franz: Musician and Poet, C. Bellaigne, Mus, October.  
Grinding Machines, Cylindrical, J. E. Frantz, CasM.  
"Grub Street," A. Wood, West.  
Handling Raw Material, Utilities for, W. Fawcett, PopS.  
Hanoverians, Early, QR, October.  
Harlequin, Evolution of, QR, October.  
Harvard Law School, Old Times at the, S. F. Batchelder, Atlant.  
Health, Factors of, E. G. Mawbey, San, October.  
Heat, Theory of, E. Mach, OC.  
Heating Large Workshops, H. I. Snell, CasM.  
Hereditry in Royalty, Mental and Moral-IV., F. A. Wood, PopS.  
Hill, David B., D. G. Phillips, Ev.  
Himalayan Tour, J. N. Cook, Bad.  
Hoe, Robert, J. H. Bridge, Cos.  
Holy Spirit, World-wide Effusion of the, A. T. Pearson, M



- Hopkinson, Francis, Annie R. Marble, NEng.  
 Horse Racing in America, J. F. Marsten, Mun.  
 Horse-Breeding for the British Empire in N. W. Canada,  
 T. B. Strange, USM.  
 Horsemen of the Future, G. J. Younghusband, MonR.  
 Hudson's Bay Company, Agnes C. Laut, FrL.  
 Hunnewell Estate at Wellesley, B. Fleming, CLA.  
 Hygiene, Sociology and, J. D. Plunkett, San, October.  
 Iguazu, Falls of, W. S. Barclay, PMM.  
 Immigration, in the Paths of, J. B. Connolly, Scrib.  
 Indians of Central and Northern Brazil, G. R. Witte, MisR.  
 Indians, Sioux, Religion of the, Mary C. Collins, MisR.  
 Individuality, Study of, J. A. Leighton, Phil.  
 Industrial Ascendancy of the World, A. Carnegie, WW.  
 Industrial Commission, Report of the—*I.*, Labor, R. T. Ely;  
*II.*, Transportation, H. C. Adams; *III.*, Agriculture,  
 L. H. Bailey; *IV.*, Taxation, C. C. Plehn; *V.*, Trusts,  
 M. H. Robinson, Yale.  
 Industrial Troubles in the United States, B. Taylor, NineC.  
 Insects, Diffusion of, F. M. Webster, ANat, October.  
 Insurance for Widows and Orphans, M. Bellom, RefS,  
 October 1.  
 Interest Theory, "Roundabout Process" in the, F. A. Fetter,  
 QJ Econ.  
 Ireland, Local Self-Government in, A. Miller, MonR.  
 "Iris" and Her Predecessors, J. R. Towse, Crit.  
 Isaiah's Prediction of the Mother of Messiah, S. L. Bowman,  
 MRNY.  
 Italy, Future of, S. Ghebor, RasN, October 16.  
 Italy, Southern, Land Reform in, M. Ferraris, NA, October 16.  
 Italy: What She Thinks of a Landmark, Grace E. Channing,  
 OutW.  
 James, Henry, Apotheosis of, J. P. Mowbray, Crit.  
 Japan, Commerce and Industry of, QR, October.  
 Japan, Development of Political Parties in, W. E. Griffiths,  
 NAR.  
 Jew, Russian and Polish, in New York, E. A. Steiner, Out.  
 Jews in Roumania, M. Gaster, NAR.  
 Johnson, Tom Loftin, B. O. Flower, Arena; H. George, Jr.,  
 Cos.  
 Johnson, Samuel, Possible Glimpse of, W. Everett, Atlant.  
 Journalism, English Religious—*III.*, D. Williamson, LeisH.  
 Journalism: The Stimulus of Vitiating, J. E. Goffton, West.  
 Jupiter and His System, R. Ball, Str.  
 Keller, Helen, as She Really Is—*II.*, J. A. Macy, LHJ.  
 Keene, James Robert, E. Lefevre, Cos.  
 Kindergarten: see also Education.  
 Boys, Bad, Dealing with, Caroline H. Paton, KindR.  
 Celebrations, Katherine Beebe, KindR.  
 Gift Work, Middle Ground in, Jessie S. Himes, Kind.  
 Kindergarten Training and Motor Development, C. V.  
 Campbell, Kind.  
 Play, R. Kidner, KindR.  
 Labor, Machine Shop, Rewarding, H. L. Gantt, CasM.  
 Labor Question, Some Phases of the, J. Kilbourne, SocS.  
 Labor Unions, Human Side of the, M. G. Cuniff, WW.  
 Laborers, To the, L. Tolstoy, Revue, October 15.  
 Laity in the Church, Place and Work of the, W. E. McLennan,  
 MRNY.  
 Latin Nations, Religious Question Among—*II.*, F. Nobili-  
 Vitelleschi, RasN, October 16.  
 Law, Prospects in the Profession of, the, Corn.  
 Legislation, American, Tendencies of, S. J. Barrows, NAR.  
 Leonids, The Case of the, J. B. Wood, PopA.  
 Liebig and Chemistry, F. Fittica, Dent, October.  
 Life, Newest Conceptions of, C. Snyder, Harp.  
 Life-Saving at Sea, L. Berthaut, Non, October 1.  
 Lighthouses on the Coast of England, R. A. Freeman, Cass.  
 Linen, History and Hygiene of, H. C. O'Neill, Over.  
 Liquefaction of Gases and Low Temperatures, J. Dewar,  
 PopA.  
 Locomotives, Railway, Gertrude Bacon, LeisH.  
 London, Port of, F. Miller, Fort.  
 London, Rebuilding of, C. Roberts, WW.  
 London School Board, Stores of the, F. M. Holmes, LeisH.  
 Lowell, James Russell, E. H. Blichfeldt, MRNY.  
 Lowell, James Russell: His Influence in England, H. W.  
 Horwill, NEng.  
 Louisiana Purchase Exposition Centenary, J. M. Thurston,  
 Cos.  
 Lucien on the Philosophers, W. W. Smith, MRNY.  
 Lyric, Elizabethan, QR, October.  
 Macaulay, Lord, Limitations of, H. C. Foxcroft, Fort.  
 Macedonian Intrigues and Their Fruits, J. W. Gambier,  
 Fort.  
 Machine Tool Design, Trend of, J. Horner, CasM.  
 Machine Tools, Portable, F. R. Jones, CasM.  
 Machine Shop Floors, M. P. Higgins, CasM.  
 Magi, The, L. C. Casartelli, Dub, October.  
 Malta, An Artist's Impressions of, E. C. Peixotto, Out.  
 Man in the Iron Mask, N. W. Sibley, West.  
 Man of the Past, The, E. K. Robinson, NineC.  
 Mankind in the Making—*III.*, H. G. Wells, Cos.  
*Manœuvres*, Coast Joint, 1902, J. P. Wisser, and L. S. Lyon,  
 JMSI.  
 Mansfield, Richard, Acting of, W. Winter, FrL.  
 Mascagni, Pietro, W. E. Walter, Bkman; F. P. Centanni,  
 Crit.  
 Matter, Life of, A. Dastre, RDM, October 15.  
 Memory, Discipline of, Grace Blanchard, Mind.  
 Meredith, George, Influence of, C. F. Silver, West.  
 Mexican Military Academy, H. T. Reed, JMSI.  
 Mexico: Jose Ives Limantour, Prospective Successor of  
 President Diaz, S. G. Andrus, NatM.  
 Millet, Jean Francois, Etchings of, F. A. Russell, BP.  
 Milling Machines in the United States, C. S. Gingrich, CasM.  
 Millionaire Bachelor's Cost of Living, G. B. Mallon, Ains.  
 Milton, John, J. Fiske, Cos.  
 Minstrelsy, The Border, Black.  
 Miracles, T. Nicholson, MRNY.  
 Missions:  
 American Board, Annual Survey of the Work of the, J.  
 Smith, and J. L. Barton, MisR.  
 Baldwin, Stephen Livingston, J. T. Gracey, MisR.  
 Bible, Place of the, in Twentieth-Century Missions, F. F.  
 Ellinwood, Hom.  
 Coolies of Surinam, S. A., Among the, MisR.  
 Home Missions, Romance and Reality in, C. W. Gordon,  
 MisR.  
 Kincaid, Eugenio, a Pioneer of the Burman Mission, J.  
 McGuire, MisR.  
 Manchuria, Persecution in, J. Ross, MisR.  
 Martyrs' Memorial at Oberlin, MisH.  
 Pastor, Home, Responsibility of the, J. W. Conklin, MisR.  
 Pithoragarh, India, Mission in, Annie N. Budden, MisR.  
 Unitarianism and Foreign Missions, Cath.  
 West Africa, Disturbances in, MisH.  
 Yale Foreign Missionary Society, H. P. Beach, MisR.  
 Mitchell, John: The Labor Leader and the Man, F. J.  
 Warne, AMRR.  
 Mithraic Liturgy, Clergy, and Devotees, F. Cumont, OC.  
 Monetary Stringency, Borrowing Gold to Relieve the,  
 BankNY, October.  
 Monroe Doctrine, H. B. Leech, Fort.  
 Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley, Mary D. Harris, Gent.  
 Montalembert, Charles de—*II.*, S. Grabinski, RasN, Octo-  
 ber 16.  
 Motherhood, Desirable Reforms in, Alice R. Crane, Arena.  
 Motor-Car and Its Problems, J. S. Montagu, FMM.  
 Munich, A Chat About, P. Bigelow, NatM.  
 Municipal Problem, C. R. Woodruff, Chaut.  
 Music, A National Conservatory of, E. Swayne, Mus, October.  
 Musketry Regulations, French and German, H. M. A. Hales,  
 USM.  
 Narration, B. A. Heydrick, Chaut.  
 National Guard Officers, Training, G. D. Snyder, JMSI.  
 Natural Food Conservatory, A Day at the, Mary R. Cranston,  
 SocS.  
 Natural History, Beginnings of Popular Interest in, W. S.  
 Dunbar, O.  
 Natural History for the Masses, F. M. Chapman, WW.  
 Natural Selection: Is It Evolving a Sober Race? G. W.  
 Bulman, WestL.  
 Nature Writers, Rise of the, F. W. Halsey, AMRR.  
 Navy and Military Combined Manœuvres of the United  
 States, C. S. Clark, USM.  
 Naval Efficiency, Transition in, J. R. Spears, WW.  
 Navy, Birth of the New, J. D. Long, Out.  
 Naxos, Duchy of, W. Miller, Gent.  
 Negro, The Agricultural, B. T. W. Washington, Arena.  
 New England Fisher-Folk, G. W. Carryl, Harp.  
 New Haven: How It Came to Be in Connecticut, E. H. Bald-  
 win, NEng.  
 New Orleans, Banking and Commercial Interests of, BankNY,  
 October.  
 New York City, Evolution of, F. S. Arnett, Mun.  
 New York Hotels, Modern, W. Hutchins, Arch.  
 New York, Literary Landmarks of—*V.*, C. Hemstreet, Crit.  
 New York, Municipal Situation in, C. R. Woodruff, Gunt.  
 New York Police Court, E. Bjorkman, Cent.  
 New York State, Story of, G. Kobbé, Pear.  
 New York Stock Exchange Building, I. Lee, WW.  
 Newcomb College, The, H. Sophie, New Orleans, Marcia  
 Davies, NatM.  
 Newgate Prison, London, T. Hopkins, Cass; Cham.  
 Newsboys, Ethics of, A. Saxby, West.  
 North Pole, Toward the, PopS.  
 Novel, English, in the Nineteenth Century, Edin, October.  
 Novel of Misery, QR, October.  
 Oak, Growth of the, J. H. McFarland, Out.  
 Occupations, Dangerous, S. E. Moffett, Cos.  
 O'Connor, T. P., W. T. Stead, RRL.  
 Old Testament and the Excavations, K. Budde, AJI, October.  
 Old Testament, Undesigned Coincidences in the, H. Popoe,  
 Dub, October.  
 Optimism versus Pessimism, C. Morse, West.  
 Orinoco, Exploration of the, J. P. de Guzman, EM, October.  
 Owls, E. B. Smith, NineC.  
 Oxford, From Two Points of View, W. and M. Montgomery,  
 LeisH.  
 Oxford, Past and Present, Mary T. Blauvelt, EdR.  
 Pacific Cabal, New, W. B. Secretan, PMM.

- "Pagliacci," How I Wrote, R. Leoncavallo, NAR.  
 Palmistry, Scientific, H. H. Wilder, PopS.  
 Paris: Student Life in the Quartier Latin, C. Holland, IntS.  
 Pastoral Visiting and Pulpit Strength, F. E. Day, MRNY.  
 Paulinism, Objective and Subjective in, F. H. Wallace, MRNY.  
 Peace Movement ("A Noble Enterprise"), Dial, November 16.  
 Peasant Costumes of Europe, W. F. Day, Mun.  
 Peat Fuels of Europe, Utilization of, A. Dal, Eng.  
 Persian Gulf, P. Dasser, Nou, October 1.  
 Personality the Supreme Category of Philosophy, E. H. Griffin, PRR, October.  
 Pessimism, Modern, QR, October.  
 Petrified Forest of Arizona, Ancient Peoples of the, W. Hough, Harp.  
 Philippine Problems, Some, J. W. Jenks, McCl.  
 Philippines, Government in the, 1898-1902, A. W. Dunn, AMRR.  
 Philippines, Problem of the, S. Bonsal, PMM.  
 Philippines: The Engineer in the Moro Campaign, Eng.  
 Philosophy, What Is It? A. Austin, NatR.  
 Photography:  
 Advertising and Pictorial Photography, C. P. Marshall, WPM, October.  
 Architectural Photography—XI, H. C. Delery, PhoT.  
 Composition: A Necessity, O. W. Beck, WPM, October.  
 Lenses, Liquid, E. F. Grün, PhoT.  
 Mountains, Photographing, G. D. Abraham, Pear.  
 New England Convention, WPM, October.  
 Professional Photography, C. S. Batcham, WPM, October.  
 Silver Prints, Permanence of, J. H. Harvey, Pho.  
 Sulphite Intensifier, R. E. Chesterman, Pho.  
 Physiology, Chemical, W. D. Halliburton, PopS.  
 Piece-Work, Quality of Product in, S. E. Thompson, CasM.  
 Ping-Pong, How to Play, A. Parker, O.  
 Pirates, Old-Time Barga, of the Mississippi, G. W. Ogden, Ev.  
 Place Names of the United States, NatGM.  
 Plants, Our Poisonous, J. Vaughan, Long.  
 Poe, Edgar Allan: His Last Night in Richmond, J. F. Carter, Lipp.  
 Poetry and Philosophy, R. B. Perry, Phil.  
 Poetry in the Nineteenth Century, Edin, October.  
 Poetry, Nature, Growth and Mission of, Annie R. Marble, Dial, November 1.  
 Polygamy, American, Real Origin of, J. F. Smith, Arena.  
 Powell, John Wesley, NatGM.  
 President of the United States: What He Gets in His Mail, R. L. O'Brien, LHJ.  
 President, Personal Power of the, A. K. Glover, Arena.  
 Progress and Education, H. F. J. Porter, CasM.  
 Pyrenean Playground, R. W. Austin, Gent.  
 Pyrenees, Passes of the, Cham.  
 Quail, The Ubiquitous, CLA.  
 Railroads, Mountain, Mrs. A. S. C. Forbes, Over.  
 Rainfall, Distribution of, A. J. Herberston, Harp.  
 Ramsour's Mill, Battlefield of, Amelia P. Butler, AMonM.  
 Referendum and Initiative, G. H. Shibley, Arena.  
 Reform, Public, Some Thoughts on, D. Mowry, Arena.  
 Religion, Fundamental Principles of the Science of, F. B. Jevons, AJT, October.  
 Reviewing, Views of Reviewers on, G. S. Goodwin, Crit.  
 Rights of the People, Vindication of the, Cath.  
 Rizal, José, the Filipino, Story of, H. Clifford, Black.  
 Rockies, Summer Holiday in the, Julia W. Henshaw, Can.  
 Roebbling, Ferdinand William, C. M. Price, Cos.  
 Roman Index, QR, October.  
 Rome and Britain, World-Empires of, W. H. Kent, Dub, October.  
 Roosevelt, President, A Year of, S. Brooks, MonR.  
 Roosevelt, President Theodore, on His Tours, L. Denison, WW.  
 Rosamond, Fair, Strange Story of, P. Sidney, Gent.  
 Rothenburg, Legendary Play of, C. L. Edholm, NEng.  
 Rothiemurchus—VII., Larig Ghru, H. Macmillan, AJ.  
 Russia and England During the Nineteenth Century, Edin, October.  
 Russia, Real Rulers of, W. von Schlierbrand, WW.  
 Russian Empire, Cradle of the, Isabel F. Hapgood, Chaut.  
 Russian Womanhood, T. Bentzon, RDM, October 15.  
 St. Augustine and the Roman Claims, J. McCabe, Contem.  
 St. Magnus, Cathedral of, J. S. Clouston, Mac.  
 St. Paul's Cathedral, London, R. H. Titherington, Mun.  
 Salisbury, Marquis of, QR, October.  
 Salvani, Gustavo, W. A. Lewis, Cent.  
 San Francisco, Our Gateway to Asia, H. Wright, NatM.  
 Sandusky Bay, Submerged Valleys in, E. L. Mosely, NatGM.  
 Schools and Colleges in Colonial Times, H. J. Webster, NEng.  
 Science, Religious Use of Advance in, J. Poucher, MRNY.  
 Scottish Frontier, D. Story, Mun.  
 Self-Government in Oriental Dependencies, J. W. Jenks, AMRR.  
 Shakespeare, Phantom Puppets of the Stage of, H. S. Wilson, Gent.  
 Shakespeare's Use of Birds, A. King, Can.  
 Sheep, Mountain, of America, A. J. Stone, O.  
 Ship, The American, in 1902, W. L. Marvin, Scrib.  
 Siberia, Through, to Bering Strait, H. de Windt, Harp.  
 Sill, Edward Rowland, Poems of, W. F. Dix, Out.  
 Sleep, Luminous, P. Arunachalam, West.  
 Smith, Prof. George Adam, The Case of, PRR, October.  
 Smiths, The 600,000 in America, J. E. Watkins, Jr., LHJ.  
 Snipe, Words on, L. H. D. Shaw, Bad.  
 Sobriety, National, QR, October.  
 Society, Salvation of—III., W. W. McLane, Hom.  
 Sociology, Recent Tendencies in—II., E. A. Ross, QJEcon.  
 Soldier, Moral Preparation of the, R. L. Bullard, JMSI.  
 Soul, Evolution of the, C. B. Patterson, Mind.  
 South Africa: see also Great Britain.  
 Amnesty and Compensation in South Africa, H. Reade, West.  
 Labor Problem in the Transvaal, F. H. P. Creswell, NatR; H. H. Johnston, NineC.  
 Lessons of the South African War—II., Gen. de Négrier, JMSI.  
 Natal, Railway System of, J. H. Knight, Eng.  
 Orange River Colony, Day's Sport in the, J. B. Lloyd, Bad.  
 Peace Settlement of the Boer War, F. W. Reitz, NAR.  
 South America, Voyage of the *Aquiduck* in, J. Slocum, O.  
 South, Resources and Progress of the, BankNY, October.  
 Spain, Public Education in, E. de Bray, Nou, October 15.  
 Spanish Concordata, J. Becker, EM, October.  
 Spellbinder, The Work of the, C. Guild, Jr., Scrib.  
 Spencer, Herbert: His Theory of Ethics, Kate Gordon, Phil.  
 Spencer, Herbert, Last Words of, A. Chiappelli, NA, October 1.  
 Squirrels of Central Park, J. B. Carrington, CLA.  
 Standard Oil Company, History of the—I., Ida M. Tarbell, McCl.  
 Stars: The Riddle of the Universe, A. W. Roberts, Cham.  
 Stoddard, Elizabeth, Novels of, Mary Moss, Bkman.  
 Stratford on Avon, Pilgrimage to, J. M. Loring, Ed.  
 Stratton, Winfield Scott, S. E. Moffett, Cos.  
 Strauss, Richard—II., M. Marnold, Mus, October.  
 Strikes, Quarter Century of, A. P. Winston, Atlant.  
 Submarine Work: The Inventions of Signor Pino, C. Iberti, Contem.  
 Submarines, French, M. Le Roll, USM.  
 Suffolk (Massachusetts) Resolves, The, M. P. Webster, NEng.  
 Sugar Industry and Legislation in Europe, C. S. Griffin, QJEcon.  
 Sugar Question in the United States, F. R. Rutter, QJEcon.  
 Suicide Record of 1901, F. L. Hoffman, San, October.  
 Sunspot Relative Numbers, Wolf's, A. Wolfer, PopA.  
 Surrey Downs, England, A. Colton, Harp.  
 Symbolism as a Source of Metaphysical Knowledge, A. Roeder, Mind.  
 Telegraphy, Wireless, Review of, A. F. Collins, Eng.  
 Telephone Newspaper, The, L. Katscher, Pear.  
 Theater, People's, in Russia, R. E. C. Long, NineC.  
 Theater: The Making of a Play, F. E. Fyles, FrL.  
 Thief, Autobiography of a—III., FrL.  
 Trade Unionism, Defense of, T. Good, West.  
 Trinity, The Blessed, R. McC. Edgar, PRR, October.  
 Trolleying to Baltimore, from Philadelphia, W. J. Lamp-ton, O.  
 Trust Companies, Growth of, C. A. Conant, AMRR.  
 Trust, The So-Called Beef, G. B. Fife, Cent.  
 Trusts, An English Substitute for, T. L. Baillie, AngA, October.  
 Trusts and Combinations, F. W. Bockett, Mac.  
 Trusts as Their Makers View Them, J. H. Bridge, WW.  
 Trusts, Mammoth, and Municipal Trading, L. Phillips, NineC.  
 Trusts, The President and the, F. Parsons, Arena.  
 Tschalkowsky, Peter Ilyitch, and His Music, D. G. Mason, Out.  
 Tuberculosis: Is It a Disease of Environment Only? II. McHatton, San, October.  
 Turkey Raising, H. Erichsen, CLA.  
 Turkeys and Cranberries, CLA.  
 Tuskegee, a Typical Alabama Town, C. Johnson, Out.  
 United States in China, J. Barrett, NAR.  
 United States: Is an Alliance with England Desirable? A. P. Gilmour, West.  
 United States, Public Debt of the—II., O. P. Austin, NAR.  
 Verse, Blank, Lost Art of, C. L. Moore, Dial, November 16.  
 Vertebrates, Origin of the Paired Limbs of, B. Dean, ANat, October.  
 Virchow, Rudolph, Personal Recollections of, K. Blind, NAR.  
 Virgin Birth, The, T. A. Hoben, AJT, October.  
 Wage Rate, High, Economical Significance of, A. P. Longmuir, Eng.  
 Wagner, Richard—II., E. P. Evans, OC.  
 Walking, The Fun of, W. B. Thornton, CLA.  
 War: Does It Mean Starvation? S. Wilkinson, NatR.  
 War Manœuvres, United States, J. C. O'Laughlin, Cos.  
 War, Offensive Tactics in—II., F. N. Maude, USM.  
 Warfare in Mountain Ranges—III., T. M. Maguire, USM.

Washington, George, and the Town He Loved So Well, A. Cameron, NEng.  
 Wayne, Anthony, Same View of, J. R. Spears, Harp.  
 Wealth, Responsibilities of, G. E. Walsh, Gunt.  
 Welsh Romance and Folklore, QR, October.  
 Westminster Cathedral, Points of Interest in the, H. P. Philpott, PMM.  
 Westminster Confession, Printing of the, V., B. B. Warfield, PRR, October.  
 White, Andrew D.: His Work as Ambassador, W. von Schierbrand, NAR.  
 White Slave Trade, Contem.  
 Woman, Individuality of, B. Elmy, West.  
 Woman That Toils, The, Bessie Van Vorst, Ev.  
 Women in the Home, More Life for, Caroline L. Hunt, Chaut.

Women Under Early Christian Law, R. B. Rogers, GBag.  
 Women: What They Like in Women, R. Pyke, Cos.  
 Woodcock, Ways of the, C. W. Nash, Can.  
 Workmen's Pensions, H. Valleronx, Refs, October 16.  
 Workshop Tool Room, W. H. Booth, CasM.  
 Wright, Carroll D.: A Character Sketch, H. T. Newcomb, AMRR.  
 Zola, Emile, AMRR; H. T. Peck, Bkman; W. Littlefield, Crit; Mac; W. D. Howells, NAR; G. Khan, Nou, October 15; E. Masi, NA, October 16; A. Fogazzaro, RasN, October 16.  
 Zola, Emile, Art of, F. Gribble, Fort.  
 Zola, Emile: His Place in Literature, E. Rod, Contem.  
 Zola, Emile, How He Worked, A. D. Vandam, MonR.  
 Zola, Emile, Personal Memories of, C. H. Meltzer, Bkman.  
 Zola, Emile, The Paris of, F. T. Cooper, Bkman.

## Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

[All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Ains.	Ainslee's Magazine, N. Y.	Edin.	Edinburgh Review, London.	NC.	New-Church Review, Boston.
ACQR.	American Catholic Quarterly Review, Phila.	Ed.	Education, Boston.	NEng.	New England Magazine, Boston.
AHR.	American Historical Review, N. Y.	EdR.	Educational Review, N. Y.	NineC.	Nineteenth Century, London.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology, Chicago.	Eng.	Engineering Magazine, N. Y.	NAR.	North American Review, N. Y.
AJT.	American Journal of Theology, Chicago.	Era.	Era, Philadelphia.	Nou.	Nouvelle Revue, Paris.
ALR.	American Law Review, St. Louis.	EM.	España Moderna, Madrid.	NA.	Nuova Antologia, Rome.
AMonM.	American Monthly Magazine, Washington, D. C.	Ev.	Everybody's Magazine, N. Y.	OC.	Open Court, Chicago.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews, N. Y.	Fort.	Fortnightly Review, London.	O.	Outing, N. Y.
ANat.	American Naturalist, Boston.	Forum.	Forum, N. Y.	Out.	Outlook, N. Y.
AngA.	Anglo-American Magazine, N. Y.	FRL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly, N. Y.	OutW.	Out West, Los Angeles, Cal.
Annals.	Annals of the American Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science, Phila.	Gent.	Gentleman's Magazine, London.	Over.	Overland Monthly, San Francisco.
Arch.	Architectural Record, N. Y.	GBag.	Green Bag, Boston.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine, London.
Arena.	Arena, N. Y.	Gunt.	Guntton's Magazine, N. Y.	Pear.	Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.
AA.	Art Amateur, N. Y.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine, N. Y.	Phil.	Philosophical Review, N. Y.
AL.	Art Interchange, N. Y.	Hart.	Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn.	Phot.	Photographic Times-Bulletin, N. Y.
AJ.	Art Journal, London.	Hom.	Homiletic Review, N. Y.	PL.	Poet-Lore, Boston.
Atlant.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics, Phila.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly, Boston.
Bad.	Badminton, London.	Int.	International Quarterly, Burlington, Vt.	PopA.	Popular Astronomy, Northfield, Minn.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine, London.	IntS.	International Studio, N. Y.	PopS.	Popular Science Monthly, N. Y.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine, N. Y.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review, Phila.
Bib.	Biblical World, Chicago.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy, Chicago.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics, Boston.
BibS.	Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O.	Kind.	Kindergarten Magazine, Chicago.	QR.	Quarterly Review, London.
BU.	Bibliothèque Universelle, Lausanne.	KindR.	Kindergarten Review, Springfield, Mass.	RasN.	Rassegna Nazionale, Florence.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal, Phila.	RefS.	Reforme Sociale, Paris.
BB.	Book Buyer, N. Y.	LeisH.	Leisure Hour, London.	RRL.	Review of Reviews, London.
Bkman.	Bookman, N. Y.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine, Phila.	RRM.	Review of Reviews, Melbourne.
BP.	Brush and Pencil, Chicago.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review, London.	Revue.	Revue, La, Paris.
CDR.	Camera and Dark Room, N. Y.	Long.	Longman's Magazine, London.	RDM.	Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto.	Luth.	Lutheran Quarterly, Gettysburg, Pa.	RGen.	Revue Générale, Brussels.
Cass.	Cassell's Magazine, London.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	RPar.	Revue de Paris, Paris.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine, N. Y.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine, London.	RPP.	Revue Politique et Parlementaire, Paris.
Cath.	Catholic World, N. Y.	MA.	Magazine of Art, London.	RSoc.	Revue Socialiste, Paris.
Cent.	Century Magazine, N. Y.	MRN.	Methodist Review, Nashville.	Ros.	Rosary, Somerset, Ohio.
Cham.	Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh.	MRNY.	Methodist Review, N. Y.	San.	Sanitarian, N. Y.
Chaut.	Chautauquan, Chicago.	Mind.	Mind, N. Y.	School.	School Review, Chicago.
Contem.	Contemporary Review, London.	MisH.	Missionary Herald, Boston.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.
Corn.	Cornhill, London.	MisR.	Missionary Review, N. Y.	SR.	Sewanee Review, N. Y.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	Mon.	Monist, Chicago.	SocS.	Social Service, N. Y.
CLA.	Country Life in America, N. Y.	MonR.	Monthly Review, London.	Str.	Strand Magazine, London.
Crit.	Critic, N. Y.	MunA.	Municipal Affairs, N. Y.	Temp.	Temple Bar, London.
Deut.	Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.	Mun.	Munsey's Magazine, N. Y.	USM.	United Service Magazine, London.
Dial.	Dial, Chicago.	Mus.	Musée, Chicago.	West.	Westminster Review, London.
Dub.	Dublin Review, Dublin.	NatGM.	National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine, N. Y.
		NatM.	National Magazine, Boston.	WW.	World's Work, N. Y.
		NatR.	National Review, London.	Yale.	Yale Review, New Haven.
				YM.	Young Man, London.
				YW.	Young Woman, London.



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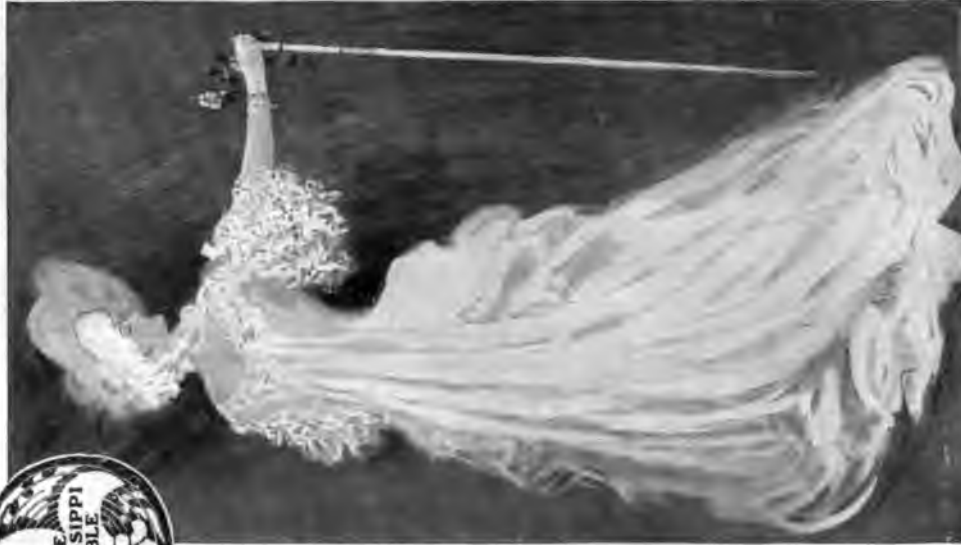
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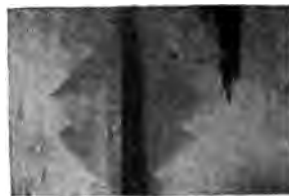
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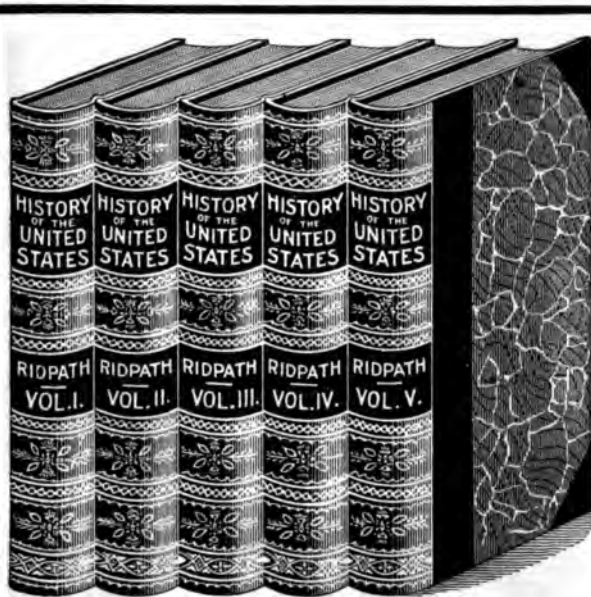
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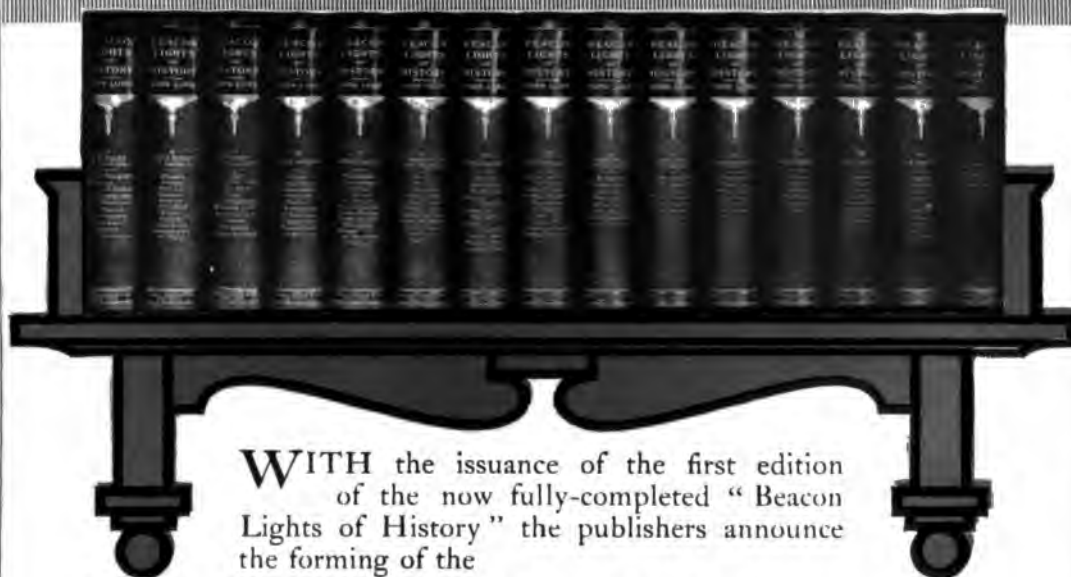
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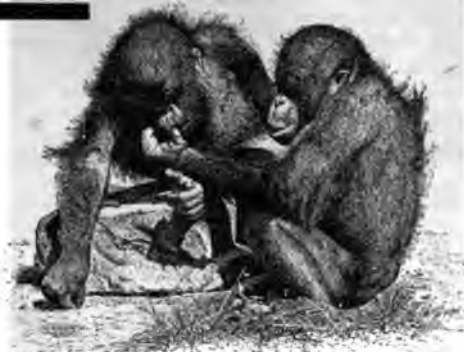
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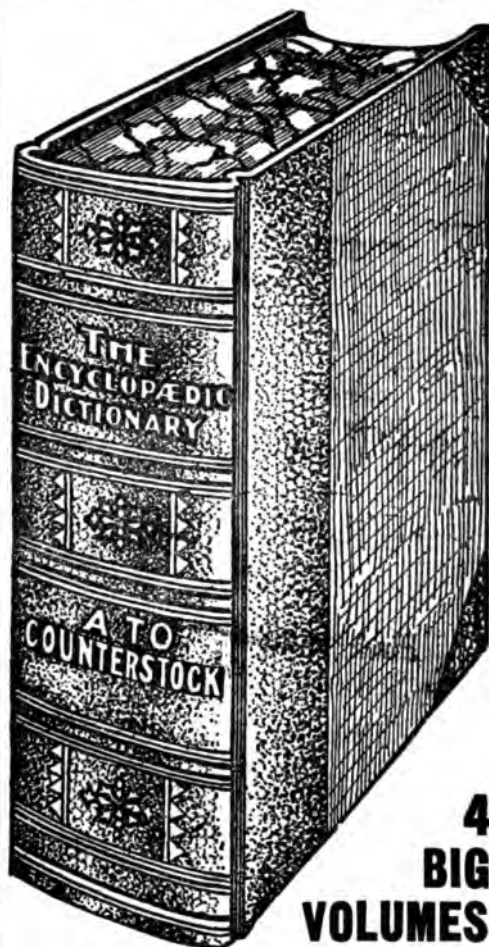
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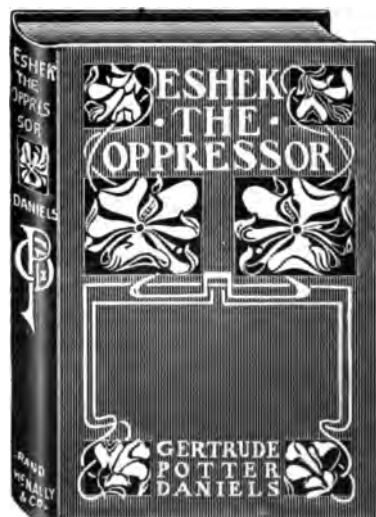
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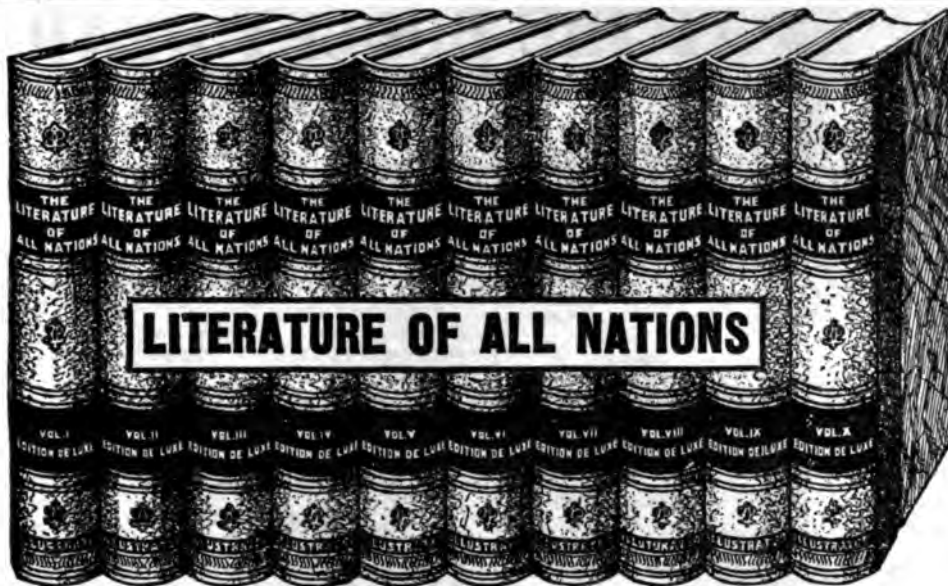
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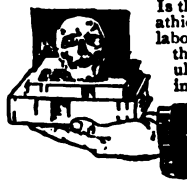
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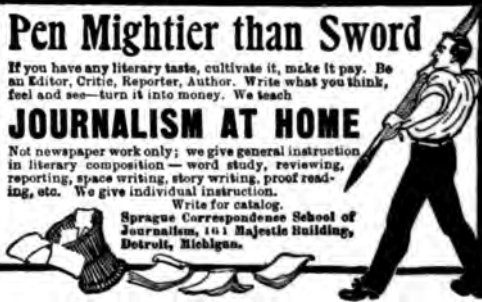
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equal to the Traction, which will demonstrate their earning power in good and bad times alike. Unlike the history of Steam Railroads, the Traction seek locations of thickest population, and do not have to wait for the contiguous territory to grow up and reach a state of development sufficient to support them. They begin to earn money from the initial trip of the original car, and what is more, their earnings are increasing each year from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. in gross receipts, and this increase is compounding. Thus, a property like the C. D. & T., which shows 2½ per cent. for its stock this year, will show 7 per cent. for its stock in five years, computing the increase in gross receipts at the minimum of 10 per cent. per annum, and its operating expenses at the maximum, 60 per cent. of its gross receipts. The element of

## Risk is Eliminated

in a Preferred Stock such as Central Market, where the actual conditions existing so plainly prove the earning power.

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Quotations for Central Market Stock are established on the Cincinnati Stock Exchange. Par Value of shares \$100. I am prepared to furnish both Preferred and Common Stocks in amounts to suit purchasers from one share or more at existing market quotations. The transfer Agent for the above Stock is the Central Trust & Safe Deposit Co., of Cincinnati.

Write for Hand Book of Investment Securities up-to-date.

CLAUDE ASHBROOK,

Suite 5, Wiggins Block,

CINCINNATI, O.

November 15, 1902.



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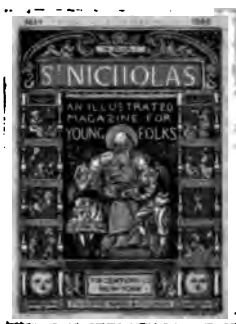
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"THE ONLY SAINT SHE KNEW ANYTHING ABOUT FOR A LONG TIME."

## A SAINT AND A SINNER.

BY JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM.

THE SAINT was a few years older than the Sinner, but at the beginning of their acquaintance they were both very young. The Sinner had her little failings, doubtless, but nobody ever accused her of failing to know her own mind, and on being introduced to the SAINT, she promptly and ecstatically licked him—her method of expressing intense affection. He was green at the time—a rich bottle-green—and it came off all over the Sinner, and she was disciplined. Dear, dear—it was so long ago!

He was the only SAINT she knew anything about for a long time: she might have developed into a grand and noble person if he had come four times as often as he did, and been a Weekly instead of a Monthly. For you must have guessed that he was St. NICHOLAS, and she—well, at least I do not chew the books I like now!

Were you born around the Centennial year? Then of course somebody gave you a copy of "Baby Days"—only you accent it like this: "*Baby Days*." I say "of course." If you didn't have it, that explains, partly, why you are not so intelligent and prosperous as I am to-day.

It is the first literature that I remember: I didn't know then that it was a collection from St. NICHOLAS.

I have a deep respect for those infantile wonders who grow up on the Old Masters. To peruse Shakspeare at five and Milton at seven must thrill the young reader almost as much as his relatives.

But I was thwarted in an earnest endeavor to chew the cover of Emerson's "Essay on Friendship," and after that I fell back on "*Baby Days*," and licked the favorite pages into an honorable illegibility.

Do you remember the adorable "little girl quite well and hearty" who "thought she'd like to give a party?" So far, so good. The only trouble was that the guests were so "shy and wary" that "nobody came but her own canary."

And then do you remember "*Milmy-Milmy*?" Everybody I

know seems to have been brought up with her, just as I was. She was a fascinating, kind-hearted girl-giantess who picked up a farmer and his oxen as he was plowing one day, and took them home for toys. But she meant well, and returned



them when her giant relatives told her what they were.

Whoever selected that poem for St. NICHOLAS showed genius—its calm, logical humor suited exactly a child's somewhat exacting mind.



"MILMY-MELMY, THE KIND-HEARTED GIRL-GIANTESS."

Now I insist that it is not the light of other days that gilds for me some otherwise characterless doggerel. Those things were funny, they were clever, they were well illustrated; and

I should laugh at them to-day if I read them.

And could anybody forget the inspiration that put one of the sweetest cradle-songs ever written away in the back of that heavenly book? My aunt used to recite it to me,—I have forgotten if I understood anything but the rhythm:

Rockaby, lullaby, bees in the clover,  
Crooning so drowsily, crying so low!  
Rockaby, lullaby, dear little rover!  
Down into wonderland,  
Down to the under-land,  
Go, oh, go!  
Down into wonderland go!

I asked a woman to-day if she knew Holland's lullaby, and she said, "Oh, the one about the bees in the clover? It was in the dear old St. NICHOLAS, wasn't it? Did he write that? I know it backward,—I don't know why. Did you use to have St. NICHOLAS? We were brought up on it." It was because I was brought up on it that I am remembering all these things now, on the good SAINT's behalf. I agree with Shakspeare and the soap gentlemen that if we must be advertised, we would better select our loving friends for that purpose.

Perhaps you don't realize that the collected classics of young people's literature are almost synonymous with the tales St. NICHOLAS gave us? One doesn't, till one counts up.

#### THE DEAN OF GIRLS' WRITERS

"Eight Cousins" had long been bound in half-years when I got to it, and I stole it from a Sunday-school library: it was red-and-

gold. The picture of the heroine in "Donald and Dorothy" I selected as my ideal of female loveliness: I used to pray that I might resemble her at sixteen. As for "Juan and Juanita," the happy Indian runaways, when I remember the fascinating meals they cooked for themselves over camp-fires, a wonder seizes me that I write this, now, from an uneventful suburb!

#### MY BROTHER'S SIDE OF IT

My little brother, indeed, was with difficulty persuaded to accept the shelter of the parental roof at the time of that seductive serial; it needed all the politeness and domesticity of the "Bunny Family" as read to him at bedtime to keep him with us. Of course the numbers that held "Daddy Jake, the Runaway," were his by all natural right, and Mr. Page's "Two Little Confederates" made the Civil War alive for him.

#### REAL WIT AND HUMOR

And Frank Stockton's fairy tales,—alas! we cannot have them any more. How witty they were! "How the Aristocrats-Sailed A way"—I can't remember who they were nor whether they sailed, but they were worth reading about!

And "Davy and the Goblin!" I tried to read it to my brother, but I laughed so that he very properly complained that he couldn't understand a word; and then our mother tried, and she laughed harder. You can't have forgotten



"'I'M A COCKALORUM,' SAID HE,"  
FROM "DAVY AND THE GOBLIN."

A capital ship for an ocean trip  
Was the Walloping Window Blind!

That lyric has given Family Proverbs to its generation. Which, of course, reminds one of the "Lady from Philadelphia." When you refer to her—as all well-educated persons occasionally must—do you remember that "Peterkin Papers" were achieved in St. NICHOLAS?

## THE IMMORTAL RED SASH

And oh, "Lord Fauntleroy!" I made fun of you, I despised your sash and your curls, I should certainly have demoralized you if I had known you, for you were far, far too good to live—but I read you regularly whenever I picked you up! I don't know why—perhaps for the same reason that everybody else did—because you were so readable.

And "Sara Crewe!" You I cannot forget, for we went through deep water together. It was when they had given up spanking, and merely sighed, "That will do; you may go to bed for the day."



"AND OH, 'LORD FAUNTLE-ROY!' I READ YOU REGU-  
LARLY, PERHAPS FOR THE  
SAME REASON THAT EVERY-  
BODY ELSE DID."

One day—it was the third that week—I ran hastily down the kitchen stairs, and while they were yet calling after me, packed a slight luncheon to refresh my durance vile. I could grab only two hard green apples and some cold potatoes. With trembling hands I arranged the letter in a sandwich, and seizing the last ST. NICHOLAS, I fled up the back stairs to my room. It was cold and cheer-

less there, and the winter afternoon was dark. I lit my candle, and sitting up in bed, with the counterpane wrapped around my shivering shoulders, I munched the green apples and read "Sara Crewe."

Wonder of wonders, our fates were all too similar! She was unjustly treated—so was I. She was cold—so was I. She was insufficiently fed—I had but a potato sandwich! And oh, such delicious meals as Somebody brought across the roofs to her, such eider-down quilts, such exquisite surprises! In fancy I shared them. Supposed to be suffering the tortures of an accusing conscience, I was having one of the afternoons of my life! You must have had some such experience; was it with ST. NICHOLAS?



"AND 'SARA  
CREWE!'"

## "LETTING IN THE JUNGLE"

Then the "Jungle Books!" When the hooded cobra fought with the valiant Rikki-Tikki-Tavi her last fight, and Little Toomai heard the midnight stamping of the elephant dance, we knew we were reading Literature! There are plenty of people, you know, who think that the work Mr. Kipling did for ST. NICHOLAS will outlast most of his other stories.



"RIKKI-TIKKI-TAVI  
... WE KNEW WE  
WERE READING  
LITERATURE."

And yet they tell me that everybody doesn't read ST. NICHOLAS. I think they must be mistaken—everybody I know always had it. It never occurred to me that children could grow up respectably without it.

## A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

I supposed every family had ST. NICHOLAS, just as they had a soup-tureen and "Alice in Wonderland," and a rubber-plant and a bathtub. When it comes to that, you know, if one doesn't take it for the children—what does one take?

We all write for it, you see. Nobody considers himself much of a writer who hasn't appeared there. It's a kind of Authors' Recommendation. I tried to convince one of the editors recently that there were people of note who hadn't won their spurs there, but it was useless—he had me every time.

Although, of course, I may be a little prejudiced. When one has "been read to" out of it, and taught one's nurse to read out of it, and read it one's self, and ended by writing for it, and getting delightful letters about one's stories from readers of the kind one used to be—perhaps one regards it too easily as a necessary feature of household life.

## THE THINGS WE LEARNED FROM IT

And yet, when I recall the harmless and contented hours spent in converting towel-racks into music-cabinets and shoe-boxes into handkerchief-cases, after advice in its December numbers; when I see again in memory the attentive little class of girls that gathered once a week to hear my mother read to them short sketches of the great painters and mu-

sicians, cut out from ST. NICHOLAS and mounted on cardboard, with photographs of paintings and music-makers; when I regard those Sunday-school library volumes of it that I simply haven't the heart to take back

to their rightful owners—I wonder how, **after** all, you *do* get on, you families that **haven't** got it!

For the strange thing about this article is —it's all quite true!



## The best possible Christmas present for a girl or a boy is a year's subscription to St. Nicholas Magazine

ST. NICHOLAS is thirty years old! Did you **use** to have it when you were young? Do you remember how good it was? It is just as good as ever—**yes**, it grows better and better. And are you taking it **for** your own boys or girls, or for your nephews and nieces? If not, why not begin *now*?

### IN 1903

ST. NICHOLAS will have a splendid serial story about King Arthur, written and illustrated by Howard Pyle, and stories by Miss Alcott (never before published) and by the author of "Mrs. Wiggs," by Ruth McEnery Stuart, and by many other writers you know and like. And the departments! You do not know about them, perhaps, but the "St. Nicholas League" and "Nature and Science" and "Books and Reading" are the most popular departments ever known in a young folks' magazine.

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The owner of a Pianola need never fear it may grow tiresome. The music for it has no limit. Its repertoire, enormous in extent, magnificent in variety, absolutely precludes such a possibility.

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In view of this, how apparent it is that one can never tire of the Pianola.

The Pianola's self is not the question. The music it makes possible is the consideration, and every new selection renews again the novelty and freshness of the instrument.



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The iron rules of technique, the inexorable necessity of long hours spent in daily practice, forbade *pianists* the pleasure of roaming at will throughout the world of music. To all the rest of human kind the masterpieces of the grandest art that is known to man were buried treasures.

This is what the Pianola does for man.

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The music of the world is free to all.

For those whom classic pieces interest, Scarlatti, Bach, Haydn, and old Händel have written oratorios and fugues. Unhappy Schubert speaks to them in the sweet tones of Rosamunde. Beethoven, master of masters, thrills alike the listeners and the performer with his *Appassionata* or beautiful Fifth Symphony.

Chopin bemoans the fate of Poland in his Nocturnes or breathes the fiery valor of his countrymen in Polonaise.

Mendelssohn, Rubinstein, Moszkowski, Liszt, all help to weave tone-pictures for ear and mind alike to revel in.

For other tastes, where settings of the stage have served







to spur the fancies of their favorites, great Wagner comes and, lifting them aloft above the clouds, transports them to the mighty Halls of old Walhalla, in Ride of Walküres, or takes them to the cool, green depths of classic Rhine in Nibelungen Ring.

Verdi, Mascagni, Suppé, and Gounod have all bequeathed to man a wealth of melody, each tone of which is precious to the lover of the opera.

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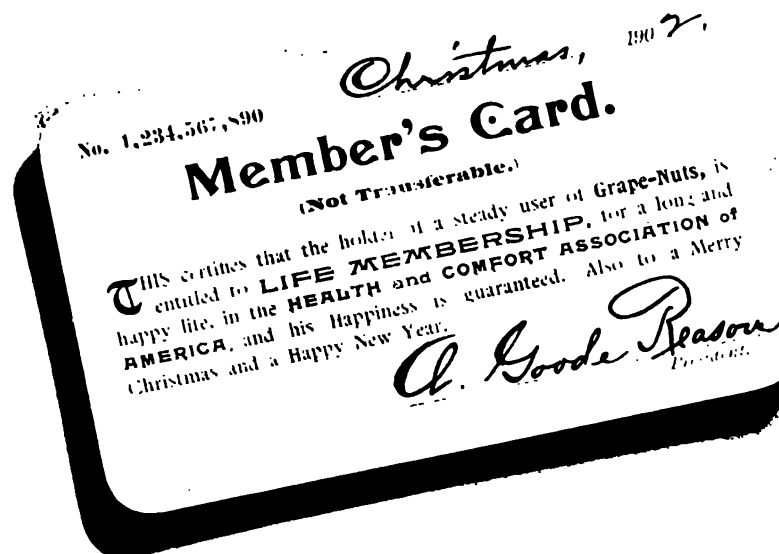
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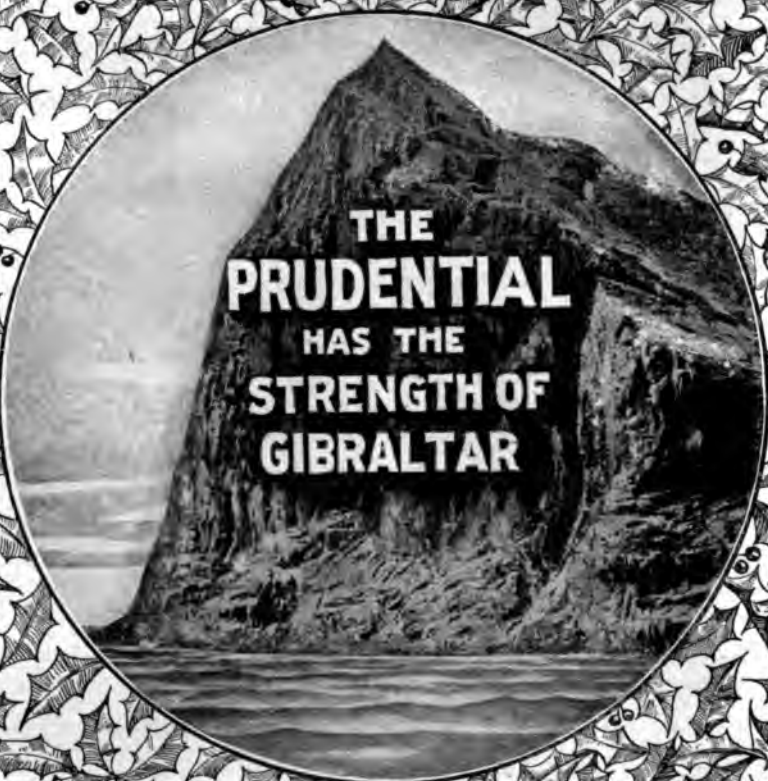
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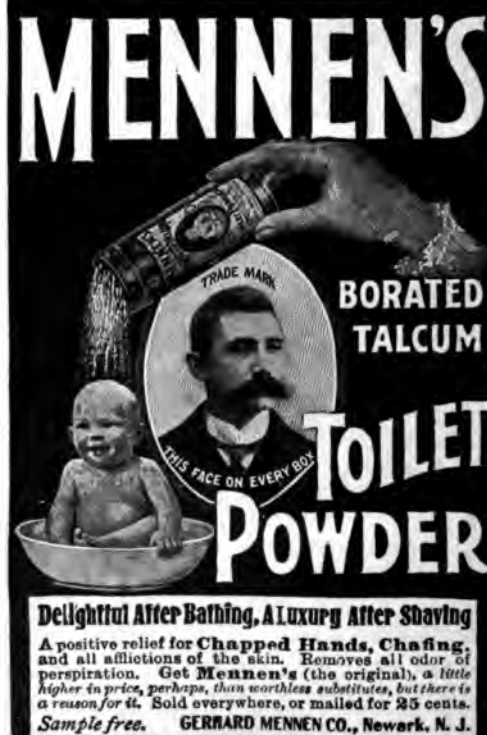
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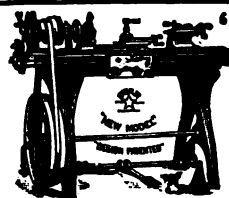
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North Dakota	158-acre farm, Ward Co.	\$1,300.00
Washington	17-acre fruit ranch, near Olympia, improved	\$1,700.00
Alabama	1,160-acre timber land, Marengo Co.	\$5,800.00
Nebraska	160-acre farm, Cheyenne Co.	\$900.00
Indiana	240-acre stock and grain farm, near Winnamac	\$11,400.00
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West Virginia	Wholesale crockery and stoneware business	\$30,000.00
Illinois	Barber shop, city of 18,000	\$500.00
New York	Stock of hardware and boots and shoes, with building	\$4,000.00
Minnesota	Electric-light plant	\$21,000.00
Iowa	Oatmeal mill, finely located, first-class mill	\$15,000.00
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South Dakota	Two building lots at Sioux Falls	\$500.00
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Arkansas	6-room house at Springdale	\$650.00
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**W**HEN building or altering your house, comfort and health should be considered first—the decorative scheme may be worked out later on. Good sanitary plumbing, and the dainty, cleanly appointments of a modern bathroom equipped with

## "Standard" Baths and Porcelain Enameled Ware.

bring the lasting satisfaction of beauty and comfort from the first occupancy, and increases the selling value.

Cleanliness and perfect sanitation demand that the bath tub, lavatory and water closet have a surface that is hard, smooth and absolutely non-porous. "Standard" Porcelain Enamel provides these features in the highest possible degree and is the only material which will not craze or crack with long usage. Every piece bears our guarantee label (printed in green and gold) and has the trade-mark "Standard" or the initials "S. S. M. Co." cast in relief on the exterior. None others are genuine.

This illustration is from a photograph of a modern bathroom fitted with "Standard" Porcelain Enameled Ware as follows:—

5 ft. Plate 166-G "Shawmut" Bath Tub, complete	\$37.15
18 x 34-inch Plate 1000-M Lavatory, complete	23.25
Plate 3140-G Paragon Water Closet, complete	24.00
<b>Total approximate cost</b>	<b>\$84.40</b>

We will send free on request our book entitled "Modern Bathrooms," which illustrates and describes many designs of interior arrangement and equipment, from photographs of actual bathrooms, with prices and other information of value to home builders or those contemplating remodeling.

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to-day. True, you have insurance—but haven't you jewelry, keepsakes, insurance policies, etc., that insurance will not replace?

**We make fifteen styles and sizes of**  
**MEILINK'S FIRE AND**  
**WATERPROOF VAULT**



the smallest 14 ins. high, weight about 75 lbs.; the largest 22 1/2 ins. high, weight about 400 lbs.; prices from \$8.00 to \$23.50.

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*Makes a Pleasing Christmas Gift.*

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**SPECIAL OFFER**

If you are influenced to buy a Bissell Sweeper this holiday season by this ad. or any other Bissell ad. appearing between now and Christmas and will write us to this effect, giving the name of the dealer of whom you purchase, date of purchase, etc., we will immediately send you FREE a fine quality Morocco leather card case (with no printing on it) something any lady or gentleman would appreciate. Write Dept. X for scientific treatise, "Dust a Carrier of Disease," of vital interest to every one, especially housewives.



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When I took up the I. C. S. training in electrical engineering I was an apprentice in an electrical instrument-making establishment. As I proceeded with my studies, I advanced in my work and soon raised myself to be instrument maker. Later, I accepted a better paying position as a designer of arc lamps. Here I advanced very rapidly and was soon put in charge of the testing room. I left this place to accept a position as electrician with the Long Island Railroad's trolley line at Rockaway Beach, and a month later was placed in charge. **My salary is now seven times as much as when I enrolled.** ROBERT W. BRODMAN,

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Generating and burning its own gas.



More light at less cost than any known system of lighting. For all houses wishing economical independence. Gives a steady white light, more brilliant than electricity, and softer. Excels any town gas service; gas cannot escape. It gives ten times the light of a kerosene lamp at half the cost, with no smoke and no odor. Nothing to get out of order. No accident of any kind possible.

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8-tray set, \$1.50; 12 set, \$2.25 (in neat case), of your stationer, or sent prepaid by the manufacturer, J. W. RICE, Atlanta, Ga.



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Have you seen one? It is up-to-date. Think of it, everything within reach. No heavy trays, but light, smooth drawers. Holds as much and costs no more than a good box trunk. Hand riveted, almost indestructible. Once tried, always recommended. Sent C. O. D. privilege examination. 2c stamp for catalog.

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Would you be interested  
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These Prisms throw the day  
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bright as day. Darkest basements are made bright  
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Patterns for 32 different articles; (long clothes) with full directions for making, showing necessary material, etc., or 10 patterns for short clothes; either set sent postpaid for only 25 cts. A large illustrated booklet, showing everything necessary for mother and infant, sent free. Send silver or stamps. Infants ready made garments my specialty.

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**THE "PATTEKSON" PLATE AND CHINA RACK,**  
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No. 10, first 10 games, \$2.00	No. 13, first 35 games, \$3.50
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Complete with golf clubs, highly polished rings, ships, ship's holders, croquet mallets, cues, ten pins, national flags, corner covers, chess discs, indicators, etc. A single cardboard game usually sells for 50 cents; at this rate "Combinola" would cost \$26.00. Its price is but \$4.50, or 8 1/2 cents per game. The most elegant game board, and the greatest bargain in games ever offered. "Combinola" is durably made and most artistically finished in hard wood. It is an exceedingly handsome board and suitable for the drawing room.

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If your dealer does not keep "COMBINOLA" we will send it by express prepaid as far west as Omaha, pro rata beyond, on receipt of price. Send for circular and free book of rules. Address

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## PLAYING POCKETS.

### The Games You Can Play

1. Pockets.
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In a recent issue of a very prominent publication, I published an advertisement which reads as follows:

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I received a number of inquiries in answer to this announcement. The advertisement states nothing about the character of the investment, for I depended entirely upon the faith that the readers had in the publication, and confident that they would understand that no advertisement that had behind it any unreliable or improper motive could appear in the columns of this paper for any money and I wasn't disappointed in the result.

To tell you in an advertisement all about the investment in which I am interested would take too much space and cost too much money, but I will say this, that it is one of the safest investments that has been recently offered to the public and it will bear the most rigid investigation, and will pay those interested large profits, for many years to come, at least calculation twenty years. I myself have invested practically all that I have in the world in the enterprise. It involves tens of thousands of dollars on my part and will make me very wealthy. A limited amount of stock is offered for sale by the directors and a few investors can be accommodated.

It is an enterprise that is endorsed by many of the most reliable and best posted business men in the country. The members of the Directory Board comprise men, who would not under any circumstances allow their names to be used in connection with unreliable ventures. To get the stock, you would send your money to one of the soundest Banks in the West, who is the Depository of the Company. These points I mention that you may appreciate that the enterprise is on the soundest basis and that you would be doing business with parties whose statements are reliable.

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**E. M. ARMSTRONG,**  
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Date

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REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

It being understood that I am under no obligations to invest unless I choose to do so of my own free will.

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1603 Title and Trust Building, Chicago, Ills.



**20 Year Old Rubber Tree Yielding  
12 Pounds of Rubber, Worth 75c  
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bearing. It gives you the chance of reaping profits that ordinarily take years, and in this particular instance five of the necessary years of waiting for the clearing, planting, and development of the plantation have passed. Let us explain to you the merits, safety, permanency, and profits of an investment in these shares.

We are simply farmers, operating a large farm in Mexico, the same as would be done in the United States if we could raise rubber, coffee, or vanilla in this country. But not a pound of rubber, a grain of coffee, or an ounce of vanilla can be grown in the United States. For particulars address as below:

## MEXICAN PLANTATION ASSOCIATION,

1603, Title & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Inclosed find \$.....in payment of.....shares of  
stock in your Association, as per advertisement above.

Name.....

Address.....

State.....

**T**he Mexican Plantation Association is the oldest American Company of its character in Mexico. It was organized in 1897, and owns over 6,000 acres of land, which has since been cleared and planted to permanent products of enormous value in the world's markets, such as rubber, vanilla, coffee, etc., besides over a million pine-apple plants. Fully equipped with permanent buildings, including a large canning plant, the most complete and modern of its character in Mexico. The property of this Company enjoys an enviable reputation, and is the equal of any plantation of similar character in the world. Within a year and a half after its organization the entire stock of the Company was sold, and a

## BOND OF \$100,000.00

was signed by Charles W. Clark, of Butte, Montana, and James A. McDonald, Vice-President of Senator Clark's greatest copper mine in Arizona, as a guarantee that the Association would fulfill its contracts with purchasers of stock in the clearing and planting of this property. After five years of operation, this contract has practically been completed, and the permanent crops of coffee, rubber, vanilla, etc., will, within a short time, come into annual bearing.

For the year 1899 this Association paid to its stockholders a dividend of 6 per cent.; also a further dividend for the same year of 3 per cent. For the year 1900 they have paid to their stockholders two 6 per cent. dividends. For the year 1901 they have paid two more 6 per cent. dividends. These dividends in many instances might have been doubled, but no shipping facilities have been afforded the Association for the marketing of the products raised on the plantation. Since the sale of the stock a million-dollar water transportation system is being brought to the door of their plantation. This will double the earning powers and add many hundreds of thousands of dollars to the value of the plantation.

When the permanent crops of rubber, coffee, vanilla, etc., are in bearing, the earning capacity will be enormous, and increase for a lifetime.

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It is one of the finest investment opportunities before the American public, and it enables you to become a member in an old-established and successful tropical plantation, with a known profit record for years, which can with safety be relied upon to increase enormously when the permanent crops come into

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The chilled system is immediately warmed, nourished and refreshed by

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It is instantly recognized, even in a blinding snow-storm, by any person who has once used it. Puts *backbone* into Beef Tea, Soups and Gravies. Sold by all dealers.

Send 2-cent stamp for "From Ranch to Table"—our full story.

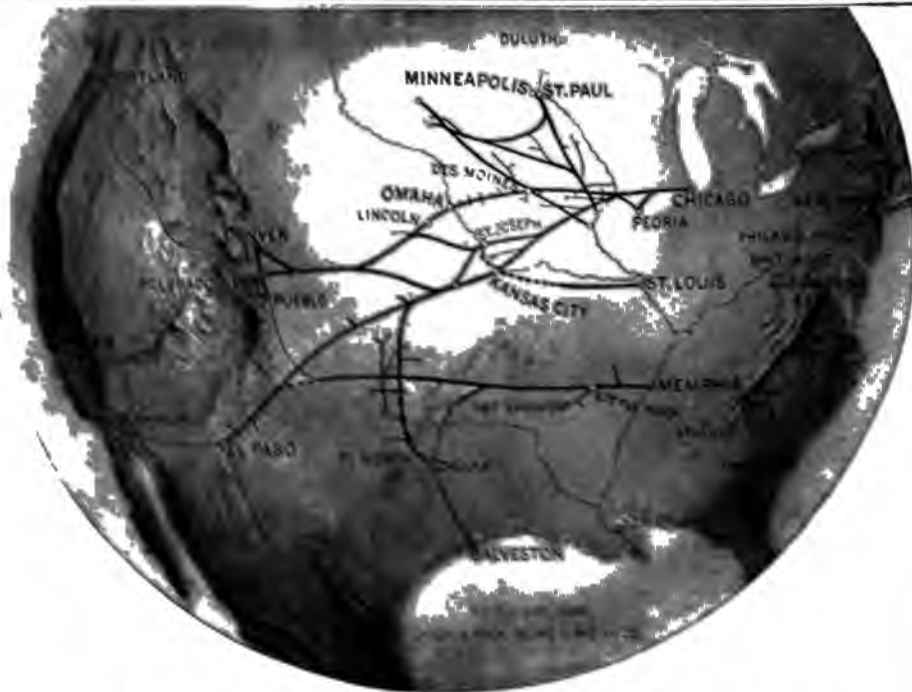
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**IMPORTANT!**—For a limited time only, we will send you **FREE** a *Famous Indian Head*, exquisitely printed in colors and suitable for framing, if you will send us the name of your grocer and druggist and 4 cents in stamps to cover cost of mailing. Address

**Beef Extract Dept., CUDAHY PACKING CO., Omaha, U. S. A.**

# The Rock Island States of America



There are fourteen of them.  
They support 21,000,000 people  
and raise more than half the  
wheat; more than half the corn;  
nearly half the cotton; nearly half  
the gold and nearly half the silver  
produced in the United States.



ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM  
Passenger, Freight, Mail, Express, and Tourist Service.  
CHICAGO, ILL.



Leave Chicago this evening on the  
**Golden State Limited**

and in **less than three days** you will arrive at Los Angeles.

An hour later you can be on the shores of the Pacific, listening to the roar of the surf, drinking in the wine-like air—the bluest of blue skies above you and the most charming landscapes in America all about you. This, mind you, at a time of year when the thermometer at home is 'way below zero and the newspapers are filled with details of the "greatest snow-storm in years."



The Golden State Limited leaves Chicago daily at 7.45 P.M.; Kansas City at 10.40 A.M.—only 68 hours Chicago to Los Angeles; 72 hours to San Diego; 74 hours to Santa Barbara. Route: Rock Island System and El Paso-Rock Island route, Chicago to El Paso; Southern Pacific Company, El Paso to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Electric lights; electric fans; barber shop; bathroom; Booklovers' Library; compartment and standard sleepers; observation, dining and library cars. Lowest altitudes and most southerly course of any line across the continent.

Send 6 cents in stamps for book about California. Beautifully illustrated; interesting; practical. JOHN SEBASTIAN,  
Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System, Chicago.

# The Rock Island States of America



There are fourteen of them.  
They support 21,000,000 people  
and raise more than half the  
wheat; more than half the corn;  
nearly half the cotton; nearly half  
the gold and nearly half the silver  
produced in the United States.



JOHN SEBASTIAN,  
Passenger Traffic Manager Rock Island System,  
Chicago, Ill.



Leave Chicago this evening on the

*Golden State Limited*

and in **less than three days** you will arrive at Los Angeles.

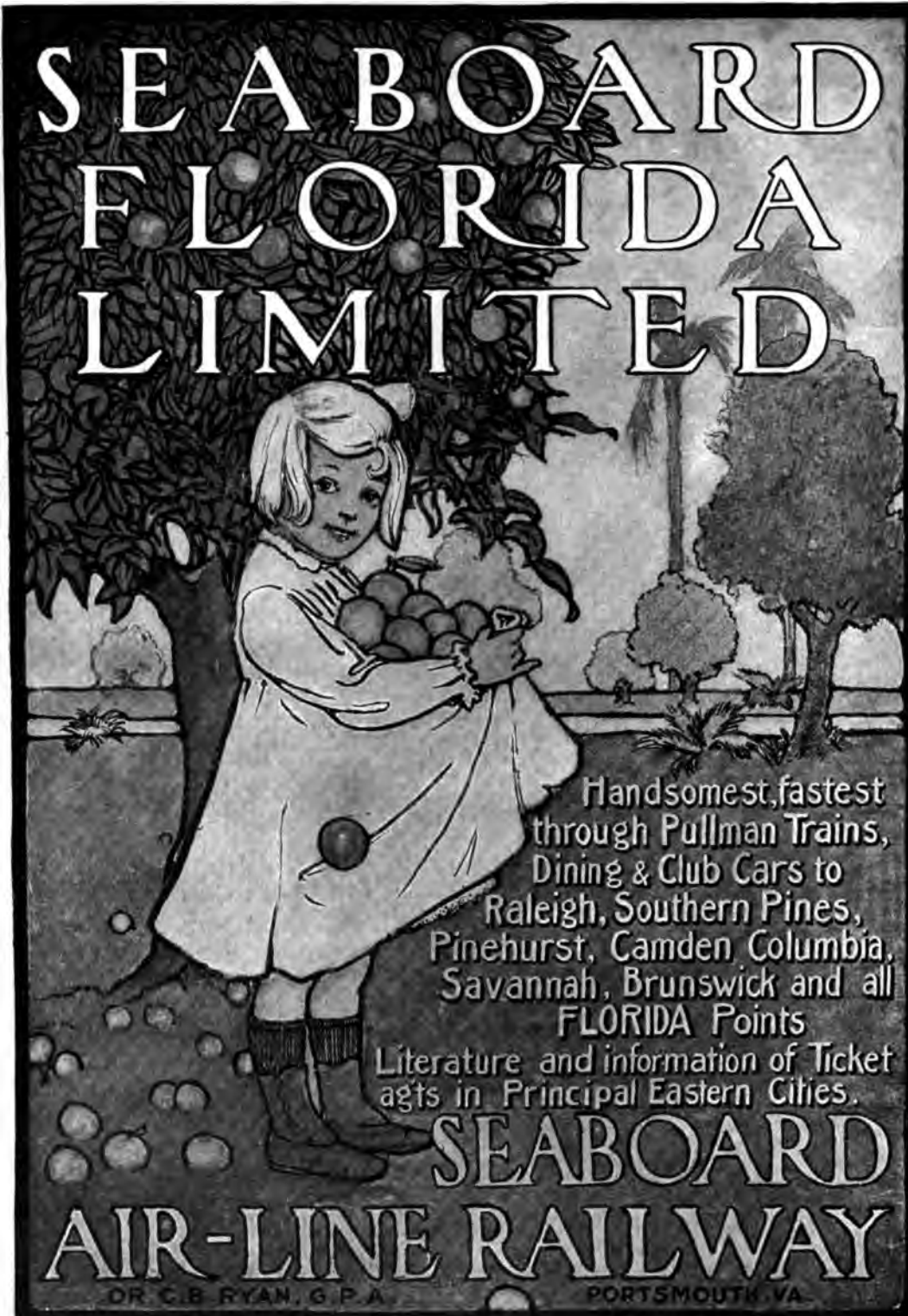
An hour later you can be on the shores of the Pacific, listening to the roar of the surf, drinking in the wine-like air—the bluest of blue skies above you and the most charming landscapes in America all about you. This, mind you, at a time of year when the thermometer at home is 'way below zero and the newspapers are filled with details of the "greatest snow-storm in years."

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Electric lights; electric fans; barber shop; bathroom; Booklovers' Library; compartment and standard sleepers; observation, dining and library cars. Lowest altitudes and most southerly course of any line across the continent.

Send 6 cents in stamps for book about California. Beautifully illustrated; interesting; practical. JOHN SEBASTIAN,  
Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System, Chicago.



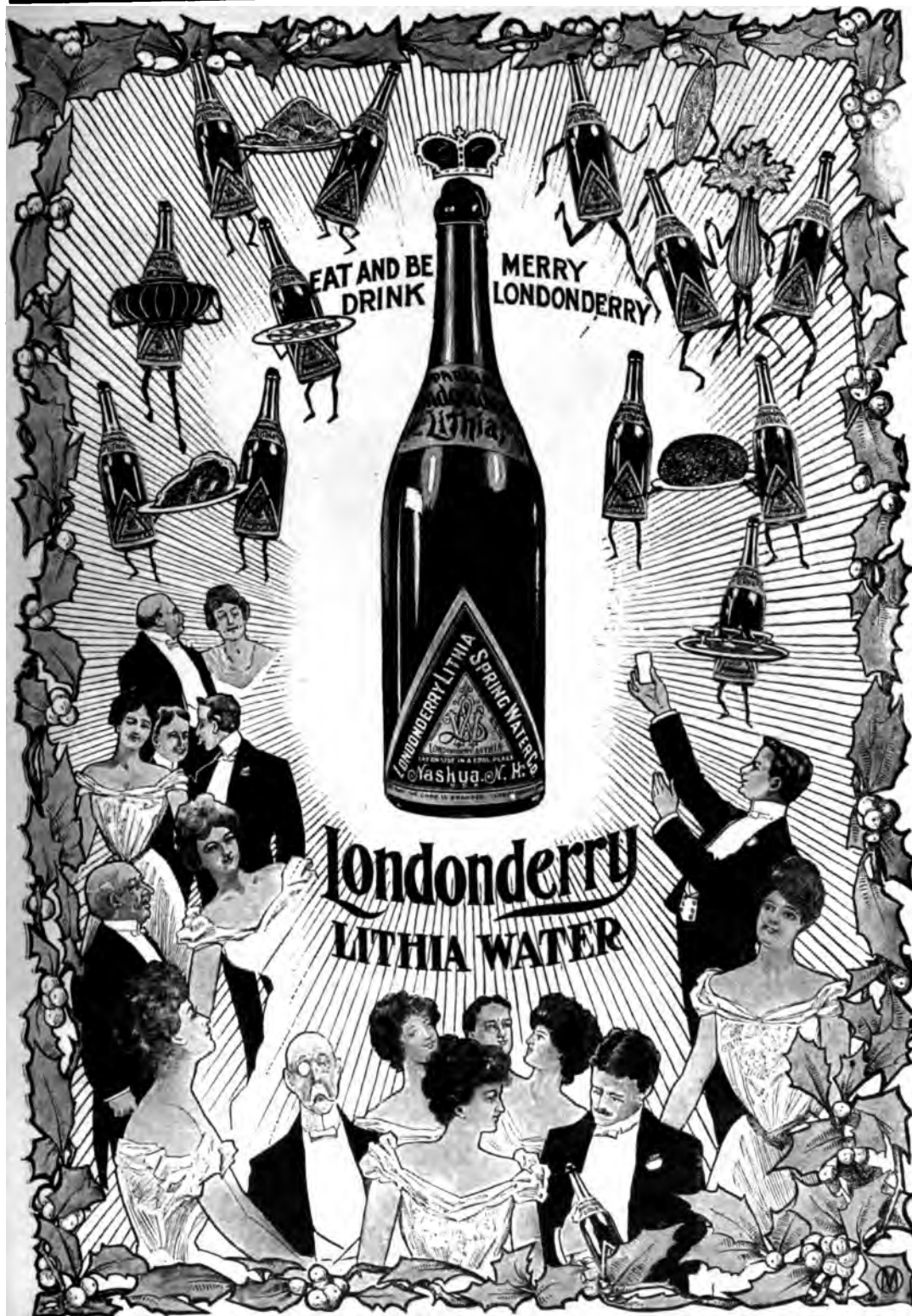


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Handsomest, fastest  
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Dining & Club Cars to  
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Savannah, Brunswick and all  
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101—14K Gold Brooch, Pearl Bow-Knot . . .	\$26.00	117—14K Gold Scarf Pin, set with Pearls . . .	\$ 1.75
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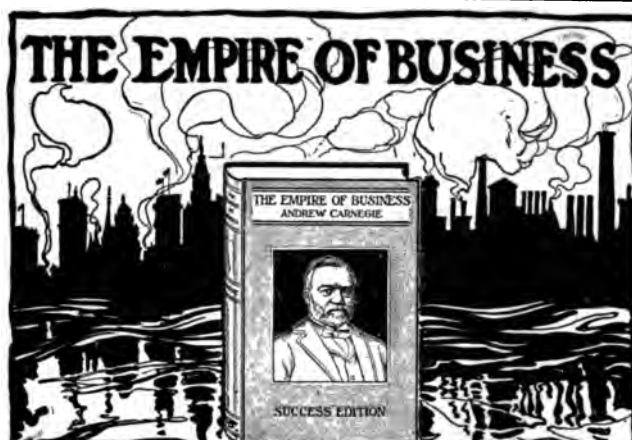
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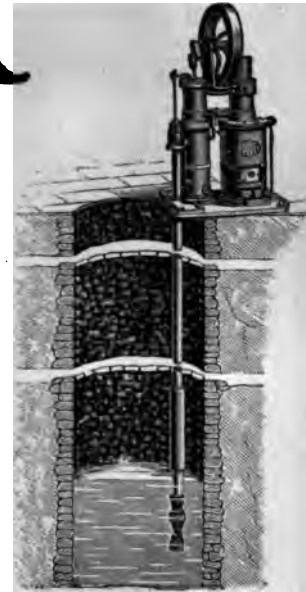
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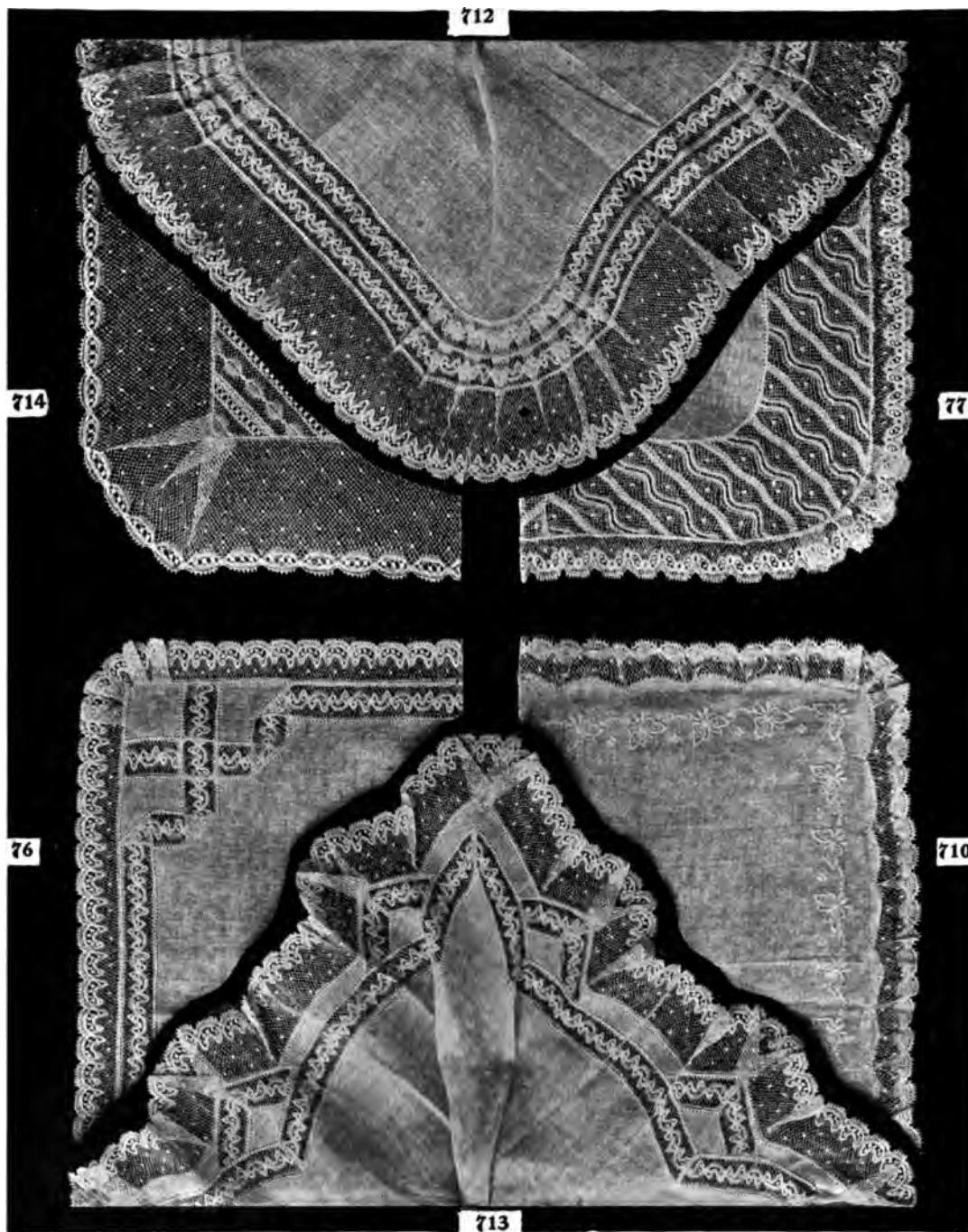
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